
AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

CLASS V.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

VOLUME III.



AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE:

COMMENCING DECEMBER 1, 1823, AND ENDING MAY 26, 1828.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY

ASBURY DICKINS, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

AND

JOHN W. FORNEY, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VOLUME III.
MILITARY AFFAIRS.

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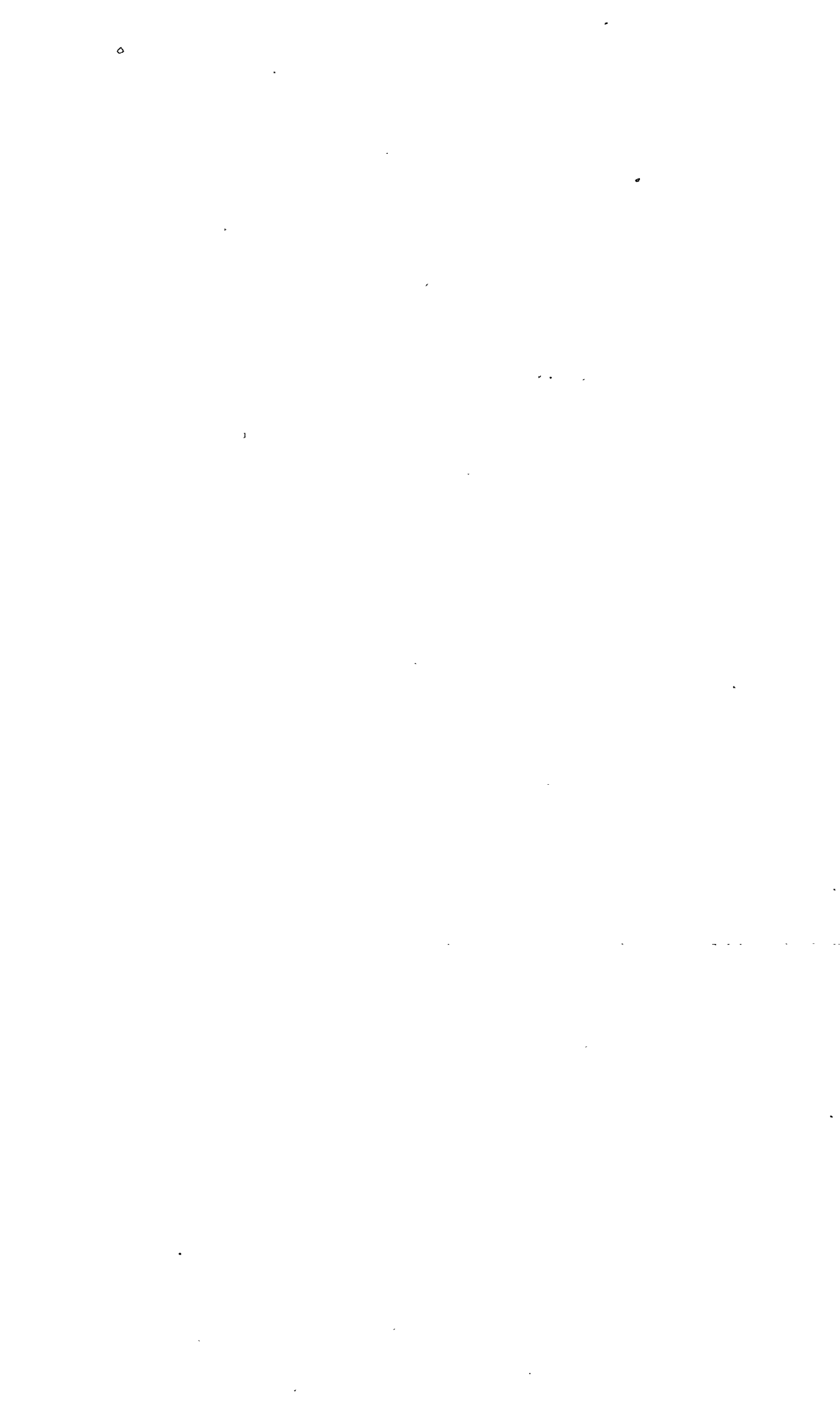


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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 271.

[1ST SESSION.

RELATIVE TO THE SERVICES AND ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL WILLIAM DUANE, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 3, 1823.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 3, 1823.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate directing "the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the original amount of a judgment lately obtained by the United States, in the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, against Colonel William Duane, and what credits have been allowed to the defendant since the date of the judgment, the dates of such credits, by whom given, and under what authority," I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of the Third and Fifth Auditors, which furnish the information required.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, March 3, 1823.*

SIR: In pursuance of your reference to this office of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 1st of March, 1823, directing "the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the original amount of a judgment lately obtained by the United States, in the district court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, against Colonel William Duane, and what credits have been allowed to the defendant since the date of the judgment, the dates of such credits, by whom given, and under what authority," I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of credits allowed to Colonel William Duane, on settlements of May 9, 1822, furnished in pursuance of the directions of the Secretary of War accompanying the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of March 1, 1823, viz:

Amount of moneys advanced to sundry officers on account of the recruiting service, not heretofore admitted, now allowed by the accounting officers.....	\$665 00
Amount paid by him in 1814, for rent of a rendezvous, for two subpoenas, and for postage of public letters, now allowed by the accounting officers:.....	66 04
Amount of his account for sundry printing, advertising, and forms furnished, from March 23, 1813, to January 3, 1815, allowed by the Secretary of War.....	1,020 54
	<hr/>
	1,751 58
	<hr/>
Amount of his account reported for suit.....	4,317 74
Additional debit—to Lieutenant James Young.....	55 00
	<hr/>
Total amount of debits.....	4,372 74
From which deduct the above credits.....	1,751 58
	<hr/>
Present balance remaining at the debit of Colonel William Duane on the books of the Third Auditor.....	2,621 16
	<hr/>

I have no knowledge of any judgment having been obtained by the United States against Colonel William Duane; that information is with the Agent of the Treasury. The amount of the original balance reported for suit on the 5th of October, 1819, was \$4,317 74, which, by the settlement above mentioned, was reduced to \$2,621 16. In relation to the suit, the Agent's last report, contained in the list of balances transmitted to Congress from this office, is as follows: "Proceedings stayed till March 3, 1823, to give him an opportunity to bring a claim before Congress which was rejected by the War Department."

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, March 3, 1823.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Fifth Auditor's Office, March 3, 1823.*

SIR: To enable you to comply with the resolution of the Senate, of which you sent me a copy, relative to the suit against Colonel Duane, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to Charles J. Ingersoll, esq., the district attorney at Philadelphia, of the 14th of May last, from which you will be able to ascertain the sum for which suit was brought, as well as the actual situation of the suit at this time. To this letter I have added a copy of one from Colonel Duane to me, in which he refers to claims he intended to bring before Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
S. PLEASANTON, *Agent of the Treasury*.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Fifth Auditor's Office, May 14, 1822.*

SIR: I herewith transmit a supplementary statement of the account of Colonel William Duane, by which you will perceive that the balance heretofore reported against him of \$4,317 74, for which suit was instituted, is now reduced to the sum of \$2,621 16. You will make such an entry on the judgment as will exhibit the reduced amount now claimed.

Colonel Duane has represented that he has other claims which the War Department prefers should be brought to the consideration of and decided by Congress, which he intends to bring before it at its next session, to an amount exceeding what we claim of him under the judgment. You will suspend all judicial proceedings in his case until the close of the next session of Congress, thus affording him an opportunity of obtaining the interposition of Congress in the final settlement of his accounts.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
S. PLEASANTON, *Agent of the Treasury*.

C. J. INGERSOLL, *United States Attorney, Philadelphia.*

WASHINGTON, *May 14, 1823.*

SIR: It appearing upon a re-examination of my accounts in the War Department that the first account presented against me for \$7,000 was reduced to \$4,000 in consequence of my being charged erroneously with \$3,000 transferred by me to Colonel Gibson, and that by sundry subsequent items passed to my credit upon authentic vouchers, the debt of \$4,000 for which I was sued has been reduced to \$2,600, and that of this ostensible debt I am charged with \$500, being the amount of a sum borrowed by me from General Bloomfield the 26th of March, 1813, and repaid by me to him on the 3d of April next following, which sum being deducted from the ostensible debt would leave only \$2,100 in demand against me out of the \$4,000 for which I was sued; and having reason to believe that \$1,000 of this last apparent balance is not justly chargeable, I think it fit to place the facts before you; and further, that I have two considerable claims against the government, one of which, for \$3,600, I have provided sufficient evidence to substantiate, besides another for a like amount, all of which I mean to place before Congress at the next session by petition; I beg leave to suggest that it would be no more than justice to relieve me from the oppressive and injurious effects of a judgment suspended over me, when it is already shown that nearly one-half of the amount is already abandoned and that a great part of the remainder palpably unlawfully charged to me, while the claims on my part so amply exceed all the original claims for which I was sued.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. DUANE.

STEPHEN PLEASANTON, *Fifth Auditor*.

BARRACKS AT OLD LAZARETTO, *June 31, 1809.*

SIR: Captain David Brearley's troop of dismounted cavalry having been reduced in number by the transfer of twenty men to the company of infantry of the 6th regiment, commanded by Captain Davis, lately embarked from this station for Orleans, I have directed him to proceed to recruit his corps without delay to the complement required by law; but no funds being at my command I am not competent to supply him. He goes to Trenton to-morrow under a general beating order, and will take the towns between Trenton and Elizabethtown in his circuit as the good of the service may require.

I propose also, in order to complete the infantry corps of Captain Pennell, to detach his first lieutenant just joined him to recruit in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Berks, where his family influences and connexions will enable him to expedite the completion of the company. Funds for this service will also be required; and some arrangement should be made to facilitate duties of this nature at this station, which is particularly favorable for the recruiting service.

I have addressed the paymaster general on the subject, and will thank the Secretary of War to issue such orders as may be deemed best calculated to facilitate the duties. In fact, the trust placed in me as superintendent of this district by the commander-in-chief is of little more efficacy than what my personal zeal and industry to promote the service enables me to do; and I have paid money out of my own pocket rather than there should be inconvenience or complaint against the department.

Captain Pennell has not been furnished with the instructions, nor with all the forms required for an officer in the recruiting service; nor have I any, nor instructions to provide any, nor forms for any other than the inspection rolls which I have procured from the records of the adjoining garrison. If copies in duplicate were sent to me, and specific orders for furnishing such blanks as may be requisite, there would be no difficulty on this score; but as matters stand it is not practicable for an officer to comply with the forms required, because he is not instructed with forms nor the time and manner of forwarding them.

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

WM. DUANE, *Lt. Col. U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Mifflin, &c.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

OLD LAZARETTO, *February 1, 1809.*

SIR: In my letter of yesterday, from this place, I omitted to transmit the enclosed return of clothing of Captain D. Brearley's troops. He departed this morning for Trenton. I renew my entreaty that the funds requisite for him to recruit, and for Captain Pennell's lieutenant, be ordered without delay. Perhaps a direction to the military agent to make the requisite advances would be the best expedient, and that officer's report would be a good record in the first instance—my check on the issue, a sufficient control on the proposed or actual mode of disbursements.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. DUANE,

Lieut. Colonel, Commanding Fort Mifflin and Dependencies.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

OLD LAZARETTO, *Fort Mifflin, May 1, 1809.*

SIR: Captain Findley, of the rifle regiment, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of the same company, have addressed to me the letters of which I have the honor to enclose the originals. General Wilkinson, on giving me the superintendence of the recruiting service in this district, required me to correspond and execute the duties which might be required for the public service; and I have hitherto attended to it, in strict conformity with the regulations, as far as was in my power. No funds were ever placed at my disposal for this service; I have therefore referred the letters to the War Department, leaving it to your determination how to act in the case, whether by a direct address to the officer left to recruit or through me.

The letters enclosed will be my vouchers for the amount of so much postage, and an equal amount in replying to these officers.

Discipline at this station is in a very forward and pleasing state. I expect by the 4th of July, for the number of men, as well-disciplined a corps, and as capable of executing any manœuvre at command, as any that can be found in any country.

By Mr. Weightman, of Washington city, who leaves this place in two or three days, I shall have the honor to transmit a copy of my *Military Library* as a present to the War Office. Should you, on perusal, deem it worthy of recommendation, or the purchase of any copies, Mr. Weightman, at Washington, will be able to provide any number that may be required. General Dearborn intimated an intention of taking a number of copies as soon as it should be finished. There is no other work in the language which contains the new tactics, and the discipline of every species of troops, in so compact a form.

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

WM. DUANE,

Lieut. Colonel, Commanding Fort Mifflin and Dependencies.

WM. EUSTIS, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

BARRACKS AT OLD LAZARETTO, *near Fort Mifflin, May 18, 1809.*

SIR: The inconvenience felt here for want of a guard-house, or place for the guard, and for the detention of persons guilty of temporary irregularities, induced me to call upon the military agent to put the place best adapted for a guard-house into a state suitable for the purpose, which he has declined. There is a frame building exactly on the angle which covers both the entrances to the enclosure here, which wants only plastering, the formation of a platform for a guard-room bed, and the stopping up of a window on the outside, and opening a door into the guard-room, to have a most complete, commodious, and suitable guard-house. My purpose in addressing this note is to obtain your sanction for this purpose. The late Secretary of War, confiding in my zeal for the public service, gave me an unlimited authority to do all that I should deem proper and expedient to render the place suitable to its intention and advantageous to the public interest. I am persuaded that, without any more than the expense of a very small quantity of extra rations, I have rendered this place a service equal to \$5,000 value, if it were to be to-morrow sold at auction, and I have preserved the men in health, activity, free from excesses, and strict in their discipline; yet all not only satisfied, but daily more attached to the service.

If the same confidence were to be reposed in me, I flatter myself I could add to the value, convenience, health, and beauty of this place only by employing a few laborers for a few weeks to ditch the front of the station on the Delaware and Schuylkill; this is the proper season to do it, both to keep the men in action and to avert the intermittents which follow hot weather where there is stagnant water. Under

the miscellaneous appropriations for garrisons an allowance might be made for this important place, and the public would, on the best principles of economy, preserve health, improve property, and possess an establishment which, I am persuaded, would redound to the credit as well as profit of the government.

Permit me to ask your sanction to the following improvements, absolutely necessary:

Authority to make a guard-bed, open a door, close a window, and plaster the guard-room;

Authority to employ four or five ditchers a few weeks to aid and direct the fatigue parties in banking out the river;

And to erect a small kitchen for cooking the victuals of the officers, there being no kitchen. There are bricks to a considerable amount belonging to the public at the arsenal, which would answer for this purpose, and render this position a complete garrison for 300 or 400 men, upon an emergency.

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

WILLIAM DUANE, *Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding District.*

WILLIAM EUSTIS, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November 1, 1810.*

SIR: By the mail of yesterday I forwarded the two volumes of the French cavalry system; by to-morrow's mail the translation will go in five parcels.

The translation is made in a literal manner, by a person unacquainted with military affairs; to make use of it a person must be thoroughly conversant in the subject and competent to use the terms analogous in our language and military idiom.

Should the War Department not think proper to publish the whole French treatise, I shall cheerfully undertake it myself at a proper season.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

WILLIAM DUANE.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 6, 1809.*

SIR: The soldiers belonging to Captain Brearley's dragoons, and the soldiers of the infantry company, 6th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Muhlenberg, made application to obtain their half bounty, that is, the six dollars allowed to each on joining their corps. They have agreed to lay the money out in the purchase of stout leather boots; and I have got boots made for them, each a pair. Forty-three pairs were this day delivered, and will be delivered to the men to-morrow on parade.

The purpose of this letter is to request an order for the amount of the six dollars each, for the men now in garrison here. Either direct to the accountant or to the military agent here, to be passed to the proper account. Mr. Reading Howell has also called on me this moment for the amount of his bill, sixty-one dollars, for the chart of the Delaware, executed last year. I really, beside the personal mortification, feel a little for the public credit in matters of this kind.

A bill for a boat, which I was ordered to obtain, and which has been in use now a year, I have paid out of my personal funds (\$200) rather than the public administration should be censured. I do not mention this as a matter of merit, but with a view of showing that my application is not a mere importunity, but a matter of duty and propriety.

The soldiers have each subscribed a paper of agreement to appropriate the six dollars of the bounty to the purchase of the boots; their receipts shall be forwarded as soon as the money shall be paid the citizens who have made the articles, which are of an excellent quality.

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

WILLIAM DUANE, *Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Fort Mifflin, &c.*

WILLIAM EUSTIS, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January 10, 1810.*

SIR: I have received yours of the 6th instant, to which I reply, that I am not solicitous to have the publication of the French system of cavalry, because I am aware it would not yield any pecuniary profit; but I should, nevertheless, aid in its publication; nor would any *advance* be required if the War Department would only say what number of copies it would take; and the greater number it would take, the lower the price would be. The whole, I think, might be brought into one volume, plates and all, and this would reduce the price a full third. If government would take 1,000 copies, say at four dollars, there would be no payment requisite but on delivery; if 2,000 copies, three dollars the copy, payable on delivery, and 3,000 copies, two and a half dollars.

I have, however, given my opinion as to the indispensable change of phrase and modification to the infantry system, which is absolutely indispensable, and without which any change would be only to make very bad worse.

With regard to the uniform, (having before given my ideas of the uniform very succinctly,) I did not think it was required to accompany the box with any further opinions. Will you permit Captain Irvine and myself to fit up a company of the new raised troops by having the clothing cut at the arsenal here, the leather caps made, and the men dressed as soldiers should be? If what we do should be afterwards not approved, it will be only wearing out the year's clothing as if it were adopted.

The coat with red facings, and cord of cotton at the button-holes, is the one that I would recommend; it is of the cut of the marine corps coat, which is, in fact, a cut borrowed from the French infantry. The French infantry cap, of which I have just received a specimen from General Armstrong, is nearly of the

form of the leather one which I recommended, and of which I had two patterns made. I would use the honest, simple *buck's tail* of old times, instead of a feather, for the rank and file, and for the officers, too, put on grand parade. I would have each soldier to have a pair of white and a pair of blue pantaloons.

I understand that the black belt and front cartridge box which I recommended are not so well approved of. These are matters that may be improved afterwards, if requisite. The cross and white belts, therefore, might stand as they now are formed, only that there should be a short strap to hitch the pouch to the right hip button if the hinder pouch is preserved.

The firelocks should have slings, and in case of war there should be a leather case to cover the lock, and a broad strap to cover the barrel, so as to guard the hand while loading from the heat of the gun in quick fire.

I think all the corps should have coats of the same color, cut, and length; artillery and rifle corps, yellow mounting or lace; infantry and cavalry, white; the feather (if any) to be different in each, and the length for rank and file inflexibly fixed.

These are my ideas on the uniform; but permit me to offer a single observation more important than all: If the clothing and its making and cutting be continued in its present hands; if the man employed to purchase has the right also to choose the inspector, and to laugh at the idea of rejecting any article, however miserable, all your efforts to render the soldier comfortable or the uniform creditable to you or the government will be absolutely futile; and let me say that in case of a war the enemy could not have a more useful ally than the person who has at present the charge of that important branch of public duty.

I will in a few days take the liberty of presenting to you my reflections on the subject more at large, in conformity with your intimation in the letter now before me.

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

WM. DUANE.

WILLIAM EUSTIS, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

SIR: Mr. Weightman, of Washington city, will hand this to you, together with a copy of my Military Library, mentioned in a note addressed to you a few days ago. It has had a very general circulation, and has met the approbation of many capable persons. The storm out of which it arose has blown over for the present—for how long it is not possible to anticipate. The work which I present, I persuade myself, would have been found of infinite advantage had we been forced into war, and should we at any time within twenty years, I am satisfied that this work will have diffused a stock of information on military subjects which was very much wanted, and which must be of some use. I have prepared for press small hand books or manuals, calculated for the mere parade duties for *infantry, cavalry, and artillery*; that is, three small works, such as contain the mere parade practice of exercise and manœuvre, without the speculative or theoretic parts of tactics.

I have suspended the publication of these under an expectation that the adoption of a new system, which was in preparation last year, would have enabled me to conform the exercise to that which should have been adopted by the War Office. If there is any prospect of accomplishing what was then contemplated, I would suspend the publication still; if not, I shall even proceed, and then the books, which will be small, light, and conformable to the exercises in the Library, shall go to press. I only intimate this as a matter of information. When I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in a few days hence, I shall take the liberty of calling your attention to the subject.

I take this opportunity of informing you that the map of the Delaware, which I was directed by General Dearborn to procure for the use of Fort Mifflin, has been completed; the expense is \$61, which I will thank you to direct the military agent to pay to Mr. Reading Howell.

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

WM. DUANE.

WILLIAM EUSTIS, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Fourth Military District, Philadelphia, June 14, 1813.*

SIR: The funds placed in my hands for the recruiting service are expended. I have requested funds from the paymaster, and notified the accountant of the War Department some time of the small balance which remained. After Wednesday I shall not be able to proceed in this duty without funds, having already advanced cash of my own.

I beg leave to represent that the recruiting service very materially interferes with my duties as adjutant general. Obligated to be absent in different parts of the district, which may probably be frequent, the accounts fall in arrear, and my correspondence is often delayed a week later than it should be; and so incessant is the attention required to this service that I have not been able to attend to the discipline of the new levies at the stations on the Delaware as I should wish. Permit me to solicit that the recruiting service be committed to some other officer. The general to whom I have performed the functions of aid, adjutant, and inspector, has now an inspector, an aid, and a brigade major, none of whose duties requires the activity required from my station.

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

WM. DUANE, *Adjutant General.*

General JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Fourth Military District, Philadelphia, June 18, 1813.*

SIR: The recruiting service is in a state of suspense in this district through the want of funds. Should it be intended not to continue the recruiting, a considerable expense will be saved in charges for music and rendezvous, now going on without funds to discharge the debts as incurred.

I have called upon the paymaster for \$10,000, and requested \$5,000 on account of contingencies.

There are now nearly 500 men at the stations on the Delaware and with parties in this district. I beg leave to suggest that, if it should be deemed proper, 200 men of the 32d might be placed in charge of Fort Mifflin, and the whole of the new five years' levies might go to the north. Should this course be thought advisable, it will be necessary to make some provision for the payment of the men of *different corps*, as there are recruits of the following regiments: Light artillery; 2d artillery; 3d artillery; 1st infantry; 2d, 5th, 16th, 20th, and 22d infantry, and riflemen, which latter should all be transferred. The regulations of the pay department require payment to be made under conditions with which it is impossible to comply in many cases within my knowledge. Some rule by which the soldier should be paid, the paymaster indemnified, and the service promoted, is absolutely necessary.

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

WM. DUANE, *Adjutant General.*

General JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 272.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE APPLICATION OF NEW YORK FOR THE RECONVEYANCE OF THE BATTERY OF CASTLE CLINTON IN THAT CITY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 9, 1824.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the mayor and aldermen of the city of New York, praying that Congress would pass an act authorizing the President to reconvey Castle Clinton, as well as the land on which it is built, without paying for the estimated labor of the erection of this work, reported:

That they have carefully considered the circumstances stated by the memorialists, and have likewise referred to the act passed on the 30th of March, 1822, under which your committee think that the President is vested with so ample a discretion that no new law is necessary, or a revision of the one already past, to enable him to act in the premises of the said petition.

The act of 1822 authorizes the President to reconvey the land on which Castle Clinton is erected, and directs that the fortress be dismantled and the materials sold. The dismantling the fortress, of course, has reference to the removal of the cannon and munitions of war, and does not contain a direction that the castle should be demolished. The President is therefore fully at liberty to sell the materials as they at present stand; nor is he bound by any precepts in the act, either express or implied, to estimate the value of the labor employed in the erection of the castle. The preservation of this work, not at the expense of the United States, but in conformity with the wishes of the corporation of New York, would be desirable from the several considerations which are stated by the memorialists; and although the location of the castle militates with one of the approved rules of modern defence, yet in time of war, if the outer works, erected for the protection of New York, were forced, this fortress, garrisoned by the local militia of the city, might be serviceable.

Your committee, believing that the discretion to act on this subject is properly vested in the President, beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the mayor and aldermen of the city of New York.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 273.

[1ST SESSION.]

MILITARY ROAD FROM FORT ST. PHILIP TO THE ENGLISH TURN IN LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 13, 1824.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 10, 1824.*

SIR: In pursuance of the resolution of the honorable Senate of the United States of the 17th January, 1821, referring to me, to be considered and reported upon, "the memorial of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana in relation to a military road from Fort St. Philip to the English Turn," I have the honor to present herewith a report of the chief engineer, dated the 9th instant, which fulfils the object contemplated by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 9, 1824.*

Sir: Lieutenant Chase, of the corps of engineers, has recently examined the banks of the river Mississippi from New Orleans to Plaquemine Turn, with a view to the selection of a route for a road between those places. The right bank of the river, affording a shorter route and a soil more favorable for construction, has been preferred, and a sketch of the direction of the route selected, together with an estimate in detail of the cost of completing the road, adapted to the different circumstances under which it may be effected, have been received.

I have the honor to present herewith a copy of the sketch, and the substance of the estimate above mentioned. It will be perceived by the former that the road is divided into three sections. The first section, extending from New Orleans to the point marked A, at the plantation of Mr. Johnston, a distance of forty-five miles, is now provided with a road practicable for light carriages, but not for heavy carriages or artillery. The same road extends through the second section, from A to B, a distance of five miles, but is not practicable for carriages of any kind. There is no road whatever in the third section, extending from B to Plaquemine Turn, a distance of twenty miles. The route selected will embrace the road passing through the first and second sections, as just described, which it is proposed to enlarge and improve, so as to render it practicable for heavy carriages and artillery. To effect this in the first section will require 10,560 days of labor, besides the hire of overseers and the cost of tools. Supposing the labor to be contributed gratuitously from the plantations contiguous to the road, in consideration of the advantage that will accrue to them from its improvement, the only expense will be, for 495 days' hire of overseers, at \$1 50..... \$742 50
And for the cost of tools, (spades and wheelbarrows)..... 700 00

Making the total cost, exclusive of the expense of labor..... 1,442 50
Should the planters refuse to contribute the labor, it might be hired at fifty cents per day, which would add to the cost..... 5,280 00

And enhance the total cost to..... 6,722 50
The expense of the second section would be, for 1,760 days of labor, at 50 cents per day..... \$880 00
And for hire of overseers and tools..... 60 00

Making the total cost of..... 940 00
The expense of the third section would be, for 7,744 days of labor, at \$1 per day, \$7,744 00
And for hire of overseers and tools..... 700 00

Making the total cost..... 8,444 00

And the aggregate cost of the three sections..... 16,106 50
But should it be thought that the road passing through the first section would answer in its present state, the deduction of the amount estimated for its improvement..... 6,722 50

Would diminish the aggregate cost to..... 9,384 00

The foregoing is furnished in pursuance of your instructions, predicated upon a resolution of the Senate, dated the 17th of January, 1821. Early measures were taken to obtain the information required for the fulfilment of those instructions, but owing to unavoidable circumstances it has been delayed until this time.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineers.*

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

To the Congress of the United States, in Senate and House of Representatives convened:

The memorial of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana respectfully sheweth: That Fort St. Philip, situate on the eastern bank of the river Mississippi, about sixty miles below the city of New Orleans, is a post of the utmost importance to the defence of this State, being the only fortress to oppose the approach of an enemy to the city in that direction. That although during the late invasion the skill of the officers and valor of the men forming its garrison baffled the attempt of the enemy in that quarter, yet the safety of that place was more than once endangered by the extreme difficulty of communicating with it during the time of the siege. This difficulty arises from the nature of the ground between the fort and the English Turn. It consists of a strip of land along each bank of the river, in some places extremely narrow, and in all subject to inundations during the rise of the river, when not protected by an embankment. These embankments are made by individuals who own the lands where they have been granted, but are neither permanent nor extensive enough to rely upon when so great a stake as that of the public safety is at issue; a great proportion, too, of the lands being still public property, no embankment whatever is made on them, and wherever they occur the communication is completely cut off.

The event of an enemy possessing himself of the one bank of the river, which happened during the late war, and may again occur, renders it necessary that the communication should be provided for on both sides of the river.

Your memorialists therefore think it a measure of high importance to the defence of the State that provision should be made for making a military road from Fort St. Philip to the English Turn, on both sides of the river. And they have the satisfaction to assure the government of the United States that, in their opinion, the expense of executing this necessary work will, in a great measure, be defrayed by the increased value of the lands belonging to the public which lie on the course of the projected road.

Your memorialists therefore pray that measures may be taken (either by the labor of the troops or in such other way as may be deemed proper) to construct a road on both sides of the river, from Fort St. Philip to the English Turn.

A. BEAUVAIS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
J. POYDRAS, *President of the Senate.*

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, deposited in the office of the secretary of state. Given under my hand and the seal of the State this 13th day of December, 1820, and of the independence of the United States the forty-fifth year.

By the governor:

J. VILLERE.

H. LAVERGNE, *Secretary of State.*

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 274.

[1ST SESSION.]

RECOMMENDATORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MILITARY ROAD FROM FORT ST.
PHILIP TO THE ENGLISH TURN IN LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 23, 1824.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of War respecting a military road from Fort St. Philip to the English Turn, reported:

That your committee have had the same under consideration and fully agree in the sentiment expressed in the memorial of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, that Fort St. Philip is a post of the utmost importance to the defence of New Orleans, being the only fortress to oppose the approach of an enemy to that city by the river Mississippi, and that that fort may be very much endangered by reason of the extreme difficulty of communicating with it; that during the late siege by the British forces this difficulty was sensibly felt, and it was greatly feared that it might lead to its capture for the want of a road by which it could be reinforced. Your committee therefore view a military road leading from Fort St. Philip to the English Turn as absolutely necessary to the defence of New Orleans and to the safety of that fortress in a state of war, and have reported a bill authorizing the President to cause the said military road to be made agreeably to the report of the engineer department and the memorial of the legislature of Louisiana, herewith presented for the information of the Senate.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 275.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SERVICES OF THE MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15
AND CLAIM OF THAT STATE FOR PAY THEREFOR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 23, 1824.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I herewith transmit to Congress certain documents relating to a claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that State in the late war, and for which payment was made by the State. From the particular circumstances attending this claim I have thought it proper to submit the subject to the consideration of Congress.

In forming a just estimate of this claim it will be necessary to recur to the cause which prevented its admission, or the admission of any part thereof, at an earlier day. It will be recollected that when a call was made on the militia of that State for service in the late war, under an arrangement which was alike applicable to the militia of all the States and in conformity with the acts of Congress, the executive of Massachusetts refused to comply with the call, on the principle that the power vested in Congress by the Constitution to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was not a complete power for those purposes, but conditional and dependent on the consent of the executives of the several States; and also that when called into service, such consent being given, they could not be commanded by a regular officer of the United States, or other officer than of the militia, except by the President in person. That this decision of the executive of Massachusetts was repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and of dangerous tendency, especially when it is considered that we were then engaged in a war with a powerful nation for the defence of our common rights, was the decided opinion of this government; and when the period at which that decision was formed was considered, it being as early as the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twelve, immediately after the war was declared, and that it was not relinquished during the war, it was inferred by the Executive of the United States that the decision of the executive of that State was alike applicable to all the services that were rendered by the militia of the State during the war.

In the correspondence with the governor of Massachusetts at that important epoch, and on that very interesting subject, it was announced to him by the Secretary of War that if the militia of the State were called into service by the executive of the State and not put under the command of the major general of the United States, as the militia of the other States were, the expense attending their service would be chargeable to the State and not to the United States. It was also stated to him at the same

time that any claim which the State might have for the reimbursement of such expenses could not be allowed by the Executive of the United States, since it would involve principles on which that branch of the government could not decide.

Under these circumstances, a decision on the claim of the State of Massachusetts has hitherto been suspended, and it need not be remarked that the suspension has proceeded from a conviction that it would be improper to give any sanction by its admission, or by the admission of any part thereof, either to the construction of the Constitution contended for by the then executive of that State, or to its conduct at that period towards the general government and the Union.

In January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, the representatives in Congress from Massachusetts and Maine suggested by memorial that the constitutional objection could not apply to a portion of the claim, and requested that the accounting officer of the government might be instructed to audit and admit such part as might be free from that objection. In all cases where claims are presented for militia service it is the duty and the practice of the accounting officer to submit them to the department for instruction as to the legality of the claim—that is, whether the service had been rendered by order of the competent authority or otherwise, under circumstances to justify the claim against the United States, admitting that the evidence in support of it should be satisfactory. To this request there appeared to be no well-founded objection under the reservation as to the constitutional principle, and accordingly an order was given to the accounting officers of the treasury to proceed in auditing the claim with that reservation.

In conformity with this arrangement, the executive of Massachusetts appointed two citizens of that State commissioners to attend to the settlement of its claim, and who, in execution of the trust reposed in them, have presented to the accounting officer of the treasury that portion comprehending the services of the fifth division of the militia of the State, which has been audited and reported for consideration subject to the objection above stated. I have examined this report, with the documents presented by the commissioners, and am of opinion that the services rendered by that division were spontaneous, patriotic, and proper, necessary for self-defence to repel, in some instances, actual invasion, and in others to meet by adequate preparation invasions that were menaced. The commissioners of the State having intimated that other portions of service stood on similar ground, the accounting officer has been instructed, in auditing the whole, to do it in such manner as to enable the department to show distinctly under what circumstances each portion of service was rendered, whether voluntary, called out by invasion, or the menace of invasion, or by public authority; and in such case whether the militia rendering such service was placed under the authority of the United States or retained under that of the State.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the present executive of Massachusetts has disclaimed the principle which was maintained by the former executive, and that in this disclaimer both branches of the legislature have concurred. By this renunciation the State is placed on the same ground, in this respect, with the other States, and this very distressing anomaly in our system is removed. It is well known that the great body of our fellow-citizens in Massachusetts are as firmly devoted to our Union, and to the free republican principles of our government, as our fellow-citizens of the other States. Of this important truth, their conduct in every stage of our revolutionary struggle, and in many other emergencies, bears ample testimony; and I add, with profound interest and a thorough conviction, that although the difficulty adverted to in the late war with their executive excited equal surprise and regret, it was not believed to extend to them. There never was a moment when the confidence of the government in the great body of our fellow-citizens of that State was impaired; nor is a doubt entertained that they were at all times willing and ready to support their rights and repel an invasion by the enemy.

The commissioners of Massachusetts have urged, in compliance with their instructions, the payment of so much of their claim as applies to the services rendered by the fifth division, which have been audited, and I should have no hesitation in admitting it, if I did not think, under all the circumstances of the case, that the claim, in all its parts, was cognizable by Congress alone. The period at which the constitutional difficulty was raised by the executive of the State was in the highest degree important, as was the tendency of the principle for which it contended, and which was adhered to during the war. The public mind throughout the Union was much excited by that occurrence, and great solicitude was felt as to its consequences. The Executive of the United States was bound to maintain, and did maintain, a just construction of the Constitution; in doing which, it is gratifying to recollect that the most friendly feelings were cherished towards their brethren of that State. The executive of the State was warned, in the correspondence which then took place, of the light in which its conduct was viewed, and of the effect it would have, so far as related to the right of the Executive of the United States, on any claim which might afterwards be presented by the State to compensation for such services. Under these circumstances, the power of the Executive of the United States to settle any portion of this claim seems to be precluded. It seems proper, also, that this claim should be decided, on full investigation before the public, that the principle on which it is decided may be thoroughly understood by our fellow-citizens of every State, which can be done by Congress alone, who alone also possess the power to pass the laws which may be necessary to carry such decision into effect.

In submitting this subject to the calm and enlightened judgment of Congress, I do it with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that you are now placed, by the course of events, in a situation which will enable you to adopt such measures as will not only comport with the sound principles of our government, but likewise be conducive to other the highest interests of our Union. By the renunciation of the principle maintained by the then executive of Massachusetts, as has been done by its present executive and both branches of the legislature in the most formal manner, and in accordance with the sentiments of the great body of the people, the Constitution is restored in a very important feature—that connected with the public defence; and in the most important branch, that of the militia, to its native strength. It is very gratifying to know that this renunciation has been produced by the regular, orderly, and pacific operation of our republican system, whereby those who were in the right at the moment of difficulty, and who sustained the government with great firmness, have daily gained strength until this result was accomplished. The points on which you will have to decide are, what is fairly due for the services which were actually rendered? By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union and give the greatest support to our most excellent Constitution? In seeking each object separately we are led to the same result. All that can be claimed by our fellow-citizens of Massachusetts is, that the constitutional objection be waived, and that they be placed on the same footing with their brethren in the other States—that, regarding the services rendered by the militia of other States for which compensation has been

made, giving to the rule the most liberal construction, like compensation be made for similar services rendered by the militia of that State.

I have been led to conclude, on great consideration, that the principles of justice, as well as a due regard for the great interests of our Union, require that this claim, in the extent proposed, should be acceded to. Essential service was rendered in the late war by the militia of Massachusetts, and with the most patriotic motives. It seems just, therefore, that they should be compensated for such services in like manner with the militia of the other States. The constitutional difficulty did not originate with them, and has now been removed. It comports with our system to look to the service rendered and to the intention with which it was rendered, and to award the compensation accordingly, especially as it may now be done without the sacrifice of principle. The motive in this instance is the stronger, because well satisfied I am that by so doing we shall give the most effectual support to our republican institutions. No latent cause of discontent will be left behind. The great body of the people will be gratified, and even those who now survive, who were then in error, cannot fail to see with interest and satisfaction this distressing occurrence thus happily terminated. I therefore consider it my duty to recommend it to Congress to make provision for the settlement of the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered in the late war by the militia of the State, in conformity with the rules which have governed in the settlement of the claims for services rendered by the militia of the other States.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1824.

Documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, relative to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that State during the late war with Great Britain.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, February 23, 1824.

SIR: I herewith, in obedience to your orders, transmit the documents and correspondence in relation to the Massachusetts claim not heretofore reported to Congress.*

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

List of papers.

Joint memorial of the delegations of Maine and Massachusetts, dated 26th March, 1822.
 Letter of Mr. Lloyd to the Secretary of War, dated 23d January, 1823.
 Secretary of War to Mr. Lloyd, dated 31st January, 1823.
 Secretary of War to the Third Auditor, dated 1st February, 1823.
 Secretary of War to Mr. Lloyd, dated 26th March, 1823.
 Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce to the Secretary of War, dated 15th July, 1823.
 The Secretary of War to the Third Auditor, dated 5th September, 1823.
 The Secretary of War to Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce, enclosing the report of the Third Auditor, dated 5th November, 1823.
 Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce to the Secretary of War, dated 10th November, 1823.
 The Secretary of War to Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce, dated 13th November, 1823.
 Letter of Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce to the Secretary of War, dated 17th November, 1823.
 Communications, marked B, referred to in the above letter, dated 17th November, 1823.
 Order, marked A, referred to in the above letter, dated 17th November, 1823.
 The Secretary of War to Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce, dated 23d December, 1823, enclosing the decision of the President of the United States, dated 22d December, 1823.
 Messrs. Sullivan and Pierce to the Secretary of War, dated 23d February, 1824.
 Speech of Governor Eustis to the legislature of Massachusetts, May session, 1823.
 The answer of the house of representatives to Governor Eustis's speech, May session, 1823.
 The answer of the senate of Massachusetts to Governor Eustis's speech, May session, 1823.
 Resolve of the legislature of Massachusetts, February 11, 1823, authorizing the governor to give instructions to agents, &c.
 Letter of disavowal by Governor Eustis, 19th December, 1823.
 Governor Eustis's instructions, dated 17th January, 1824.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 26, 1822.

The undersigned, representatives from the States of Massachusetts and Maine, ask liberty, in conformity to instructions from their respective governments, to invite the attention of the President of the United States to the claim which the State of Massachusetts several years since presented to the general government for a reimbursement of the moneys advanced by the former to militia called into service during the last war with Great Britain by the direction and on account of the said general government.

The history of this claim is already known to the President, and it is not the intention of the undersigned now to trouble him with a discussion of its merits; but they confine themselves to respectfully and earnestly requesting him to instruct the proper executive department to entertain such a discussion, and

* There will be found in this collection, and printed in this number, the documents communicated by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives the 20th February, 1817, and also the report of the committee of that House of the 10th of March, 1818, and the documents communicated therewith to the House.

to permit the undersigned thereat to produce such proofs and reasons as to them may appear proper, in order to establish the legality and justice of the claim in question, according to the true meaning of the laws applicable to the subject, and to the practical construction already given to those laws in similar cases. They also respectfully ask that the said department may be fully authorized to liquidate and allow all, or any part, of said claim which, in its opinion, shall have been so established.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with great respect, the President's very obedient servants,

William Eustis,	Ezekiel Whitman,
Jeremiah Nelson,	William D. Williamson,
John Reed,	Aaron Hobart,
Samuel C. Allen,	J. W. Dwight,
Timothy Fuller,	Francis Baylies,
Samuel Lathrop,	Benjamin Gorham,
Joshua Cushman,	Jona. Russell,
Jos. Dane,	Lewis Bigelow,
Mark Langdon Hill,	Gideon Barstow.
Enoch Lincoln,	

The foregoing is a true copy of the memorial which Mr. M. L. Hill and myself presented, personally, to the President, March 29, 1822.

BENJ. GORHAM.

Mr. Lloyd to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lloyd has the honor to state to the Secretary of War that he was permitted by the President of the United States, when he recently waited on him, as one of the committee from the delegations in Congress from Massachusetts and Maine, in reference to the claim of the said States for the services of the militia during the late war, to leave with the President a brief recapitulation of the circumstances attendant on that claim, which, from the appearance of the file of papers on the table of the honorable Secretary, he is apprehensive was not among them. If this apprehension be correct, presuming the subject has been referred by the President to the Department of War, he takes the liberty to request the favor of Mr. Calhoun to receive from the President and peruse the said historical sketch which, though informally drawn, is believed to be correct, and may serve, in a concise form, to recal to his remembrance the leading facts in the case.

Mr. Lloyd avails of the occasion to offer to Mr. Calhoun the assurance of his very high respect.
THURSDAY, *January 25, 1823.*

BOSTON, *November 22, 1822.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your excellency the following statement, made in compliance with the request of honorable Mr. Lloyd, senator in Congress from this State, in his note dated the 15th of October past. I should have prepared this document at an earlier day, had not other official duties of importance prevented, and had not Mr. Lloyd also assured me that the information called for would be in season if received the first of December.

It has also required much more time than I expected to prepare a statement giving all the events and facts in detail which were requested. A general and pretty correct view might have been given in much less time. But it was believed that such a statement would not have furnished the information desired, and it was also presumed that Mr. Lloyd was well acquainted with the great outlines of the subject, and knew the *total* amount of the expenditures of the State in the late war.

Although I was not wholly ignorant of the general course pursued by the government of Massachusetts, the number of militia called out at different periods for the public defence and safety, the places where they were *chiefly* stationed, as well as the amount advanced by the State for these services, yet, as I had never been engaged in ascertaining the *details* of expenses, nor had ever been required to inspect the documents relating thereto, I found it necessary to examine a great many papers in order to obtain the requisite results.

Mr. Lloyd wishes to know "what particular towns and places were attacked or believed to be in imminent danger of attack, at what places the militia were stationed for defence, what was the number and what the term of service of each separate detachment so called out for the public service, and what the respective expenses of each of these several detachments."

It is proper to observe that I do not vouch for the *perfect accuracy* of the statement in every *minutiae*; as the muster and pay rolls have not *all* been seen, I am unable to state in all instances the number of days some of the militia were in service or the *precise* amount of expenses for arms and ammunition supplied by the several towns on the sea-coast for the use of the militia, a part of which it is to be remembered were returned to the arsenal of the Commonwealth, and for which the United States were not charged. But as the sum total of expenses is given, and *generally* the separate sums paid for the militia when in service, this want of precision in the *details* will not, it is hoped, be considered a material defect in the statement.

First, "as to the places invaded or supposed to be in danger of invasion." It is difficult to give an accurate and specific reply in reference to this inquiry; for although there are official documents to show what places were really attacked, it is not easy to ascertain what others were in great and imminent danger in all cases. There were no doubt some unfounded alarms during the war, and applications sometimes were made to the executive for men and arms when there was no certainty of invasion. In some of these cases, through the prudence of the commissioners for sea-coast defence, these requests were not granted, and considerable expense was thus prevented the State and nation. But in some instances, perhaps, military stores and munitions of war were furnished on the *urgent* request of the inhabitants, believing themselves to be in immediate danger, when no attack was made or meditated by the enemy.

It is most abundantly evident, however, that a sound discretion was exercised, and that no expenses of this sort were incurred except where the citizens were very generally in great fear of invasion. I am able, however, to state, with sufficient accuracy perhaps for the purpose Mr. Lloyd may have in view by his request, what places were attacked, or so greatly exposed and in danger as to justify the expense incurred in the measures adopted for the protection and defence of the State.

Soon after the declaration of war, it will be recollected that the governor, though he did not call out and dispose of the militia as requested by the United States officer, (as the detachment had not been completed agreeably to an order of April preceding, as he believed the exigency did not exist which obliged him to place the militia under the command of officers of the United States, and as it was the opinion of all judicious men that more efficient defence would be provided by keeping the militia at home, as well as less expense incurred and less distress brought upon the people, than by marching and placing them as proposed by the military officer of the general government,) yet soon after the declaration of war the governor did issue an order, July 3, for the militia through the State to be in readiness to repel any attack which might be made, and authorizing general and field officers to call out their men when necessary for the defence of any place invaded or threatened. This measure was pronounced to be wise and efficient, as well as most consistent with the character and rights of the militia, considering the existing state of things, by distinguished individuals of both political parties.

The extent of our sea-coast liable to attack, from Dartmouth, bounding on Rhode Island, round Cape Cod, Plymouth, and Boston bay, Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Newburyport, and from Kittery to Calais, in Maine, is estimated at nearly six hundred miles. "A person deputed by the towns of Eastport and Robbinstown," says the governor, "applied for arms and ammunition, and requested that three companies of militia might be called out for their protection; for, though they did not immediately apprehend an invasion by a large authorized British force, they considered themselves exposed to predatory attacks. Orders were accordingly given for arms and ammunition, and three companies were ordered out." "If the President was acquainted with the situation of the State," he adds, "I think he would not wish to call out our militia, as proposed by General Dearborn."—(Letter to the Secretary of War, August 5, 1812.)

In the month of August, (5th,) however, as the eastern towns in Massachusetts bordering on New Brunswick and Passamaquoddy bay, viz: Calais, Perry, Robbinstown, Lubec, and Eastport, were exposed to depredations from the British, and the people were in a state of great alarm, a battalion of militia, consisting of three companies, was ordered out for the defence of that frontier. They were marched at a distance of one hundred and one hundred and twenty miles, the population of that extreme part of the State being very thin and scattered; and previously to their arrival the militia belonging to the towns above mentioned were ordered into service for the defence of her people, by virtue of the general order of July 3. These militia consisted of four companies belonging to Colonel Shed's regiment, who were called out, and performed duty as watches and guards alternately for nearly a month, the expense of which amounted to \$2,850. The battalion, consisting of three companies, which marched from a distance, was ordered to be put under the command of General Boyd, an officer of the United States. But before they were received into the service of the United States, and provision made for them by the general government, which was about three weeks from the time they began their march, their pay, rations, &c., amounted to \$11,130, and was advanced by the State of Massachusetts. Eleven thousand dollars were received in 1817 from the United States on account of the expenses of the detachment of the battalion sent to Eastport, the vouchers for which are now ready for transmission to the War Department.

During the residue of 1812 very little expense was incurred, there being no further calls for the militia, and no fears entertained of an attack from the enemy in any part of the State. But, under an apprehension that attacks might be made on the seaboard in the spring or summer of 1813, the legislature, when in session in February, authorized the executive to adopt measures of defence for the maritime towns, there being very few regular troops in the State, even in the forts belonging to the United States. The first of March three gentlemen of the highest respectability and of great military skill were appointed to carry these measures into effect, and in the course of the season many applications were made to them for fire-arms and other military stores and munitions of war from towns on the Atlantic coast and bays and harbors connected therewith, when there were apprehensions of invasions, as will be particularly mentioned hereafter. And to the most of these places military stores were furnished, and in some cases special authority given to call out the militia, although the general order of July 3, 1812, was still in force, and considered adequate to any emergency. The quartermaster general was also directed by the commissioners to purchase various military articles, to enable them to supply the towns on the sea-coast, and the greater part of \$50,000 put under their control was expended early in 1813 for these purposes; for, although there was then even no immediate danger of a formidable invasion, some British vessels were hovering on the coast at various points, which gave alarm to the people, and imposed an obligation on government to furnish the means of defence.

The commissioners acted under the belief expressed in their report to the governor and council in June following, (and their opinion was sanctioned by almost an unanimous voice of the citizens,) that it was unnecessary to place large forces at particular points for any long period, as the places of attack were most uncertain, and a very great extent of coast was equally exposed to the enemy.

In the month of March there was an alarm at Mount Desert, below Penobscot, and a detachment of the militia was ordered out from the town of Ellsworth, in the vicinity, for the defence of the inhabitants. The expense of this affair was \$511.

Several cannon and a large quantity of powder were furnished to the town of Kennebunk in April, 1813, and in May small arms and cartridges and shot for cannon and other articles were furnished Portland by request of the selectmen, as several British ships were near that place, and the people generally were apprehensive of an attack. The United States troops at this time stationed there were few, and the fort not supposed sufficient to prevent vessels of force from approaching to the town. The militia were ordered into service at this time at Portland, but were soon discharged as the fears of the citizens subsided.

Bath, Wiscasset, Castine, and other towns on the bay of Penobscot, applied for arms and ammunition in the month of April, and were furnished to considerable amount; and during this month, on account of the alarms which existed, Major General King gave directions for two companies to be detached at Wiscasset, and one at Boothbay, who were discharged after a few days. Expenses a little short of \$1,000.

August, 1813, the United States officer at Portland requested aid of the militia in the fort under his command; and Major General King was of opinion, expressed in a letter to the adjutant general at this time, that it would be necessary to call out the militia at Wiscasset and Bath and other places in that

quarter, as there were few United States troops, and the people were apprehensive of some sudden attacks. He was referred to the order of the governor of July 3, 1812, as a sufficient authority for calling out the militia at any time or place, as the exigency should require. Two companies were ordered into service at Portland accordingly early in September, and continued in service for two months. The expenses of this detachment for pay, rations, &c., were \$6,846 65.

By advice of Major General King, Brigadier General Payson, of Wiscasset, ordered out militia also in September; as there were British vessels near the mouth of Sheepscot river, the people were alarmed, and only eight men in the United States fort there. But they were soon discharged.

In February, 1814, the legislature provided for continuing the board of commissioners for sea-coast defence, and authorized the executive to furnish means of protection to any part of the State in danger of invasion, or exposed to attack from the enemy.

In April, on the representation of Captain Bainbridge, who apprehended an attack at Marblehead, where the frigate Constitution was then lying, two companies of artillery and a company of light infantry were ordered out from Boston, and preparing to march, when intelligence arrived that they would not be needed.

Captain Bainbridge, fearing an attack on the navy yard at Charlestown, requested aid from the militia. The whole Boston brigade, consisting of 3,000 men, were inspected, and General Welles, commanding the brigade, gave assurances that the whole, or any portion of them, should be called out at the shortest notice; a company of militia from Charlestown, and a company of light infantry from Boston, were successively ordered into service to guard the navy yard, which remained there and at Chelsea for some time, as there was an apprehension the enemy might enter the harbor by night and fire the vessels and buildings of the United States there situated. Commodore Bainbridge was perfectly satisfied with the preparations made for defence by the executive and the officers of the militia.

During the same month (April, 1814) Captain Hull was apprehensive of an attack on the vessels of the United States at Portsmouth, and applied to General Dearborn for protection. General Dearborn requested the militia of Massachusetts might be ordered out for the purpose, as the militia of New Hampshire were destitute of arms, and in a state of insubordination. Orders were promptly issued for calling out 250 men from York, Kittery, &c., and more if necessary from the 6th division. The term of service was short; but more were ordered out in September, 1814, the whole being 840 men, and expense amounted to \$14,174 97.

In the course of this month (April, 1814) there were alarms at various other places; and the inhabitants, believing there was great and immediate danger of attack, applied to the commissioners for sea-coast defence, and to general officers of the militia, who were authorized by the governor's order of July 3, 1812, to furnish men in case of emergency. Among these were Portland, Castine, Bristol, Wiscasset, Bath, and some towns on Cape Cod. On these occasions detachments of the militia were ordered out for a short time, and munitions of war were also furnished them as requested.

In June, 1814, there was an alarm at Salem, and cannon and other military articles were purchased and forwarded to that important place to a great amount.

During this month (June, 1814) applications were made for ammunition, arms, and guards, at Cohasset, Saco, Portland, York, Wiscasset, Bath, Boothbay, and Camden, and from the citizens of Boston. Saco and some other places were furnished with military stores. The militia were called out at Saco, where the enemy landed and destroyed some property; a company was stationed at Cohasset, and afterwards a second company for some weeks; a regiment was stationed on Boston common for a few days, and then ordered to South Boston, near Dorchester Point, where they were continued for several weeks; two companies were called out at Portland, and kept some time in service; the enemy's vessels being near that place, and but a few United States troops in fort.

A British man-of-war being off Sheepscot river, the militia ordered out by Major General King, at Boothbay, viz: two companies, and kept in service for several weeks; several companies detached at Wiscasset; also, on statement of Major General King, part of these men were placed in the fort on Sheepscot river, under command of the United States officers.

About this time (in June or 1st of July) an agreement was made by the adjutant general and General Cushing, commander of the United States troops in this district, (General Dearborn being with the northern army,) on request of General Cushing, to call out the militia, if required, for the defence of Boston harbor; the militia to be under the immediate command of an officer of the militia, but subject to the direction and control of General Cushing.

This officer was soon removed to another station, and General Dearborn again (July) resumed the command of this district. But when, soon after, he requested 1,200 of the militia to be called into the service of the United States, the adjutant general was instructed to make a similar agreement. An arrangement was made accordingly, which shows the disposition of the executive to act in concert with the United States troops for the public defence. But difficulties afterwards arose, which made it prudent, if not necessary, to deviate from this arrangement. The organization proposed by General Dearborn was altogether different from that of the militia, by which the militia companies would be totally deranged, taken from officers of their own choice, and subject to the immediate command of officers who were entire strangers to them. The officers of the United States would, also, by this arrangement, have command of militia officers of higher rank; so that, in truth, the difficulty was not merely being commanded by officers of the general government, but having the militia officers deprived of all command, and United States officers placed over them and their men, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Constitution.

In some instances, however, this plan was effected, and in others it was attempted, though without success. The militia were placed in Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, under Brigadier General Dearborn, and the detachment was subject to the command of Major General Dearborn, the chief military officer of the United States in this district. At Portland a regiment of militia, called out for the defence of that place and vicinity, was ordered into the service of the United States, under the command of Brigadier General Chandler, but the men refused, and the officers remonstrated, without any regard to political considerations, and it was apprehended that the most serious effects would have been produced had resort been had to coercion to accomplish the plan proposed, and the public service most essentially injured at that very critical juncture.

The difficulties which arose at Portland were occasioned by the removal of General Chandler from that port to Portsmouth, after the amicable arrangement between him and Colonel Sumner had been made,

the militia ordered out, and the colonel, pursuing the object of his mission, had left Portland to confer with Generals Sewall and King at the Kennebec.

Major General King was also authorized, in July, 1814, to call out the militia and place them in the forts at Edgecomb and Phippsburg, if the officers of the United States should request it. In some cases this was actually done. He also acted in concert with Brigadier General McCobb, in his division, who was also a colonel in the United States service.

In June the majors general of the 5th division, including the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable; of the 2d division, containing the county of Essex; the 6th division, comprising York county; and 12th division, including Cumberland county, all bordering on the sea-coast, were ordered to keep guards at any exposed ports and harbors, and have the militia in vicinity in constant readiness to march at the shortest notice, for the defence of any place attacked.

Soon after this, and early in July, 1814, the alarm became extensive and general on the whole sea-coast, from Dartmouth and New Bedford, near the State of Rhode Island, the towns on Cape Cod, the maritime towns in Plymouth county, the town of Boston, the capital of the State, and other places situated on the same bay and harbor, Marblehead, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Gloucester, Ipswich, Newburyport, the maritime towns in the county of York, in Maine, and the whole coast easterly to Passamaquoddy bay, on which are situated Kennebunk, Saco, Portland, Cape Elizabeth, Harpswell, Brunswick, Bath, Georgetown, Phippsburg, Woolwich, Wiscasset, Edgecomb, Boothbay, Bristol, Waldoborough, Friendship, Cushing, Thomaston, St. George, Camden, Belfast, Prospect, Castine, Deer Isle, Isleborough, Eden and Mount Desert, Surry, Ellsworth, Gouldsborough, Trenton, Addison, Machias, &c., and many places adjoining towns on the sea-coast, were also alarmed, and called for arms, ammunition, and other means of defence. The British ships-of-war were hovering on our coast in various parts; all were exposed and in danger of attack.

It was, at that time, especially considered that Boston offered the enemy an important object for enterprise. The British admiral had denounced all our cities and towns, and menaced them with destruction; and the wealth and the navigation of Boston, the naval depot at Charlestown, and the presence of a number of large ships of the United States navy, held out a strong temptation for the prowess and cupidity of the enemy's fleet and army. The whole of this acting force, then on our coast, from the Chesapeake to Passamaquoddy, if assembled, would form a powerful armament. Boston was a central point; the season of the year was favorable, and a coup-de-main on that town must have afforded him stronger hopes than any other object within his contemplation, for ardent and brilliant actions. Including the troops in the Chesapeake, Nova Scotia, Eastport, Castine, and those on the coast, continually harassing our sea-coast the number of men, counting marines, and from 800 to 1,000 seamen, his aggregate force was estimated at the time to amount to 8,000—a force, under existing circumstances, (destitute of regular troops, our forts naked and impotent, without magazines of provisions and forage, the United States without a military chest or credit, a navy yard open and accessible, a ship of the line afloat, but unarmed and unmanned, frigates and some other smaller vessels of war unprepared for action,) sufficient, if not to effect the object, to spread terror and dismay at its approach through all the New England States.

The alarm and danger continued from this time till the month of November, a period of more than four months. In several places the enemy landed and committed depredations on the property of the citizens, and the United States troops were not sufficient to man the forts. Arms and ammunition were furnished to most of the maritime towns, and at many places detachments of militia were stationed for a longer or shorter period, and in greater or less numbers, as the danger seemed to justify and require. Especially in towns where the navigation was considerable, and the harbors admitted of approach by the enemy's vessels, the militia were ordered out, but when the alarm and danger ceased, they were immediately discharged. In other towns the militia belonging respectively to them were considered sufficient, and kept in constant readiness for service. A detachment of several companies was ordered to New Bedford and Fairhaven within the period above mentioned; at Wareham, Falmouth, and several towns on Cape Cod, the militia were ordered into service; also at Plymouth, Duxbury, Scituate, and Cohasset, at Marblehead, Lynn, Salem, Gloucester, and Newburyport, and the militia of the inland towns in Essex county, were called out in rotation twice a week for discipline, that they might be prepared to act with effect, should the exigency require it. Several towns in Maine also had detachments of militia stationed in them for the protection of the inhabitants and their property, viz: Saco, Cape Elizabeth, where the militia built a fort, Portland, Bath, Wiscasset, Camden, &c. These remained in service, some only for a few days and some for two or three weeks. Land was purchased at Portland and some other places, much exposed, for gun-houses, and houses were erected at the expense of the State. Noddle's Island, in Boston harbor, and Dorchester Heights, which command a great part of that harbor, were fortified at great expense. These were considered important for the defence of Boston and the United States navy yard at Charlestown. Captain Bainbridge advised to these measures, for it was believed the enemy's vessels might pass the forts belonging to the United States, and that the chief object would be to destroy the property in the navy yard.

In August and September, 1814, the alarm still increased, and the danger of invasion was considered so great and imminent that the executive of the Commonwealth issued new orders for the whole of the militia to be in constant readiness to march when called for to defend any place on the sea-coast which might be attacked; and five regiments of infantry from the interior, besides two battalions of artillery and several independent and rifle companies, were stationed at South Boston and Dorchester, under the command of a major general. A regiment was also stationed at Cambridgeport, from the interior, to act as the exigency might render their service necessary. The Boston brigade was under arms two days in a week; and, on suggestion and at desire of Major General Dearborn, all the militia within twenty miles of the capital were kept in constant preparation for service. A detachment, under Brigadier General Dearborn, was ordered into the immediate service of the United States, and placed in one of the forts in Boston harbor, subject to the command of Major General Dearborn, the United States officer of the district. During this period, on account of a sudden alarm, 2,500 men were marched to Boston common, from the county of Norfolk, after a notice of only twenty-four hours. This large detachment of militia continued in service, in the vicinity of Boston, about six weeks, when a part of them were discharged, as it was fully believed the danger of invasion was not so great as when they were called out, and the apprehensions of the people had, in some degree, subsided; and a few weeks after the whole of the militia from the interior were ordered home.

When the alarm was the greatest, and an attack most apprehended on the capital and navy yard, several hulks were sunk in the harbor to embarrass and prevent the approach of the enemy's ships. This was a considerable expense.

Early in September Castine fell into the hands of the enemy, who made an attack on it with a large fleet and several transports of regular troops from Halifax. The towns on the western shores of Penobscot bay, in the county of Lincoln, adjoining the coast, and in Cumberland county, were greatly alarmed, and were undoubtedly in imminent danger of invasion. Two regiments of militia were ordered into service at this crisis in the western part of Hancock, where the enemy also landed; and eastern part of Lincoln county, including Belfast, Camden, Thomaston, St. George, and Cushing, and at Wiscasset and vicinity, on Sheepscot river; and at Bath, Georgetown and vicinity, on Kennebec river, the greater part of the 11th division, commanded by Major General King, and a considerable part of the 8th division, under command of Major General Sewall, comprising towns more interior, were called into service at different times in the months of September and October. The men of the 8th division had to march twenty and forty miles; about 5,500 of them were called out, in the whole, during this period of alarm, but not that number at one time. Their pay amounted to \$39,214 89, and their rations, allowance for clothing, &c., \$66,742 46. The pay for men in the 11th division, commanded by Major General King, during this period was \$40,513 97, and their rations, clothing, &c., \$99,752 02. The militia of these two divisions were called out for the defence of the several seaports above mentioned, on Sheepscot and Kennebec rivers, by immediate orders of Majors General Sewall and King; but, in most cases, and the large detachments, by special advice of the executive, who were consulted on the occasion, and under the direct agency of an aid of the governor, despatched into Maine, at this season of alarm and danger, for assisting in measures of defence, and with assurances that all reasonable and just expenses would be allowed.

For the defence of Portland, the most populous town in Maine, and more exposed to attack from the ships of the enemy than any other place, perhaps, in that part of the country, General Richardson, commanding officer of the 12th division, in that vicinity, was directed to call out as many men as should be supposed necessary; and, after consulting the selectmen and committee of Portland, and corresponding with the adjutant general on the subject, he at first ordered 1,250 of militia to protect that place, and soon after, the alarm increasing, more men were detached, for the same object, from the 12th, and also from the 13th division, comprising the towns of the interior. The number of men in service from the 12th division, during the months of September and October, was 3,863, and their pay, rations, &c., amounted to \$109,171 44; from the 13th division, at different times, for the same period, 1,895, and their pay, rations, &c., \$21,916 77. When Colonel Sumner, aid of the governor, was despatched into Maine early in September, as already stated, to authorize and assist in measures of defence, and for calling out the militia in that part of the State, it was proposed to place the militia, called out in the service of the United States, both at Boston and Portland. The agent of the executive, therefore, immediately on his arrival at Portland, conferred with General Chandler, of the United States army, on the subject, and it was agreed to put the militia there under his command; but the militia, both men and officers, remonstrated against this arrangement, and it was accordingly relinquished, and protection afforded altogether by the militia of the 12th and 13th divisions.

From the 6th division, at this period, 840 men were ordered into service at different places in the county of York, and for defence of Portsmouth, where several United States ships were then lying, the pay, rations, &c., for which amounted to \$14,174 97.

From the 10th division, under command of General Cobb, in the course of the summer of 1814, 494 men were in the public service, whose pay and rations amounted to \$6,709 40.

And for pay, rations, and other expenses of militia ordered out in different parts of Maine this season, and not included in the foregoing particulars, amounting to the number of 1,307, the government of Massachusetts advanced \$26,260 59.

In the 5th division, which comprises the counties of Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable, the expenses for guards and detachments of the militia, their rations and contingencies, at the places before mentioned, amounted to \$34,886 61.

In the 2d division, in the county of Essex, for men at Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Beverly, Gloucester, Newburyport, &c., the expense was \$17,580 35, exclusive of a large amount for cannon and military stores, &c.

The detachment at South Boston, Dorchester, and Cambridgeport, were from the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 9th divisions; the expenses of which are included in the amount paid for that detachment, which is stated to be \$233,185 91.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of militia called out at different times and places in Massachusetts, during the war, is estimated at 20,940.

The amount of wages for them.....	\$133, 922 59
Subsistence	98, 786 18
Forage	4, 515 12
Medical and hospital expenses	3, 364 56
Allowances for clothing.....	34, 641 42
Quartermaster General's department.....	220, 853 88
Contingencies	27, 001 85
	<hr/>
	523, 083 60
	<hr/>

In Maine, the number of men in service, at different times and places, was 24,702.

Amount of pay.....	138, 407 95
Subsistence	96, 535 07
Medical and hospital expenses	6, 569 99
Clothing	30, 778 68
Quartermaster General's department.....	27, 845 25
Contingencies	15, 355 38
	<hr/>
	320, 209 46
	<hr/>

Whole expenses in Massachusetts proper and district of Maine.....	\$843, 293 06
Amount of expenses to be borne by this State, and not charged United States, for articles on hand.....	21, 119 09
Claimed of United States.....	<u>822, 173 97</u>

Let me here observe that the expense for a division, consisting of 4,530 men in the service of the United States, for a year, for their pay, rations, forage, and clothing, (exclusive of contingencies,) is \$1,096,710. This State had in service during the whole war 44,000 men, viz: a division and two regiments were in service at and near Boston for nearly two months, including the time of marching and returning home; two regiments some time in September and October, 1814, at the forts in Boston harbor, under Brigadier General Dearborn, and a regiment at Boston and Dorchester in July, 1814; besides the several companies and battalions at New Bedford, Cape Cod, Plymouth, Cohasset, Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Newburyport, as before stated.

In Maine, at Portland and vicinity, a great part of the 13th and almost the whole of the 12th divisions were in service; some, indeed, only for a few days, but many for several weeks. Detachments were also called into service at Saco, York, Kennebunk, and at Kittery, near the mouth of Portsmouth harbor. At Bath and other places on Kennebec river, and at Wiscasset and other places on Sheepscot river, very large detachments were in service, viz: almost the whole of 11th division, and three regiments from 8th division. Also, at Camden, Belfast, St. George, Thomaston, &c., two regiments were in service some time; a part of one nearly two months at the western towns on Penobscot bay.

Presuming that Mr. Lloyd does not propose to use this exhibit in the shape here given, before Congress, as a document *perfectly* accurate in all its details, but only for his own purpose, on which to form any argument or statement he may make, I have not been so minute in my examination, and in the account here offered, as would be necessary, if this paper were designed to vouch for the correctness of the view presented, as to those places *actually attacked*, the *precise number* of men in each and every case called into service, and the period, even as to the very days, they were stationed at a given place. All this would require an accountant to be employed from two to three months. I still hope the statement will be as *particular* as was wished, and that it may serve the object which Mr. Lloyd has in view.

I shall add a paper, giving some particulars of expense at certain places and at specified times, which I have thought might be useful as a specimen of the respective sums paid for certain definite service.—(See document annexed.)

It would not be proper, perhaps, for me to obtrude any remarks touching the correctness of the policy of the executive of Massachusetts, in the time of danger to which these papers relate, or the equity of her claims on the general government for a reimbursement. But a review of the conduct and measures pursued, according to this statement, certainly manifests a disposition in the government of Massachusetts to afford all possible aid for the defence of the country, and that the reluctance to dispose of the militia, in all cases, as requested by Major General Dearborn, was owing to constitutional scruples and consistent with the most ardent patriotism. When the militia were first called for, the exigency mentioned in the Constitution did not exist; means, however, were immediately taken to prepare for defence, and afterwards, when danger did exist, protection was ably and promptly provided. A good understanding was also had with the officers of the navy of the United States, and every aid and facility rendered them for which they made application. An agreement was made with General Cushing, an officer of the United States, who commanded this military district, for placing the militia under his direction, and for calling them out at his instance when there should be real danger of invasion. With General Chandler, of the United States army, commanding at Portland, the like arrangement was made, but was prevented from being carried into effect by the objections and remonstrances of the militia themselves, both officers and men. Even with Major General Dearborn such an arrangement was at one time made, (July, 1814.) The militia were ordered out for that purpose, but such difficulties presented to the operation, from the feelings of the militia, and not from any views of the executive, that the plan was given up as impracticable and hazardous. And yet the suggestions and wishes of Major General Dearborn were complied with in various instances in consulting for the protection of the State and of the vessels and property of the United States within our territory. It is believed that the objections which were made by the militia were not founded on any oppugnance to entering the United States service, but from an apprehension that they were degraded by having United States officers placed over them unconstitutionally. This was the ground urged by Governor Strong as a reason for withholding troops from General Dearborn, as stated in a communication to the War Department in 1814. The same thing operated at Portland, where no difficulty would have occurred had General Chandler retained his command. More than a moiety of the officers were decided democratic republicans, all of them were proud to serve in their country's defence, but they felt the independent spirit of free citizens and the just pride of officers of the militia of Massachusetts, and shrunk only from degradation and disgrace.

It is also to be noticed that the policy and measures of the government of Massachusetts, in the manner in which it provided for the defence of the people by the militia, were approved by distinguished characters among the republican party, who pronounced the means efficient, seasonable, and economical. There certainly was no intention to oppose or embarrass the measures of the general government, as Governor Strong often publicly declared, and his reluctance to comply with *all* the requisitions of General Dearborn, in the particular way pointed out, may justly be resolved into a sincere desire to conform to the Constitution and to preserve the rights of the citizens and of the militia.

Very respectfully,

A. BRADFORD, *Secretary.*

His Excellency Governor Brooks.

Document referred to.

Paid for artillery company at Beverly, in September and October, 40 days, and for hire of horses for field-pieces.....	\$891 05
For supplies and rations of two companies of 11th division, at Phippsburg, ordered out by General King, September and October.....	836 74

For work in building fort on Noddle's island.....	\$3,500 00
For militia in Foote's regiment, at Dorchester, in September and October, called out by general order of September 6, 1814, belonging to 4th division.....	11,994 27
For forage, transportation of the baggage of field and staff of Colonel Chamberlain's regiment at Cambridgeport, called out by order of September 6, 1814—4th division do....	421 57
For rations, wood, and barracks, at Gloucester, for a company, three months, and a building for and guarding.....	1,965 86
For pay to Colonel Edwards's regiment of artillery of 4th division, from Hampshire county, for service in September and October, 1814.....	9,383 42
For transporting baggage, expense of quartering officers of Colonel Chamberlain's regiment, &c., &c.....	1,071 81
For pay of battalion of riflemen from 4th division, do.....	3,168 98
For pay of Colonel Longley's regiment of 4th division, September and October, at Dorchester, do.....	14,531 48
For Major General Whiton, commander of detachment of militia at Dorchester, in September and October, 1814, pay, expenses of travel, &c., two months.....	577 41
For pay of Colonel Town's regiment in 4th division, do.....	13,759 10
For pay of field and staff officers of said regiment.....	1,329 24
A company at Cohasset, two months, June 15 to August 15, 1814.....	1,842 30
For pay of part of a regiment of 5th division, at New Bedford, Fairhaven, &c., in June to October, 1814.....	1,956 73
For pay of different companies of 1st brigade, 1st division, in Boston, service at different times, September and October.....	2,535 82
For pay to Captain G. Sullivan's independent company, 10 days in June and 13 days in October, two different periods, as guard at the navy yard.....	763 52
For pay to 1st regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, in Boston, September and October.....	3,221 87
For pay to 2d regiment, 1st brigade, 2d division, at Ipswich and Gloucester, in September, 1814	779 88
S. Spear for spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c., and making posts, Noddle's island and Dorchester	864 00
For blankets, sheets, &c., for hospital.....	156 62
For harness, saddlery, &c.....	1,241 25
Deputy quartermaster at Bath, 10th division, for various articles of a military kind, and men's rations, September, 1814.....	1,088 33
For three companies, in September and October, 1814, at Saco, marched from interior, rations, &c., one month each.....	1,489 38
For military stores at Duxbury and Plymouth, company in fort, one month, in September and October—company at Plymouth one month.....	732 26
For artillery companies at Plymouth and Scituate, one month, in September and October, and Cohasset, at alarm, and for services of staff officers, in June to October, 1814.....	1,669 02
For a company at Beverly, from September 20th to November 2, by order of major general of 2d division.....	1,308 51
For expenses incurred by Salem for rations, guards, transporting of artillery, &c.....	1,787 21
For a guard at Manchester one month, in September and October.....	383 40
For 5th division, under Captain Goodwin, including Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable, in September, October, November, and December, for guards, companies, and parts, artillery, &c.	34,886 61
For 2d division, under General Hovey, Essex, for guards, detachments, &c., at Marblehead, Lynn, Beverly, Salem, Gloucester, Manchester, Ipswich, Newbury.....	17,580 35
For 1st division, General Crane, Boston, Dorchester, Milton, &c.....	22,528 59
15,000 men, and upwards, were called into service at different times and places, besides those large detachments which were stationed at Boston, Portland, Bath, and Wiscasset. This includes those called out at short notice and for short periods, viz: at New Bedford, Fairhaven, several towns on Cape Cod, and other maritime places; and to most of these towns, also, were furnished arms, ammunition, &c.	
From General Sewall's division, the 10th, on Kennebeck river, 5,500 men were ordered into service, at different times, in August, September, and October, 1814.	
From 11th division, under General King, 10,000 men (calculating that many were out at several different times) were in service in the course of the war, chiefly in August, September, and October, 1814, many, indeed, only for a few days.	
From 12th division, under General Richardson, there were 4,000 of the militia in service at Portland, in September and October and November, a part of them, indeed, only for short periods.	
From 10th division, 500, and from 6th division, in York county, 850, at different periods; and in the whole, at other places in Maine, in small detachments, and for short periods, 1,300.	
A detachment of militia were kept in the fort at Noddle's island till February, 1815, when news of peace arrived.	
Amount allowed towns and individuals, and paid in 1815 and 1816, not before exhibited....	6,700 00
Expenses of forts at Noddle's island, Dorchester heights and point.....	22,300 00
A fort was built at Cox's Head, near the mouth of Kennebeck river, under direction of General King, and guard kept there from September, 1824, to February, 1815, consisting of from 30 to 50 men, being, in the whole, 6,037 days' service.	
Paid Colonel Cutter, of 1st regiment, 2d brigade, 11th division, for men out at various times in June and July, 1814, at Wiscasset and Edgecombe.....	2,574 94
Paid Colonel Cutter, of 1st regiment, 2d brigade, 11th division, for men out in September, 1814	4,803 64
For a battalion from the 1st and 2d regiment, same brigade and division, in September, at Wiscasset and vicinity.....	3,432 75
Paid Colonel Day, of 2d regiment, same brigade and division, for men at different times in June and July, 1814.....	1,188 64
Paid Colonel Day, of 2d regiment, same brigade and division, for service in September, 1814	3,262 91
Paid Colonel Thatcher, of 3d regiment, same brigade and division, for service in September, 1814, at Thomaston, St. George, &c.....	2,488 79
Paid Colonel Thatcher, of 3d regiment, same brigade and division, for November, 1814....	1,062 91

Paid Colonel Cummings, of 4th regiment, same brigade and division, in September, 1814, at Thomaston, Camden, &c.....	\$3,129 57
Paid Colonel Foote, of 5th regiment, same brigade and division, in whole, from July, &c., to November, 1814, for Camden, Thomaston, St. George, Northport.....	6,857 66
Paid Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher, of artillery battalion, same brigade and division, at Thomaston	1,373 70
Paid Major McCrate, commander of battalion of cavalry, 2d brigade, 11th division, at Wiscasset.....	859 62
Paid brigadier general and his staff, 2d brigade, 11th division.....	1,223 80
Paid Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, 1st brigade, 11th division, at different times in July to October, Brunswick, Bath, Harpswell, &c.....	6,063 65
Paid Colonel Merrill, of 3d regiment, 1st brigade, 11th division, September and October, 1814, at Bath and Georgetown and vicinity.....	5,275 80
Artillery of same brigade and division.....	1,089 80
Paid Brigadier General McCobb, of 1st brigade, 11th division, and staff.....	418 69
Paid aid of major general, 11th division.....	83 87
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All the above in 11th division, in Maine. Total.....	45,566 71
Eighth division, 1st brigade, a regiment detached September, 1814, at Bath, &c., Colonel Swett	12,078 17
Eighth division, 2d brigade, a regiment, Colonel Sherwin, for defence of Wiscasset.....	11,957 53
Eighth division artillery, from same division, at Wiscasset.....	1,656 35
Tenth division, 1st brigade, 2d regiment, at Belfast and vicinity, September, 1814.....	3,875 92
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Pay, whole amount.....	75,134 68
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Some contingencies and miscellanies to be added.	

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 31, 1823.*

SIR: I am directed by the President to say that he has considered the memorial of the members of Congress from Maine and Massachusetts, addressed to him in relation to the claims of the State of Massachusetts against the United States, on account of militia called out in the late war, and to inform you, agreeable to your request, that the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department has been directed to take up the claims for auditing, in conformity to principles which have been established and applied in the settlement of similar claims.

In informing you of the reference of the accounts to the Auditor it may, however, be proper to state that the settlement must be subordinate to the general views in relation to the constitutional power of the general government over the militia of the State, which were taken by the department when the accounts were originally presented and discussed on its general merits.

So soon as the correspondence with the agents of the several States, who have had claims for militia called out in the late war, can be examined, abstracts of the rules under which the settlement of the accounts have been made will, agreeably to your request, be furnished you.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

HON. JAMES LLOYD, *Senate of the United States.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 1, 1823.*

SIR: In transmitting the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, relating to the claim of Massachusetts against the United States, for militia called out in the late war, I am directed by the President to say that you will take up this claim for adjustment as early as practicable, subject to general principles expressed in the letter to Mr. Lloyd.

I have, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

P. HAGNER, Esq., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 26, 1823.*

SIR: I now transmit to you copies of all the communications from this department which contain the rules which have been adopted in the settlement of the accounts of the several States against the United States for disbursements during the late war.

It may be proper, however, to state that these rules have all been considered as subordinate to the general principles connected with the constitutional powers of the general government over the militia of the States, which were established by the department when the accounts of Massachusetts were originally presented and discussed on their general merits.

The illness of Mrs. Calhoun will, I apprehend, prevent me from visiting the south this summer, as I intended; and the agents of the State may consult their own convenience as to the time of presenting and discussing its claim.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. JAMES LLOYD.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15, 1823.

SIR: We have the honor, herewith, to exhibit a portion of the Massachusetts claim, being for services performed and expenses incurred without formal requisition on the part of the United States, but on emergencies of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, within the county of Plymouth, the oldest county in our State, and the adjacent counties, constituting the militia district, denominated the fifth division.

It will be found, on examination of the documentary evidence connected with the exhibit, that this portion of our claim falls clearly within the description of services recognized by the Executive of the Union, and allowed to other States which had rendered like services under the same circumstances; that the services constituting this portion of our claim were called for by the people; that a large assailable property was exposed to plunder; that many towns were imminently in danger of devastation; and that the alarming movements of the enemy furnished sufficient cause for well-founded fears of invasion. Regarding, as the national Executive does, each and every part of a State as equally the object of its protection, it is confidently believed that the amount of expenditures for the protection of this interesting portion of the State and of our country will be readily allowed.

As this is the first time any specification of this portion of the claim, or, indeed, of any other, except for \$13,000, on which \$1,000 were promptly allowed and advanced, has ever been presented, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to attend at a moment's warning to make any explanation of the documents which you may deem necessary.

We are, with sincere respect, sir, your obliged humble servants,

GEORGE SULLIVAN,
JOSEPH H. PEIRCE.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, September 5, 1823.

SIR: You will receive, herewith enclosed, a copy of a letter from the President of the United States, by which you will see his views in relation to the Massachusetts claim. You will, as soon as practicable, examine such items of the claims as the commissioners may present, and report to this department the amount which would have been due, according to the rules heretofore established, if the troops had been in service under the authority of the general government.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

PETER HAGNER, Esq., *Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, November 5, 1823.

The Secretary of War's compliments to Messrs. Sullivan and Peirce, and encloses to them a copy of the report of the Third Auditor upon the claim of the State of Massachusetts.

MESSRS. SULLIVAN & PEIRCE, *Agents, &c.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, November 4, 1823.*

Pursuant to the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Department of War to the Third Auditor, dated September 5, 1823, enclosing a letter of the 1st of the same month, addressed to the Secretary by the President of the United States, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts, and directing the Third Auditor, in conformity with the views expressed in the President's letter, to "examine such items of the claim as the commissioners may present, and report to the department the amount which would have been due, according to the rules heretofore established, if the troops had been in service, under the authority of the general government." The Third Auditor reports:

That accounts and vouchers have been exhibited by the commissioners, for payments made by the State, for pay and subsistence of militia, belonging to the 5th division, commanded by Major General Nathaniel Goodwin, called into service at various periods and places, during the year 1814, and for sundry incidental expenses, amounting altogether to \$63,410 40.

That an examination thereof has been made, and the vouchers found to be very irregular, when compared with such as were rendered in cases where the militia were mustered into and out of service by the United States officers; the rolls filed as muster-rolls being in numerous instances merely inspection-rolls, naming the men and describing their accoutrements, without showing either the commencement or termination of service, and the certificates of service thereon not being dated till some time after the period of discharge; and in many others they are, as appears by the lieutenant colonel's certificates on them, abstracts of the originals in his possession. The accounts of the several towns for rations provided for the militia are also very informal, there being no ration returns, nor, in most cases, any receipts, *given at the time of delivery*; but in lieu thereof certificates from the officers, dated some time afterward, acknowledging that the towns did supply the numbers charged for to their commands. These accounts, moreover, are not (a few instances excepted) supported by any vouchers for the cost of the provisions, or evidencing that the towns, respectively, paid as high a rate for the rations as they received from the State, viz: twenty cents each; besides, during the period within which the militia, for whom they are represented to have been furnished, were in service, the United States contract price in Massachusetts was only seventeen cents per ration; and if those militia had been in service, under the authority of the general government, they would, of course, have been supplied by the contractor, and at no greater expense to the United States.

That, on the examination, deductions have been made amounting to \$19,848 20; the causes for which are explained in a detailed statement herewith; and of these deductions a portion, amounting to \$9,315 17

consists of charges either inadequately vouched, or being of a description which, to warrant their allowance, would have required explanatory evidence, and the special sanction of the Secretary of War; and the residue of such deductions would, it is considered, have been inadmissible.

And that (in addition to so much of the last-mentioned sum as might ultimately have been rendered admissible) the sum of \$43,562 20, being the difference between the aggregate of the claim presented and of the deductions, is the "amount which would have been due, according to the rules heretofore established, if the troops had been in service under the authority of the general government," provided that the vouchers, notwithstanding the defects noticed, should be deemed sufficient, and that 20 cents per ration would, under the circumstances, be allowable.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, *November 10, 1823.*

SIR: By the report of the Third Auditor, which we had the honor to receive from you last week, it appears that of \$63,410 40 the Auditor considers \$10,533 03 as inadmissible, and \$9,313 17 as suspended; and the residue, \$43,562 20, as liable to three specific objections: 1st. Informality in the muster-rolls. 2d. Defect in ration returns. 3d. Overcharge of three cents per ration.

In respect to the first and second it would be enough, perhaps, to say, that the informality and defect noticed occurred in the Pennsylvania claim; and were, in that case, obviated upon consideration, "that the money had, as appeared in that case, and as appears also in this," been paid by the State, out of its own "funds; that the accounts had been brought before the legislature of the State, and after a full investigation on the part of those intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, the accounting officers were clothed with powers to allow the accounts, as they are now charged to the United States." Reference is respectfully made to the letter from the Department of War to the Third Auditor, under date the 16th November, 1820, obligingly placed by copy within our reach; and reference is also made to the letter from the Department of War to the Third Auditor, under date of 24th July, 1818, containing decisions to the same effect, of that department, on the claim of Virginia. And reference is also made to the letter of the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, under date the 15th of April, 1816, to the governor of North Carolina, where also it appears that informality is not an insuperable objection.

But, independently of all precedent, payment by the States, out of their own funds, is the best evidence to the national government of the number of days of service performed, and the quantity of rations supplied; because State governments cannot be mistaken in respect to these, having the best means of information, and can have no motive to misrepresent these facts.

The decisions of the Department of War, as well by your predecessor as yourself, sir, have, however, made a final and satisfactory disposition of all cases of this sort. And although regulations, devised to guard against fraud or inconvenience, ought not to be disregarded, yet, where no fraud is imputable and no inconvenience is suggested, a mere informality, which can be ascribed only to the novelty of circumstances, cannot, it is believed, be considered as controlling the obligations of justice.

With respect to the third objection—overcharge of rations. As the discussion of this might lead to the production and investigation of evidence tending to retard the progress of the claim, it would be more agreeable to us to consider that the three cents on each ration are suspended; and, for like reasons, we would consider that the items included in the sum of \$19,843 20 are also suspended for the present.

The actual state, then, of this portion of the claim is the admission of the facts that "if the troops have been in service, under the authority of the general government, the amount which would have been due, according to the rules heretofore established," is \$43,562 20, less three-twentieths of the sum of rations included in this amount; and also that the services of the militia were performed, with the exceptions contained in the remarks of the Third Auditor, at the times and places mentioned in the pay-rolls, respectively.

We have the honor, &c.,

GEORGE SULLIVAN.
JOSEPH H. PEIRCE.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November 13, 1823.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 10th instant relative to the claim of Massachusetts against the government, and have submitted it to the President of the United States, who directs me to say, in reply, that the objections to the muster-rolls, made by the Third Auditor in his report of the 4th instant, are considered as obviated, as, by the pay-rolls to which they refer, the time which the troops were in service is clearly ascertained. The objection to the ration returns is also obviated, as by the pay-rolls before mentioned the amount of rations issued can be obtained. As regards the price of the ration, the President is disposed to accord to your suggestion of allowing, at present, seventeen cents each, and leaving the other three cents each as a suspended item.

I am authorized by the President to say that, previous to a final decision upon this claim, he will receive any views you may wish to offer upon the constitutional question.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. G. SULLIVAN and J. H. PEIRCE, *Agents, &c., Washington City*.

WASHINGTON, *November 17, 1823.*

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th instant.

In pursuance of the course of proceedings prescribed by the letter of the President, mentioned in the Third Auditor's report, we would proceed to establish the necessity or expediency of the services included

in this portion of the claim now under consideration, as a preliminary to any views on the constitutional question. The propriety of this is obvious; for, until the services are admitted to have been necessary or expedient for the defence of the State, there will be no ground on which the constitutional question can be raised.

On reference to the principles upon which the services of militia in other States have been recognized by the Executive of the United States, where such militia were not called out upon requisition, nor placed under command of any officers of the United States, it appears in the letter from the Department of War to the Third Auditor, under date of February 14, 1818, respecting the claim of Maryland, that the expenditures by States for militia services of the usual character in such cases, and properly vouched, are to be admitted, when the militia have been called out on actual invasion or well grounded fears of invasion.

The same principle is distinctly prescribed as the rule of admission and allowance of claims in the letter of the Department of War to Colonel Ferris Pell, agent of the State of New York, under date of March 30, 1818, to both of which letters, obligingly placed by copy in our hands, we respectfully refer. It only remains, then, to show that at the times and places when and where the services under consideration were performed there was actual invasion, or well founded fears of invasion.

Referring to the pay-rolls mentioned in our letter of the 10th instant, which were subjected to careful investigation by the State legislature in respect to the occasion, as well as the amount of the services they evidence, it appears that these were performed in the several places mentioned in the pay-rolls, during the summer and fall of 1814. It might also be made appear, from the same documents, that, in many instances, the troops were called out on actual invasion, and in all instances on actual alarm. But the notorious presence of the enemy, and his frequent threatening movements near the places mentioned as the scenes of service, seem to preclude the necessity of any minute detail on this subject. Indeed, the allowance and payment by the State out of her own funds, under circumstances in some respects peculiar to herself, seems, of itself, to be the best possible evidence; and we doubt not, under any circumstances, ought to be considered the best evidence to the national government that the services were not only called for by the people on well founded fears of invasion, but that they were discontinued at the earliest moment which the security of the citizens and their property would allow. Nevertheless, we would respectfully submit, under this head, the subjoined documents, as plenary evidence of every circumstance which the most scrupulous regard to the interests of the Union can exact, in proof of the necessity and expediency of these services.

It appears from the subjoined communications, marked B, between General Nathaniel Goodwin, commanding the 5th division, and the various civil authorities, committees of safety, &c., within his command, that the inhabitants in the places to which the troops were called were, in some instances, laid under contribution by the enemy, themselves actually invaded, their towns bombarded, their vessels cut out of harbor; and that the inhabitants of the whole seacoast within that division were agitated with alarm from the frequent, and, in some places, daily appearance of the enemy, throughout the time within which these services were called for and performed. The "orders," marked A, also subjoined, corroborate substantially these communications. This brief view of the facts and circumstances tending to show the well founded fear of invasion which called out the militia of the 5th division to perform the services in question, and (what is also manifest from these documents) the careful regard to public economy which dismissed them as soon as the danger withdrew, is respectfully submitted to the President, as fully justifying a belief, on his part, that the services which are admitted to have been performed were necessary or expedient for defence of the State against the enemy. On the admission of this fact, we presume, according to the course of the Executive of the nation with other States having claims for militia services during the late war, no objection will remain to the recognition by the President of these services of the State of Massachusetts, now under consideration, excepting that alluded to in your letter of the 13th instant, as arising out of the constitutional question.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your humble servants,

GEORGE SULLIVAN.
JOSEPH H. PIERCE.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

A

COPIES OF ORDERS.

5TH DIVISION—MAJOR GENERAL GOODWIN.

No. 1.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 18, 1812.*

The major general directs that the general order of the 3d instant be communicated, and that each officer of a company be furnished with a copy of it. He requires all officers and soldiers to have their arms and accoutrements in complete order, and the troops in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The captains and commanding officers of companies will immediately follow the directions in the militia law for all those soldiers who are unable to furnish themselves with arms and accoutrements.

There are some deficiencies in the equipments of the detached troops, which the major general orders completed without delay.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 2.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, December 21, 1812.*

The major general, taking into consideration the peculiar situation of our common country, at this difficult, distressing, and alarming crisis, particularly the situation of the 5th division, which he has the honor to command, the limits of which embrace an extensive seacoast, extending nearly from the entrance of Boston harbor, the whole length of Cape Cod, up the sound, to the line of the State of Rhode Island, including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, &c., the distance of several hundred miles—the united efforts of the militia being the only dependence for defence, should the enemy attempt to burn, destroy, or plunder our defenceless towns and villages, in this very extensive seacoast—the major general, though unwilling to harass, or call his troops upon duty oftener than is commonly practiced, but, considering the exigencies of the times, thinks himself in duty bound to know the actual state of his division. He therefore orders and directs that the several brigadier generals, or commanding officers of brigades, order all the troops within their respective commands to parade, in all the month of January next, by battalions, towns, or companies, as they may direct, for military duty; particularly for examination of arms and accoutrements; noticing on each return the number of muskets or firelocks that are fit for use, of a sufficient calibre for a ball of the 18th part of a pound, agreeably to the provisions of law, and make returns thereof on or before the 20th February next, without fail.

The brigadier generals will order the brigade majors, adjutants, and such officers as they may appoint, to attend to the above examinations of arms, &c., that the object may be carried into complete effect.

The major general flatters himself that no exertions will be wanting, either in the officers or privates, when they take into consideration the duty they owe their country, themselves, and families, to be completely equipped with every necessary for a soldier to take the field at the shortest notice, and to be at all times ready in case of a sudden attack on any part of our seacoast, or elsewhere, to march with cheerfulness to the relief of their brethren.

Should there be any invasion in any part of this division, the officers will be governed by the direction of the commander-in-chief on that subject, as stated in the general order of the 3d day of July last. The brigade quartermasters of the first and second brigades will make a return of the state of the magazines for the present year.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 3.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, May 27, 1814.*

The major general is surprised and astonished to find that the general order of the 3d day of July, A. D. 1812, and the division orders of the 18th of the same month, have not been transmitted down to the subordinate officers, as therein directed.

He again orders and directs the said order be complied with without delay, as all concerned must be responsible therefor; it being absolutely necessary, when our shores are daily invaded by the enemy.

He therefore orders, upon any alarm being given at the approach of an enemy, on or near our shores, threatening invasion within any of the harbors, or inlets, or upon any of the towns and villages within the limits of the 5th division, the officers and soldiers of the militia of said towns, &c., will immediately repair to their several alarm posts, armed and equipped, assemble and parade, and there wait for further orders from their superior officers, if timely to be obtained. Should the necessity of the case be such that it will not admit of delay in the opinion of the commanding officer present, he will immediately march with his troops under his command to the place or places invaded or in danger, and afford all the aid and assistance in his power to those in danger or distress, and to repel by force of arms all such hostile invaders.

When so marched, the commanding officer will give information to the nearest superior officer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, June 16, 1814.*

The constant alarm excited and kept up by the predatory course of warfare lately adopted on our seaboard renders it necessary that guards should be kept up at some of the places, those particularly exposed by having quantities of shipping lying therein. To facilitate the execution of such a purpose, and to render the necessary aid as prompt and efficacious as possible, his excellency the commander-in-chief directs me to signify it to you as his pleasure that you furnish to every town whose situation from the present pressure of the war is exposed to surprise and immediate danger, such military forces, and more especially such guards by night, as its peculiar situation and circumstances require.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

No. 4.—SIGNALS ESTABLISHED.

JUNE 20, 1814.

In case the enemy's ships are in sight, a flag hoisted on the staff as usual. If barges are approaching, you will give notice by firing. If they appear to the northward of the Gurnet, you will fire one gun. If to the northward and eastward of the Gurnet you will fire two guns in quick succession. If within the

Gurnet, you will fire three guns in quick succession. Should they appear to be landing on Monument Ponds fire two guns in quick succession, one in two minutes after, and one in four minutes.

In case the enemy should appear to be landing on Salt-house beach or any other part of the shore, between the Gurnet and Branches' point, fire three guns in quick succession, one in two minutes, one in four minutes, and one in six minutes.

SIGNALS WITHIN THE HARBOR.

If the row-guard fire three guns and set fire to the tar barrel on the beach, you will set fire to the one on Captains' Hill, and the one on Monk's Hill will be lighted on the firing of an alarm.

No. 5.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 16, 1814.*

Three of the enemy's ships being in sight, at anchor on our coast off the harbor, burning and destroying vessels and small craft, with their barges moving in every direction, and have actually invaded the harbor of Scituate, and destroyed some of their shipping, and by their menacing attitude the major general, as also the inhabitants, are apprehensive of an attack on the towns of Plymouth and Duxbury, and are of opinion we are in imminent danger of being invaded.

The major general therefore orders and directs Major John B. Thomas, of the first regiment, first brigade, to furnish, by detail, two sergeants and twelve privates, from the militia companies in this town, armed and equipped, with three days' provision, to parade to-morrow afternoon at six o'clock in the square by the court-house, to do duty as guards and sentinels in the town of Plymouth.

Major John B. Thomas will also order Captain Alden, of the town of Duxbury, to detail from the company under his command one sergeant and twelve privates, armed and equipped as aforesaid, to serve as guard to the town of Duxbury. The above troops will obey such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from their superior officers.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Major JOHN B. THOMAS, *1st Regiment.*

No. 6.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 19, 1814.*

The major general orders and directs a detachment of one company, completely equipped with arms, accoutrements, &c., furnished with three days' provision, to be made immediately to mount guard in the towns of Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury, and detached from said towns as follows, viz :

Towns.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Plymouth.....	1	0	1	2	3	2	36	45
Kingston.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	13
Duxbury.....	0	1	0	1	2	2	18	24
	1	1	1	4	6	4	65	82

The commanding officer detailed from each town will make application to his respective selectmen for supplies agreeable to law; they are also directed to call on the major general for further orders without delay. Major John B. Thomas, of the 1st regiment, is specially directed to carry the above order into immediate effect. By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 7.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 23, 1814.*

The major general orders an additional detachment to be made from the town of Kingston, of one sergeant and six privates, to mount guard in said town; they will receive orders, and be put under the command of Captain Atwood Drew. By order.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Major JOHN B. THOMAS.

No. 8.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 20, 1814.*

In consequence of the exposed situation of the towns of Plymouth and Duxbury to a sudden attack from the enemy, the major general has ordered a detachment from the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, to mount guard on the sea-board, in this vicinity, and hereby orders all the troops composing the 5th division to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to such a place or places as may be invaded; the necessary orders will be issued by the commanding officers of brigades, regiments, &c., directing an immediate inspection of the troops, and furnish them with all deficiencies.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 9.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 21, 1814.*

The major general orders you to detach a battalion of infantry from your regiment, completely equipped, and consisting of one major, three captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns, twelve sergeants, six musicians, and one hundred and twenty rank and file, to march, without delay, to New Bedford, for the defence of that vicinity, and place themselves under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, of the 2d brigade.

The battalion will take with them three days' provision, and call upon the selectmen for further supplies and equipage, agreeable to law. In the above detachment, you will not take any men from the towns of Wareham or Rochester.

By order of the major general 5th division.

S. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*Lieutenant Colonel ABIEL WASHBURN, *4th Regiment 1st Brigade.*

No. 10.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 22, 1814.*

Your letter, by express, I have this moment received, stating the situation of your place requires all your energy in these difficult times. I flatter myself you are competent to the duty imposed, and presume, should the enemy attempt an attack you will give a good account of them.

Under the present excitement, I think you are justified in calling in the troops to your aid and assistance in defence of the place; you will retain them no longer than the exigency of the case requires, and, being on the spot, you must be the best judge.

Upon your representation, and considering the weakness of the United States garrison, together with the possibility of an attack from the enemy, I have ordered the company of artillery from Norton, and a battalion of infantry, under the command of a major, from Colonel Abiel Washburn's regiment, being the nearest your place, to be placed under your command, as by the order enclosed.

You will direct the troops to mount guard day and night; if more remains than is necessary for that purpose, you will place them in the fort, with a sufficient number of others to man that fortress, by permission of the commanding officer there, as it appears that the United States troops stationed there are insufficient to defend it. Should the number of troops that I have ordered in your opinion be insufficient for the defence of New Bedford and its vicinity, you will order a further supply or detachment from your regiment, from those most remote, or from those residing nearest you belonging to the 2d brigade. In case you should be invaded, upon any alarm, I presume the militia generally would march to your assistance; orders have been already given to that purpose. You will dismiss the troops, or most part thereof, when you shall judge the safety of the place will permit. But as necessity obliges us, for our defence, to make those supplies of men, &c., which in justice and good faith should have been made by the general government, we must have strict regard to economy, and no expense should be incurred but what in your opinion is indispensable. Upon the arrival of the above detachment, you can dismiss some that are there, if you judge expedient, and call in others; you must exercise your judgment; I hope soon to hear from you.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *2d Brigade.*

N. B. Immediate attention is required to the order for the revocation of the order to elect a brigadier general for the 2d brigade.

N. G.

No. 11.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 21, 1814.*

The major general orders Major Coggshall's battalion of artillery to march immediately to New Bedford, with their field-pieces, apparatus, &c., and place themselves under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln, for the defence of that town and its vicinity. The battalion will take with them three days' provision, and call upon their respective towns for further supplies.

As part of the field officers in the 2d brigade are detached and on duty for the defence of New Bedford, and probably will not be dismissed at the time ordered for the election of brigadier general for that brigade, the major general directs a postponement of said election until further orders.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 12.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 20, 1814.*

You are ordered and directed to detach one sergeant, one corporal, and nine privates, from that part of the company that is most remote from the seaboard, to mount guard at the harbor, in the town of Wareham; to perform duty, and plant sentinels also by night and day at such places as you shall judge necessary for the safety of said place.

You will call on the selectmen of said town of Wareham to supply your guard with provisions, camp utensils, &c.

When so detached, you will make out a roll of their names and forward to me. You will make such signals as the committee of defence of said town shall give you.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Sergeant SAMUEL SAVERY.

No. 13.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 20, 1814.*

You are directed to detach from the company under your command one corporal and three privates to mount guard at the Great Hill in Wareham, to do duty as sentinels by day and night.

You will call on the selectmen for provisions and camp utensils for the same.

You will make such signals as the committee of defence of said town shall give you.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain ISRAEL FEARING, jr.

No. 14.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 22, 1814.*

The major general orders you to detach from Captains Ruggles and Combs's companies, in the town of Rochester, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-four privates, armed and equipped, with three days' provision.

The ensign, with one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates, will march immediately to the harbor at Mattapois and mount guard for the defence of that place.

The other sergeant, corporal, and nine privates will perform the same duty at Sippican harbor; both guards to be under the orders of the ensign, who will advise with the committee of safety in the town of Rochester in designating the most suitable places for posting the sentinels.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel ABIEL WASHBURN, *4th Regiment 1st Brigade.*

No. 15.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 24, 1814.*

You are directed to detach from Captains Wethrell and Howland's companies, of your regiment, two sergeants, two corporals, and eighteen privates, armed and equipped, with three days' provision, to mount guard for the defence of Scituate and the North river, at such points and places as you shall judge proper to guard, and watch day and night until further orders.

You will furnish them with proper signals, and give them such orders from time to time as you shall judge necessary to answer the purpose intended; you will divide them into two guards, appointing one sergeant to each, and return me a roll containing their names. The detached officers will call upon the selectmen of the town of Pembroke to supply them with provisions and camp utensils according to law.

NATHAN'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES TURNER.

No. 16.—AFTER ORDER.

When you think the guards unnecessary you will give me information, that they may be discharged. Notwithstanding the guard, the inhabitants should look out; should any assistance be wanting on the seaboard, you will order out the company of artillery, commanded by Captain Jacobs, and if necessary that of Captain Smith, of Abington.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Colonel CHARLES TURNER.

No. 17.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 27, 1814.*

SERGEANT SAMUEL SAVERY: I received your return of men detached agreeably to orders; as it respects the rations you mention, the selectmen are to supply your guard with provisions and camp utensils, as before directed; the monthly pay, I do not know exactly what it is.

You will visit your guards, especially by night, and see that they do their duty faithfully as in camp. You will also give them a watchword every night. If any person appear that you think suspicious, you will confine him or them, and deliver them over to the civil authority for examination. You will give me information, from time to time, of the movements of the enemy that occur.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

No. 18.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 29, 1814.*

You are directed to detach from the company of artillery under your command a lieutenant and one of your pieces, with apparatus complete, with a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and matrosses to manage the same, and march immediately to the harbor of Scituate for the defence of that place and its vicinity; and put themselves under the command of Colonel Charles Turner, there to remain till further orders.

You will return me a roll of the above, including their names.

Colonel Turner will forward this order to Captain Jacobs, and give the necessary order to the said detachment.

You will use your endeavors that a sufficient number of exempts enter as volunteers, to form a cover for this artillery, to prevent surprise.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieut. Col. CHARLES TURNER.

No. 19.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 1, 1814.*

The major general orders you to make the following detachment from the 1st regiment to relieve the troops now stationed in the towns of Duxbury and Kingston, viz:

Towns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Halifax.....	1	1	10	12
Plympton.....	1	1	10	12
Kingston.....	1	0	6	7
				31

The lieutenant and two musicians, now on duty at Duxbury, will remain, and the above detachment, ordered from Halifax and Plympton, will relieve the non-commissioned officers and privates stationed at Duxbury, next Wednesday, the 6th instant; and the sergeant and six privates, to be detachment from Kingston, will relieve the guard now stationed in that town on the day mentioned above.

The sergeants commanding detachments ordered from Halifax, Plympton, and Kingston, will call upon the respective selectmen for provisions, &c., agreeably to law.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN B. THOMAS.

No. 20.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 4, 1814.*

The major general extremely regrets the necessity of retaining in service so large a detachment of militia, for the defence of New Bedford and its vicinity. On the arrival of the two companies you have detached from the 3d regiment and 2d brigade you will discharge the troops belonging to the 4th regiment, 1st brigade, under the command of Major Pierce; should your force be insufficient to protect your town, the number must be augmented by a new draft, it being extremely inconvenient for farmers to be long absent from home at this busy season of the year.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

No. 21.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 5, 1814.*

The major general orders the following detachment to be made from the 3d brigade :

From 1st regiment, one sergeant, two corporals, and sixteen privates. From 2d regiment, one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates ; total 27.

For sentinels, to be posted in the towns named below :

Sandwich, one corporal and four privates ; Barnstable, Hyannis, and Yarmouth, one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates ; Brewster and Harwich, one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates.

The detachment to be armed and equipped, and furnished with three days' provision. The detached officers will call upon the selectmen of their respective towns for further supplies, agreeably to law.

Brigadier General Lothrop will order the sentinels posted in such places in Sandwich, Barnstable, Hyannis, and Yarmouth, as he may consider most advantageous, and Major Cobb will perform the same service in Brewster and Harwich.

A return of the detachment will be made to the major general without delay. It is immaterial whether the men are obtained by enlistment or detachment.

By order of the major general 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 22.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 9, 1814.*

You will detach one corporal and three privates, to do duty as guards in the town of Plymouth, under the command of Captain Atwood Drew.

By order of the major general 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN B. THOMAS.

No. 23.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 17, 1814.*

The major general orders you to make the following detachments from Captains Handy and Loring's companies, in the town of Rochester, to relieve the troops now stationed at Mattapois and Sippican harbor, in said town, viz: one ensign, one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-four privates.

The detached ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates to do duty at Mattapois, and mount guard for the defence of that place.

The other sergeant, corporal, and nine privates are directed to perform the same duty at Sippican harbor ; both guards to be subject to the orders of the ensign.

Ensign Vaughan, with his detachment, now doing duty, will be discharged on the arrival of the above troops, and he will return a roll of his command, and accept the thanks of the major general for their prompt attention to orders.

By order of the major general.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp*

Lieutenant Colonel A. WASHBURN.

No. 25.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 14, 1814.*

If any of the soldiers of your company wish to enlist into a company to manage a field-piece or other cannon in a fort or breastwork in the town of Wareham, and attend and do duty there—the number not to exceed ten—you will relieve them from ordinary duty.

You will make a detachment from your company of twelve privates to do duty as guards, to watch by night and day in the town of Wareham, to relieve those twelve now doing duty there, and put themselves under the command of Sergeant Savery, who is already detached and on duty. When detached, and arrived at their posts, you will discharge the twelve now doing duty there.

If the men doing duty as sentinels on the Great Hill wish to be discharged, you will relieve them by a new detachment.

NATH'L. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Captain JEREMIAH BUMPUS.

No. 26.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 20, 1814.*

The major general orders you to detach immediately, from the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, two corporals and twenty-one privates, armed and equipped, and furnished with three days' provision, to march to Duxbury to relieve the same number of men, on duty in that town, from Plympton and Halifax, viz:

	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Privates.
From the town of Carver.....	1	0	11
From the town of Plympton.....	0	1	5
From the town of Halifax.....	0	1	5
Total.....	1	2	21

The officers commanding the guard at Duxbury will discharge those men now on duty from Plympton and Halifax on the arrival of the above detachment.

By order of the major general.

NATHAN HAYWARD. *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 27.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 23, 1814.*

In compliance with the general order of the 18th instant, the major general directs the following detachment made immediately from his division:

ARTILLERY.

	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Matrosses.	Total.
First brigade.....	1	2	1	1	24	29
Second brigade.....	1	1	1	0	16	19
	2	3	2	1	40	48

INFANTRY.

	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
First brigade.....	0	1	1	2	2	0	36	42
Second brigade....	1	1	0	4	4	2	52	64
	1	2	1	6	6	2	88	106

The troops detached from the 1st brigade will march to Plymouth on the 4th of August next, and those from the 2d brigade to Fairhaven on the 6th, as their places of rendezvous. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be well armed and equipped, and each man to carry with him a knapsack and blanket, and furnished with three days' provision. The captain commanding the detachment for Fairhaven will, on his arrival, report himself to Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, and receive further orders.

By order of the major general 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 28.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 23, 1814.*

You will deliver Captain Joseph Bates, from your park of artillery, the pair of iron 3-pounders, with the apparatus and ammunition for the defence of Fairhaven, and take a receipt for the same.

I recommend that you take the greatest part, if not all, of your quota of the present detachment of men from the Norton company.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Major JOHN COGGSHALL, *Battalion Artillery, 2d Brigade.*

No. 29.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 23, 1814.*

The major general presumes that you have discharged the detachment of guards doing duty at Russel's Mills, and reduced the others at Westport and Ponigansett, and also the troops from the third regiment of the second brigade, and called in some of your regiment to supply their places, (in part)

agreeably to his directions when he left you, and retain no more troops than is sufficient for guards, sentinels, &c., viz:

Forty for the harbor, cove, and sentinels at Russell's hill and Head river; forty to be stationed at the fort; twenty-one at Ponigansett and Westport, making about one hundred in all.

He expects orders in a few days respecting the further disposition of the troops, of which he will give you information. You will observe by orders accompanying this that part of the detachment is to be stationed at Fairhaven. You will lose no time or exertion in having the detachment from your brigade completed and marched to the place of rendezvous as directed. To expedite the business, he has forwarded you sixty general orders and sixty blank rolls, to be distributed.

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJ. LINCOLN, *2d Regiment 2d Brigade.*

No. 30.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 25, 1814.*

You are directed to order the officers commanding the guard-boat (as row-guards in the harbor) to stop, detain, and keep until morning, all boats, craft, &c., that attempt to pass up by either of the piers, or by Beach Point, in the night, or order them to come to anchor below the piers.

Also, to stop all other boats and craft that attempt to pass out of the harbor by the said beach in the night, if, upon hailing, they do not give proper and satisfactory answers.

You will order sufficient fatigue parties, day by day, to dig entrenchments and build fortifications at such places as shall be pointed out to you.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Captain ATWOOD DREW, *commander of the guard in Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury.*

No. 31.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, August 2, 1814.*

I have this day received an order from the adjutant general of the United States to place the troops drafted from my division into the forts on the Gurnet, in Plymouth, and Fairhaven, by the proportion already made. Therefore, on the arrival of those I have ordered to Fairhaven, when they have reported themselves to you, they will be ordered to the fort at Fairhaven.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

No. 32.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, August 10, 1814.*

You will make the following detachment from Captains Loring and Handy's companies, in the town of Rochester, to relieve the troops now stationed at Mattapoia and Sippican harbor, in said town, viz:

Ensign, 1; sergeants, 2; corporals, 2; privates, 24; total 29.

The detached ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates, to do duty and mount guard at Mattapoia, for the defence of that place.

The other sergeant, corporal, and nine men, are directed to perform the same duty as guards at Sippican; all to be subject to the orders of the ensign.

The ensign now doing duty with his detachment to be discharged on the arrival of the above troops. He will also return a roll of his command.

By order of the major general.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieut. Col. A. WASHBURN.

No. 33.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, August 10, 1814.*

The major general orders the companies of infantry belonging to the town of Plymouth to parade at their several alarm posts at seven o'clock this afternoon, armed and equipped; there wait till further orders.

Captain Bartlett's company will parade at Eel river bridge, to serve as a cover to Captain Davis's company of artillery, who will be there.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN B. THOMAS.

N. B. Ordered, all dismissed at ten o'clock, to parade at three o'clock next morning.

No. 34.

PLYMOUTH, August 2, 1814.

Sir: Major General Goodwin has this day received your letter of the 28th July, and directed me to inform you that the due proportion of militia from the 5th division, destined for the Gurnet, are ordered to arrive there on Thursday next, the 4th instant, and those for Fairhaven on Saturday the 6th.

Lieutenant Pope, commanding officer of the Gurnet, has just informed General Goodwin that yesterday he delivered to his troops the last pound of provisions in the garrison, and the general wishes you to write him by return of mail in what manner the detachment will receive subsistence.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

GEORGE P. PETERS, Esq.,
Acting Adj. Gen. United States District No. 1.

No. 35.

PLYMOUTH, August 5, 1814.

Sir: Lieutenant James Dyar, commanding a detachment of artillery consisting of twenty men, officers included; also Lieutenant Ebenezer Whitman, of a detachment of infantry, consisting of forty, including officers, all from the 1st brigade, 5th division, will report themselves to you with those under their command, which you will receive into quarters in the fort at the Gurnet, as by direction of Major General Dearborn to me of the 28th ultimo.

The troops arrived here yesterday I have billeted, and gave them rations of rum for two days; also one barrel of beef and two barrels of bread sent with them.

N. GOODWIN, *Maj. Gen. 5th Division.*

Lieut. SAMUEL C. POPE, *Commanding Gurnet Fort.*

No. 36.

Abstract return of the troops detached agreeable to general orders of the 13th July, and division orders of the 23d July, 1814.

INFANTRY.

Places where stationed.	Brigades from.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	
Fairhaven.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4	2	52	64	Marched Aug. 3.
Gurnet fort.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	36	42	
	.....	1	2	1	6	6	2	88	106	

ARTILLERY.

Places where stationed.	No. brigade.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Matrosses.	Total.	
Fairhaven	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	24	28	Marched August 3.
Gurnet fort	1	1	.....	1	1	1	16	20	
	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	40	48	

PLYMOUTH, August 27, 1814.

The above is a true copy of the original rolls in my possession.

N. GOODWIN, *Maj. Gen. 5th Division.*

JOHN BROOKS, Esq., *Adjutant General.*

No. 37.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, August 19, 1814.*

Captain Weston Jenkins, of the artillery, is directed to enlist one good sergeant and twelve men, to mount guard at the harbor of Falmouth and its vicinity, for the defence of the same, to keep guard day and night, at such places as he and the committee of the town shall designate; having by night a signal of tar, &c., at each post, to give the alarm. The troops to be entitled to the same pay and rations as other troops for similar services. If Captain Jenkins cannot enlist the above men, Colonel David Nye is ordered to detach the same number from his regiment, from that part most remote from the seaboard, and place them under the care of Captain Jenkins, and the selectmen of Falmouth will furnish the said troops with provisions and camp utensils. A return of the names of the men will be made as soon as they arrive at their places of destination.

By order of the major general 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain WESTON JENKINS

No. 38.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, August 21, 1814.*

The major general orders the following detachment to be made immediately for the towns of Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury, to mount guard for the defence of said towns.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
For Plymouth.....	2	2	35	39
For Duxbury.....	2	1	25	28
For Kingston.....	1	0	3	4
	5	3	63	71

The troops to be completely armed and equipped.

The officers detached from each town will apply to their respective selectmen for provisions and camp utensils, agreeable to law.

On the arrival of the detachment, Captain Atwood Drew will discharge all the men doing duty in the aforesaid towns. Lieutenant Colonel John B. Thomas, of the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, will carry this order into immediate effect.

By order of major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp*

No. 39.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, August 29, 1814.*

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Turner, of the 2d regiment, 1st brigade, is directed to detach from the regiment under his command two sergeants and twelve privates, to mount guard for the defence of Scituate and its vicinity, and place them in the following manner, viz:

	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.
At the harbor.....	1	7	8
At North river landing and Cedar point.....	1	5	6
	2	12	14

And is ordered to discharge from service the corps of artillery commanded by Lieutenant Barrell, jun., and the infantry detachment doing duty as guards at Scituate, with the thanks of the general for their prompt obedience to orders.

Lieutenant Barrell and Sergeant Perry will each return a pay-roll of their separate commands.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 40.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 8, 1814.*

In compliance with the general order of the 6th instant, for one company of artillery and five companies of light infantry, from the 5th division, to march to the town of Boston, completely armed, equipped,

and furnished with knapsacks, blankets, and three days' provision, the major general orders the companies detached from the following regiments of infantry and battalions of artillery :

LIGHT INFANTRY.

First brigade.—One company from the 1st regiment, and two companies from the 3d regiment.
Second brigade.—One company from the 3d regiment, and one company from the 4th regiment.

ARTILLERY.

	Captains.	Lieutenants	Sergeants.	Musicians.	Matrosses.	Total.
From the company in Abington, 1st brigade.....	1	1	2	1	20	27
From the company in Norton, 2d brigade.....	....	1	2	1	20	26
	1	2	4	2	40	53

Captain Smith, of the artillery, is directed to take with him his two field-pieces and apparatus. The above troops are to be inspected immediately, and each company march to Boston with all possible expedition; and the captains will report themselves to the adjutant general, from whom they will receive further orders.

The major general directs the commanding officers of brigades to give the necessary orders to have their troops inspected agreeable to general orders.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 41.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 13, 1814.*

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, commandant of the 2d brigade, is ordered and directed to detach one major of infantry from his brigade, agreeably to the within order, to repair to Boston immediately; on his arrival to report himself and wait to J. Brooks, adjutant general.

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJ. LINCOLN.

No. 42.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 11, 1814.*

One of the lieutenants of the Abington company of artillery is on duty at the Gurnet, the other absent out of the State, and there not being twenty matrosses but what are now in service, the major general directs you to alter the division orders of the 8th instant, so far as to detach two lieutenants, two sergeants, two corporals, one musician, and all the matrosses in the Norton company of artillery not on duty at Fairhaven, to march to Boston without delay.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Colonel BENJ. LINCOLN, *New Bedford.*

No. 43.

Return of detachment, made agreeable to the general order of the 6th of September and division order of the 8th of the same month, marched for the defence of Boston.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Names of officers.	No. brigade.	No. regiment.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Captain Cyrus Alden.....	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	36	50
" John Cushing.....	1	3	1	1	1	3	....	4	32	42
" Asa Thompson.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	....	4	24	35
Total.....	....	....	3	3	3	11	4	11	92	127
" Loring Cushing.....	2	1	1	1	1	4	....	3	15	25
" Isaac Lothrop.....	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	2	32	44
Total.....	....	....	2	2	2	8	3	5	47	69

ARTILLERY.

Names of officers.	No. brigade.	No. regiment.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Matrosses.	Total.	Brass 3-pound's.	Trumbrel, &c.
Captain Zenas Smith.....	1	3	1	....	2	2	1	19	25	2	1
Lieutenant George Walker.....	2	....	....	1	2	2	1	15	21	....	....
Total.....	....	....	1	1	4	4	2	34	46	2	1

A true copy of the original return.

Adjutant General J. Brooks.

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

No. 44.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 13, 1814.*

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Thomas, of the 1st regiment 1st brigade, is directed to order out a battalion of his regiment, consisting of the troops from Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury, to parade and perform camp duty, for improving in discipline, &c., two days in succession in each week, to commence on Monday, the 19th, until further orders.

The selectmen of the aforesaid towns to furnish the troops with camp equipage; in particular with tents, or sails in lieu thereof.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Colonel JOHN B. THOMAS.

No. 45.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 16, 1814.*

You will make the following detachment from Captains Loring and Handy's companies, in the town of Rochester, to relieve Ensign Mendel, and those under his command, doing duty at said town for the defence of Mattapoiset and Sippican harbor, viz:

One ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-four privates; total, twenty-nine.

The detached ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates to mount guard at Mattapoiset.

The other sergeant, corporal, and nine privates to perform the same duty as guards at Sippican harbor, all subject to the orders of the ensign. Ensign Mendel, now doing duty with his detachment, to be discharged on the arrival of the above troops, and he will return a roll of his late command.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel A. WASHBURN, *4th Regiment 1st Brigade.*

No. 46.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 17, 1814.*

The major general orders and directs that the following detachment be made immediately from the 1st and 2d brigades:

Brigades.	Lieut. Cols.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
From the town of Bridgewater, 1st brigade..	1	1	1	4	4	4	16	16	2	320	369
From the town of Middleborough.....	....	1	....	4	4	4	16	16	2	320	367
From the 4th regiment 2d brigade.....	....	....	....	2	2	2	8	8	2	130	154
	1	2	1	10	10	10	40	40	6	770	890

He also orders the rifle company commanded by Captain Joshua Howe, of Abington, in the 3d regiment 1st brigade; and the company of artillery commanded by Captain Jacobs, of the 2d regiment 1st brigade, with his pieces and apparatus complete. All the above troops to march to the town of Plymouth, without loss of time, for the defence of said town and its vicinity. The troops to be completely armed and equipped, with three days' provision and camp utensils, agreeably to law.

Brigadier General Lazell, of the 1st brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Benjamin Lincoln, senior officer of the 2d brigade, will use every exertion to carry this order into effect with all possible despatch.

The detached lieutenant colonel will take his quartermaster sergeant and sergeant major. A return of the detachment will be made as soon as completed, and the detachment from each regiment will rendezvous at Plymouth without delay.

The company of riflemen and artillery will march immediately on receipt of the order.

The detached officers will call upon the selectmen of their respective towns to furnish them with provisions and camp utensils, according to law, excepting tents, as barracks will be procured for their reception.

By order of the major general 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 47.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 23, 1814.*

The major general directs that the division order of the 13th instant, requiring the battalion from the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, to parade for camp duty, &c., two days in a week, is hereby countermanded; all persons concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Colonel JOHN B. THOMAS.

No. 48.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 22, 1814.*

You are detached as adjutant of the troops stationed in Plymouth under the command of Colonel Caleb Howard, and directed to repair to this town without delay. This order has received the sanction of Colonel Washburn, who is absent.

By order of the major general of the 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Adjutant C. KEITH.

No. 49.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 19, 1814.*

You are directed by the major general to provide quarters for a company of artillery, to be stationed at the fort at Eel river. You will also procure twelve horses suitable for artillery service, to be held in requisition. They must be appraised. A reasonable compensation will be allowed for their services, and amount of appraisal, if lost or injured.

By order of the major general of the 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

THOMAS RUSSELL, *Quartermaster Artillery.*

No. 50.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 19, 1814.*

The major general directs you to detach, without delay, from the 2d brigade, one major, four captains, four lieutenants, four ensigns, and two hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, to be formed into four companies, and stationed at New Bedford and Fairhaven and its vicinity, in such a manner as you may think most advantageous for the defence of said towns. You must also exercise your own discretion as to the propriety of discharging the troops now stationed at New Bedford, on the arrival of the above detachment. You will order the troops to bring three days' provisions; the detached officer to call on the selectment.

By order of the major general.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *New Bedford.*

No. 51.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 20, 1814.*

The major general has appointed you barrack-master to the detached troops stationed in this town and its vicinity, under the command of Colonel Caleb Howard, of the 3d regiment, 1st brigade, and 5th division.

By order of the major general of the 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain JOHN PATY.

No. 52.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 24, 1814.*

All the troops detached from the 1st and 2d brigades, agreeable to the division order of the 17th instant, whether artillery or other corps, will consider themselves under the immediate command of Colonel Caleb Howard, and obey his orders.

By order of the major general of the 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 53.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 24, 1814.*

Colonel Howard will direct that particular attention be given to the signals that should be made from the fort on the Gurnet, as by the order of June 20, a copy of which is enclosed; as also those within the harbor, viz: by the row-guard at or near the beach by firing three muskets and setting fire to the tar barrel on said beach, or three guns from the fort on the wharf; a fire on Captain's hill in Duxbury; a fire about two miles west of High cliff on Monk's hill, or three guns from the fort on Eel river.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Colonel CALEB HOWARD.

No. 54.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 24, 1814.*

The major general directs that the following number of officers and soldiers be the regular detail for guard duty, till further orders, from the detached troops under Colonel Howard:

Subalterns three, sergeants seven, corporals eight, privates ninety-nine; total, one hundred and seventeen.

Two guard houses will be established called the northern and southern guards. The first will post sentinels at the gunpowder houses, and between High Cliff and Hobshole brook, including a sergeant and nine men, to join the guards at Eel river, to consist of subalterns two, sergeants four, corporals five, privates sixty-three; total, seventy-four.

The southern guards will place sentinels on the beach and between Elkanah Finney's and the Pine hills, near the head of Henry Warren, esquire's, farm. The guard, exclusive of the sergeant and nine men named above, will be composed of—

Subalterns one, sergeants three, corporals three, privates thirty-six; total, forty-three.

One drummer and fifer will be ordered to march off parade with each guard and return with the relieve guard, excepting on Sundays. The sentinels must be vigilant and pay particular attention to communicate all signals of alarm from the Gurnet, row and beach guards, and the firing of tar barrels on the beach, Monk's and Captain's hills; also the discharge of signal guns at Duxbury and the fort at Eel river. At the same time it is necessary to caution the sentinels against false alarms, or discharging their muskets without being confident of the approach of an enemy.

Doctor James Thacher is appointed surgeon and the Reverend James Kendall chaplain to the detached troops stationed in this town and its vicinity, under the command of Colonel Caleb Howard.

The reason why the detached troops are wholly taken from the interior is to strengthen the force on the seaboard; and, in order to receive the benefit of that arrangement, no substitute will be admitted whose habitancy is in either of the towns of Plymouth, Kingston, or Duxbury.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 54.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 24, 1814.*

The major general directs you to order a company of infantry to Eel river to be stationed near the bridge; Captain Paty, barrack-master, will accompany the captains and show them the quarters provided for their reception.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Colonel CALEB HOWARD.

No. 54.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, September 24, 1814.*

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Thomas, of the 1st regiment 1st brigade, is directed to discharge this day Captain Drew and the detachment doing duty in this town under his command, except the row-guard.

By order of the major general 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

AFTER ORDER.

Captain Drew will discharge only such part as he shall judge expedient for the present, the whole to be discharged the 3d day of October next.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General*.

No. 55.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 1, 1814.*

The major general directs the senior officers of the detached troops in this town and its vicinity to communicate to his command that the pay and subsistence of all persons on furlough will cease during the time they are absent from duty.

By order of the major general, 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp*.

Colonel CALEB HOWARD, *Commanding detached troops*.

No. 56.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 4, 1814.*

You are directed to enlist ten men to serve in the row-guard in this town, and to stand sentinels on Beach Point, and return their names to me.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division*

Sergeant CHARLES GOODWIN.

No. 57.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 8, 1814.*

Colonel Caleb Howard will discharge from the detachment under his command, from those from Bridgewater and Middleborough, doing duty in this town and its vicinity, about one-half of the troops, officers included, so as to arrange and form the remainder of them into four companies, to consist of 50 privates each, properly officered.

October 10.—Colonel Howard is directed to detach one company, properly officered, from his detachment, to march to Duxbury, there to be stationed until further orders.

By order of the major general.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp*.

Colonel CALEB HOWARD.

No. 58.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 12, 1814.*

The major general revokes the order of the 10th instant, directing one company of the detachment to march to Duxbury. He orders Lieutenant Colonel Howard to discharge, day after to-morrow, the two companies belonging to Bridgewater, and the two companies from Middleborough, from any further duty, and they will make up their pay-roll, including the time it takes to march to their respective homes. Majors Mitchell and Ward are also discharged.

The troops will accept the thanks of the general for their prompt obedience to orders; also, for their soldierlike conduct while in camp, and are dismissed from service with his warmest approbation.

By order of the major general, 5th division.

NATHAN HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp*.

Colonel CALEB HOWARD.

No. 59.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 15, 1814.*

Colonel Caleb Howard will discharge, on Monday morning next, the remainder of the troops or detachment doing duty under his command, in the town of Plymouth, viz:

Captain Edward F. Jacobs's company of artillery, Captain Howe's company of riflemen, and Captains Daggett and Cushman's companies of infantry. Colonel Howard will consider himself and staff officers also discharged from further service.

The major general is highly gratified at the promptitude discovered by the troops of the detachment to the late draft by the division order of the 17th ultimo, for which the officers and soldiers will please accept his thanks, as also for their soldierlike appearance.

He flatters himself, should a like circumstance occur to require their aid and assistance, they will cheerfully submit to some privations, and march to the defence of this ancient town, or any other that shall be invaded. He bids you all farewell.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Colonel CALEB HOWARD, *Commanding in Plymouth.*

No. 60.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 15, 1814.*

In compliance with orders received from the commander-in-chief, you are hereby directed to discharge immediately the four companies of militia now doing duty at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and its vicinity, that were detached agreeable to my order to you of the 19th of September last.

If you want troops to defend your place, your committee will apply directly to the commander-in-chief, he having resumed all the power to himself, and most properly, at least I presume so, by the late order. You will advise me of the receipt of this by the first mail.

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Colonel B. LINCOLN, *New Bedford.*

No. 61.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 17, 1814.*

Colonel Abiel Washburn, of the 4th regiment, 1st brigade, is directed to discharge Ensign Mendall and the troops under his command, doing duty as guards at the two harbors of Rochester, from any further service.

The ensign will return a pay-roll of himself and men.

By order of the major general.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 62.—GARRISON ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 19, 1814.*

You will enlist twelve men and a corporal, to serve as sentinels at the forts in this town, and make return of their names.

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Sergeant CHARLES GOODWIN.

No. 63.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 19, 1814.*

You will order Lieutenant Prince Bradford and his detachment, doing duty in the town of Duxbury, to be discharged on the morrow from any further service.

By order of the major general of the 5th division.

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN B. THOMAS.

No. 64.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 19, 1814.*

You will detach from the company under your command one sergeant and ten privates, to do duty as row-guards for the harbor of Duxbury and its vicinity, and put them on duty the 20th instant.

There are ten men more wanted for sentinels on the shore; if you can furnish them from your company you will do it, and return their names to me; they will be under the command of the sergeant you will detach for the row-guard. If you cannot accomplish this, you will inform me that I may order otherwise.

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Captain GERSHOM BRADFORD, *of the Sea Fencibles in Duxbury.*

No. 65.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 20, 1814.*

You will discharge all the troops immediately that were stationed as guards at Yarmouth and Harwich. Presume you have discharged those doing duty at Brewster at the time the town compromised with the British. Inform me if they are wanted on the south side of Barnstable, Oyster Island, New Harbor, and Hyannis, considering the advanced season of the year.

NATHL. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Brig. Gen. EBENEZER LOTHROP.

No. 66.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 26, 1814.*

You are directed to discharge all the men doing duty as guards under your command at the harbor of Wareham, including yourself.

You will also discharge the guard at the Great Hill, (so called,) and forward me rolls of the same without delay.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Sergeant SAMUEL SAVERY, Jr.

No. 67.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 26, 1814.*

You will order Sergeant Harlow and the privates under his command, doing duty as guards in the town of Kingston, to be discharged, and to make up his pay-roll from the 3d day of October instant.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN B. THOMAS

No. 68.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 28, 1814.*

You will discharge about half the men stationed at Scituate as guards, from such posts as you shall judge best.

Inform me whether the other is wanting, and, in your opinion, what length of time, taking into consideration the season of the year.

N. B.—Let those you discharge make even months, say five. Suppose you will discharge those at Carter's landing first.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Lieutenant Colonel TURNER.

No. 69.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 28, 1814.*

You are directed to discharge six of the men you have stationed at Falmouth as guards, the remainder to be kept on duty a little longer, if you think they are wanted; otherwise, discharge the whole.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*Captain W. JENKINS, *of the Artillery, at Falmouth.*

No. 70.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, November 5, 1814.*

You will discharge all the troops doing duty in the town of Scituate, without loss of time, from any further service; and direct the pay-roll to be forwarded of the services they have performed.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES TURNER.

No. 71.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, November 5, 1814.*

You are directed to discharge all the men doing duty as guards in Barnstable and Sandwich, that a regular pay-roll be made and forwarded of all the duties performed in the various towns, agreeable to the orders of July last.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Brigadier General LOTHROP.

No. 72.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, November 5, 1814.*

You are directed to deposit the cannon and ammunition, with the apparatus, at the fort in Duxbury, in some safe place, with the advice of the committee of defence of that town, and to discharge the sergeant and nineteen men on duty there as row-guards and sentinels, and direct the sergeant to make out a pay-roll for the time employed.

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division*
 Captain GERSHOM BRADFORD, *Sea Fencibles, Duxbury.*

No. 75.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, November 5, 1814.*

You are directed to discharge the troops doing duty under your command as guards at Beef Hill Fort. You will also consider yourself discharged, and return me a roll of the duty performed.

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*
 Sergeant FINNEY LEACH.

No. 76.—DIVISION ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, November 5, 1814.*

You are directed to discharge the row-guards and sentinels at the fort and shore, doing duty under your command, and to make out a pay-roll of their time and service, including yourself, and to consider yourself also discharged. You will deposit the cannon and ammunition, with the apparatus, in some safe place or places, under the committee of defence and selectmen of the town.

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*
 Sergeant CHARLES GOODWIN.

No. 77.—COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLYMOUTH, *February 24, 1817.*

The foregoing are copies from record of orders issued respecting the late war, from the year 1812 to 1814.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN,
Major General 5th Division Massachusetts Militia.

N. B.—For some reason the commander-in-chief was pleased to devolve on me the great responsibility of the care and management of the division, respecting furnishing aid, protection, and assistance to all towns, &c., that should be invaded or in danger of attack and depredation by the enemy. This was of no small moment and caused me no little anxiety, the division having a very extensive seacoast, nearly from the harbor of Boston, round Cape Cod, to the line of Rhode Island, a distance of several hundred miles, comprising a great number of harbors, bays, and inlets, some of easy access by ships, others by cutters, barges, &c., more or less liable to the depredations of the enemy.

Although pressed and urged by applicants, with repeated solicitations in every instance, I endeavored not to grant a greater number of forces than, in my opinion, was absolutely necessary for their defence. In all cases I exercised my best judgment and discretion; my knowledge of the situation of the coast and harbors was a fortunate circumstance in aiding my decisions, (but, for the most part, unsatisfactory to the applicants,) constantly bearing in mind the necessity of economy and frugality, not failing of urging and recommending it to all under my command.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN,
Major General 5th Division Massachusetts Militia.

The preceding documents, marked A and numbered 1 to 77, inclusive, are true copies of the originals signed by and received from Major General Nathaniel Goodwin, of the fifth local division of the militia of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *June 14, 1823.*

JOSEPH H. PEIRCE.

B.

Copies of communications from Major General Nathaniel Goodwin, 5th division.

No. 1.

FALMOUTH, *March 16, 1814.*

SIR: Being actually invaded, I have called out the militia under my command for the defence of this town, viz: from the three companies in Sandwich, about sixty men, officers included, for three days, with provisions for that time, then discharged them. On the bombardment of the town, I called the remainder

of the militia in Sandwich, and Captain Crocker's in Barnstable, and afterwards made other detachments while the British ships lay in Tarpaulin Cove and off the harbor, which I hope will meet your honor's approbation, it being agreeable to your orders of July, 1812.

Yours, &c.,

General N. GOODWIN.

DAVID NYE,
Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 1st regiment, 3d brigade.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, April 14, 1823.*

SIR: I approve of your conduct in defending the town of Falmouth when invaded, and think it most expedient to call upon those troops nearest the place invaded, either by companies or a less number, as occasion requires; but in such cases you should give information to the commander of the division to which you belong.

I have heard transiently of this affair, but nothing officially. You must, in such cases, march to the defence of any place invaded within your command, but always give the commanding officer of the division notice, that he may have some knowledge of the disposition of his troops.

Yours, &c.,

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*
Lieutenant Colonel DAVID NYE, *1st Regiment, 3d Brigade.*

No. 3.

SANDWICH, *June 30, 1814.*

SIR: The town of Sandwich, feeling themselves in imminent danger, have convened in public town meeting and chosen a committee for the purpose of applying to the proper authority for a guard sufficient to give the alarm in case of the landing of an enemy. I therefore request, in behalf of said committee, that you will take our situation into your consideration and order such a number of soldiers as you may think would be adequate to our situation; for instance, say fifteen or twenty men, commanded by a lieutenant; by the request of the committee, I beg leave to name Benjamin Bartles as lieutenant. Our reasons are not vague; we have had two attacks, and have been continually on the alarm for want of proper authority to give the alarm.

I am your obedient, humble servant,

Major General GOODWIN.

JOHN FREEMAN, *Major, and one of the Committee.*

N. B.—A part of this guard must be stationed on Buzzard's bay or Minister's Neck. Please to give me an answer.

No. 4.

FALMOUTH, *July 4, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: This town was one of the first in this Commonwealth that applied to the executive for aid against the enemy, but have not obtained any relief, but being now informed that the legislature has appropriated a considerable sum for the purpose of defending the seacoast.

The situation of this town, we trust, is so well known to your honor that we need only mention the peculiar circumstances to engage your immediate attention. Lying on the Vineyard sound, where the largest ships of the enemy's fleet can come, from which they make frequent depredations upon the shores, and further destruction is every day expected.

Our vessels are frequently taken from our harbors, and we are in daily expectation of our houses being set on fire. As well as in other places, we have been under the necessity to keep up a guard, for a long time, at the expense of the town, which is exceedingly burdensome to the town. Being informed that your honor is authorized to make such arrangements as is, in your opinion, necessary for the said coast within your division, the subscribers request, in behalf of the town, your immediate attention, and that we be supplied with two companies of soldiers for the defence of this town, for your honor need not be informed that this town is very extensive on the bay side as well as on the sound.

The subscribers flatter themselves that you will take their case in your wise consideration, and grant them such relief as you in your wisdom may think proper.

N. B. We wish for an answer as soon as may be.

DAVID NYE, *Lt. Col. Com. 1st Reg. 3d Brig. 5th Div.*
WESTON JENKINS, *Captain Artillery.*
TIMOTHY PARKER, *Captain Infantry.*

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, Esq.

No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 19, 1814.*

GENTLEMEN; On my return from New Bedford I received your communication of the 14th instant, and observe the contents as it respects your request for two companies of militia for the defence of your place.

When you take into consideration the situation of your harbor, of its being so easy of access to men-of-war and ships of force, who can bombard and demolish your town at pleasure, it is my opinion it would not, in any case, answer your purpose—being confident that ten times that number would be inadequate for its defence, without some forts or batteries with heavy pieces of ordnance planted therein. As that mode of defence comes more immediately under the cognizance of Congress, I wrote you, July, 1812, and recommended you to petition that honorable body for that important purpose, as nothing short of a good fort or forts can afford you that protection you need. If they, in their wisdom, do not see fit to provide for our defence, suppose we must suffer, it not being in my power to furnish a force of that magnitude. Therefore, am under the necessity to decline granting your request; and being confident that a few men will be of no service—perhaps by some indiscretion of a sentinel they might be provoked to fire upon your town—should recommend you to fix signals, both day and night, to alarm the country around you, it being practiced here and elsewhere; see that your troops are ready to march at the shortest notice. Presume the village will make a stand until your neighborhood arrive. With the vigilance of yourself and officers I hope that you will be secure.

Yours, &c.,

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

To the GENTLEMEN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *Falmouth.*

No. 6.

PLYMOUTH, *July, 1814.*

SIR: Since my last, have received yours of the 7th respecting the guards; concluded the number was sufficient (from the best information I could obtain) to serve as sentinels by your fixing signals by night with a light with tar, or some combustible materials, for Barnstable harbor, Hyannis, and Yarmouth, adjoining it; none for Yarmouth in the bay. You can try the experiment; if more should be wanted, it will be an after consideration.

We are reducing them generally at most places. We must be as economical as possible; the expense of defence is very great. Refer you to Major B. for more particulars.

Yours,

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Brigadier General E. LOTHROP.

No. 7.

BARNSTABLE, *July 1, 1814.*

SIR: The committee, chosen by the town of Barnstable, to consult on the best means to be used for the defence of said town against the common enemy, met on the 1st day of July instant, having received from Captain Chipman some information of the probability of having some assistance from the State through your means.

Consider it necessary to have twenty men employed as sentinels, with such officers as you shall think proper, which I conceive is as small a number as can be dispensed with, under the present situation of our town.

Sir, it is the request of said committee that the same may be detached from the militia, or engaged for the service in the manner you shall think proper, and put under the direction of said committee to place them in such places as they think proper for its safety and defence.

BENJAMIN HATCH, *Chairman of the Committee.*

General NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

Ordered, For Sandwich, Barnstable, Hyannis, Yarmouth, Brewster, and Harwich, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 22 privates—total 27.

No. 8.

BARNSTABLE, *July 7, 1814.*

SIR: Your note and order of the 5th instant I have received and duly considered, wishing to delay the execution of the same till I can communicate my opinion and the real situation to you of your sea-coast at Barnstable and Yarmouth. You direct a detachment of one sergeant, two corporals, and sixteen privates, for the towns of Barnstable and Yarmouth. Taking into view the extent of sea-coast in both towns, and on both sides of the towns, the distance being thirty-six miles at best, it is necessary that twenty-six or thirty men should be draughted for both towns, to accomplish the intention of your order.

I therefore earnestly request a larger number of men may be granted us here, for the preservation of our families and property, as the enemy are daily hovering around our wharves and demanding property, which demands have been complied with.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully, &c.,

EBENEZER LOTHROP, *Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade.*

Major General N. GOODWIN.

No. 9.

BARNSTABLE, *August 10, 1814.*

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that it is absolutely necessary that there should be the following number of men detached as sentinels in the towns hereafter named, viz: Chatham, six, for two harbors much exposed, there being about forty sail of vessel there; four men for Orleans, equally exposed on two sides, and two harbors; eight men for Eastham and Wellfleet; making eighteen in the whole.

Wish you to take this into your consideration, and when you duly weigh, feel confident you'll order it accordingly.

Yours,

General GOODWIN.

EBEN. LOTHROP, *Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade.*

No. 10.

FALMOUTH, *August 17, 1814.*

SIR: The petition of the subscribers, a committee appointed by the town of Falmouth, at a meeting legally warned and held, humbly shows that, from the commencement of the war to the present time, the town has been frequently in a state of alarm, and several times actually invaded, whereby the inhabitants have been greatly harassed and fatigued, by standing guard, throwing up breastworks, &c., to defend themselves from the enemy, put to great expense in furnishing provisions, &c., to such as came to our assistance.

Beg leave to represent to you, we request a suitable number of men to guard and help protect us in this our exposed situation; you knowing our situation, are capable of judging the number necessary. Captain Jenkins, our agent, will give you any further information you require; we do humbly hope you'll not disappoint our expectations, as you have furnished other towns in distress.

ABNER DAVIS,
BENJ. SANFORD,
EBEN. NYE,

Committee of Safety.

THOS. FISH, JR.,
SOL. GREEN, *Selectmen.*

DAVID NYE,
Lt. Col. Comdt. 1st Reg. 3d Brigade.

Major General GOODWIN.

N. B.—Granted one sergeant, twelve men.

No. 11.

BARNSTABLE, *September 3, 1814.*

SIR: Captain Daniel Howes, one of the selectmen of Dennis, informs me he is requested by the said town—that they are very much alarmed; that the British barges and tenders are about every day; and that they have in Sewel harbor, on the north side of Dennis, about fifteen sail of vessels exposed, which they expect every day will be burnt and destroyed; they therefore request that four men be detached as sentinels, to guard the shore, to give alarm, &c.; therefore hope you will grant their request by giving orders accordingly.

General GOODWIN.

N. B.—Not granted.

EBEN. LOTHROP, *Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade.*

No. 12.

SANDWICH, *July 14, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: The committee appointed by the town addressed you some time since, requesting you to detach a guard of fifteen or twenty men for the security of the seaboard in this town, and we have yet been unacquainted with your decision on this subject.

I am not one of that committee, but take the liberty to address you on this topic, and request you to grant their request, if any way compatible with your public duty.

We had an alarm the night before last, and a whole company of militia on duty during a whole night; and the barges and tenders of the enemy are daily looking into our harbors, and not a sentinel on shore to give the alarm, in case they should land at night.

Your early attention is requested to this subject, as the feelings of our community are strongly excited by the consideration of our defenceless state. It is thought that fifteen men are necessary for this town, as a guard, at least.

Yours, respectfully,

General GOODWIN.

WENDELL DAVIS.

No. 13.

PLYMOUTH, *July 16, 1814.*

SIR: I received yours of the 14th instant; have just time to inform you I have not been unmindful of Sandwich, having given General Lothrop orders to furnish a guard of one corporal and four privates, as sentinels, which I deem sufficient at present.

Yours, &c.,

NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

WENDELL DAVIS, Esq.

No. 14.

BARNSTABLE, *September 26, 1814.*

SIR: Yours of the 24th instant I have received; will inform you that Major Garrett has just arrived from the lower part of the brigade from inspecting the magazines; found them all filled, and in good order. From the best information I can obtain—he having seen Major Cobb—we may expect assistance from Brewster, (notwithstanding the compromise,) Harwich, and Orleans; the other towns below we dare not depend upon. Orders have sometime since been delivered to Colonel Snow to have his regiment inspected and ready to march at a moment's warning. Should Barnstable be invaded, and they should assist us, it would be a pleasing circumstance.

But, all things considered, we are in great want of ordnance, ammunition, &c.; besides 150 troops stationed at this town, as many as twenty are wanted to stand sentinels, keep guard, exercise the artillery, &c., if we can obtain them from the government, having sent on a petition to the governor, with an express, for assistance. This in great haste.

Your humble servant,

EBENEZER LOTHROP, *Brigadier General.*

General Goodwin.

No. 15.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP SPENCER, *Cape Cod Bay, September 17, 1814.*

GENTLEMEN: It being my intention to retaliate, as far as lays in my power, the conduct of the American forces towards the defenceless towns in Upper Canada, I call upon you to come forward with a contribution for the preservation of your salt-works, which, as I consider of great public utility, will be otherwise destroyed.

I have desired the officer in charge of the flag to demand the very moderate sum of four thousand dollars as a contribution to guarantee their future safety, and which, if not immediately complied with, or a hostage forwarded till the sum be produced, will be deemed sufficient cause for my proceeding instantly to put in execution my promised threat, which, as it was made known on the 15th instant, through the selectmen of Eastham, makes it unnecessary that a longer time should be allowed.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BAGGETT,

Captain of his Majesty's Ship Spencer, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Bay of Boston.

To the SELECTMEN of Brewster, and Proprietors of Salt-works of that town.

We, the undersigned committee, certify that the above commanding officer informed us that he was writing similar threats to other towns in our neighborhood.

ISAAC CLARK,
THOMAS SEABURY,*Committee of Safety.*

No. 16.

Captain Baggett's agreement with the town of Brewster.

These may certify all whom it may concern: That the inhabitants and proprietors of the salt-works at Brewster have come forward with a contribution to prevent the destruction of their salt-works and town, and I do hereby acknowledge to have received the same as a contribution; and do also guarantee the safety of the said salt-works and town of Brewster during the present war, provided the ground upon which the said works and town are erected shall continue private property, and not be occupied by the government of the country as a public work; the said contribution being four thousand dollars.

Given under my hand, on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Spencer, Cape Cod bay, this 30th day of September, 1814.

RICHARD BAGGETT, *Captain.*

The above is a true copy taken from the original, now on file, this 4th day of April, 1815.

JOSEPH SMITH, *Clerk of the town of Brewster.*

No. 17.

ORLEANS, *September 26, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: As general of our militia of this State, we, the inhabitants of the town of Orleans, think it our duty to address you.

Our situation as a town is particularly distressing and alarming. We are almost entirely in a defenceless state. Our two neighboring towns have made an accommodation with the enemy by paying large sums of money—large, we say, for such towns as these. We, as a town, feel unwilling and unable to follow their example in this respect. And we are doubtful whether the paying such tribute, and making such agreement with the enemy, be consistent with our duty to our country or our adherence to the Constitution. The town of Eastham has informed us officially that they cannot assist us with their militia in case we are invaded. Thus circumstanced, our situation is particularly critical. We therefore have thought it our duty to send you this representation of our case by a special messenger, desiring your advice what method is safest and best for us to pursue. If we ransom our town, this money will enable the enemy to prosecute the war against other towns with more vigor; and we have serious doubts whether such a proceeding would be honorable or just. We have confidence in your judgment, and wish you to send your written advice. We wish you to inform us whether you can assist us in case of a threatened attack. We are very anxious to obtain one company of artillery, with two light pieces of cannon. We wish for a detachment of militia, to stand guard in this town, or any other part of the regiment as shall be most convenient. Done in behalf of the town.

Yours, with affection,

D. JONSON, *Chairman of the Committee.*

Major General GOODWIN.

No. 18.

FALMOUTH, *October 8, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave most respectfully to inform your honor that, on the 6th instant, about eleven o'clock in the evening, I received information from the committee of safety that six vessels of the enemy had that afternoon come hard in Tarpaulin cove, and that, in their opinion, the neighboring militia ought to be called in to our assistance; and I sent orders to the officers commanding the infantry at Sandwich to march immediately to the defence of this town, which they immediately complied with by furnishing about 150 men. The number of vessels have increased every day since they first appeared, which was one 74, three frigates, one brig, and one schooner; yesterday they were joined by two more. This day it is said that one or two others have joined the fleet; but we have not been able to obtain any considerable information respecting them, only that they are frequently passing off and on this morning. And it would seem that the vessels had fallen in there, and that they were no particular fleet, and Admiral Hotham was bound to Halifax; and most of the fleet being under sail, and appearing to be going off from thence, I ordered the troops to be dismissed.

Yours,

DAVID NYE, *Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.*

No. 19.

ORLEANS, *December 26, 1814.*

SIR: Having had the honor some time since of seeing you in Boston, and at the same time of presenting to you a memorial from the town of Orleans requesting your advice and assistance, as we were apprehensive of a demand for a contribution to be paid the enemy, which took place after my return home; the next day we received a letter from Captain Baggett, in usual form, to pay him, or order, \$1,000, which demand has not been complied with, on account of Baggett's going off this coast about that time, and we have not heard from him since, and we were in hopes not to be troubled any more this winter. You have heard, it is probable, that the New Castle has been aground at the cape, the consequence of which has brought the enemy upon us in a very sudden manner. On Monday last, 19th instant, in the dusk of the evening, a barge with 22 men came to the creek where our vessels lay, and immediately entered on board four of our vessels, and hoisted sail on them before they were discovered by the people, and began to fire on the houses and people on the shore. Four or five of the militia stood the fire of the enemy for a considerable time before others could come to their assistance, and at length they drove them from two sloops, (after they had set fire to them,) and killed one and wounded two of the enemy, without any loss of life on our part. But they took away with them one sloop and one schooner, laden partly with salt. This expedition has cost the enemy nine prisoners, driven on shore (in the schooner they took from Orleans) at Yarmouth, and two men and twelve barges at Orleans, besides the killed and wounded.

You recollect when I saw you in Boston you promised me that, on your return to Plymouth, you would write immediately an answer to the despatch which I delivered to you; and, also, an answer to the petition which, through you, was delivered to the governor, for a further supply of muskets; we have not received an answer to either, as we expected.

Our situation has become, if possible, more embarrassing—not being in a situation to help ourselves, and thinking that you might, through multiplicity of business, forget us, I am requested to write you on the subject, and remind you of your former promise, and make a statement of our present circumstances, and again request your advice, in writing, as soon as possible. And please look again at the despatch which I presented you, and be pleased to consider what can be done for us; and should you think of any thing for our benefit, it will be most thankfully received. One more chest of arms, I think, would be

useful, and we had reason to expect them long before this time; and you gave me encouragement that a detachment of men should be made from the militia of Orleans, sufficient, at least, for a sentry, as they have been under the necessity of watching, for a long time, without pay; when at the same time, the next town has had a watch paid by the government; which, they think, has the appearance of partiality.

Sir, yours, most respectfully,

Majr General N. GOODWIN.

WM. MYRICK, Jr.

No. 20.

ORLEANS, *December 28, 1814.*

SIR: We, the undersigned, committee in behalf of the town of Orleans, in the county of Barnstable, do petition his excellency the governor for assistance, (as you will see by public papers we have been attacked by the enemy,) beg, sir, that you would use your influence with his excellency to afford us some assistance, as the enemy threatens to destroy our town.

Your obedient humble servants,

JOHN KENRICK,
GIDEON S. SNOW,
JONATHAN BASCOM,
Committee of Safety.

Major General N. GOODWIN.

No. 21.

PLYMOUTH, *January 8, 1815.*

GENTLEMEN: On my return from Boston, received your communication, together with one from Mr. Myrick, stating the situation of your place. The reason that I did not answer the letters and request last fall was, that I delivered the papers to the committee of defence for the sea-coast, in Boston, presuming they would have answered it, it being within their province.

It is with regret that I am apprised of your troubles and difficulties; all I can say is, that I recommend you to write to the governor on the subject.

Was in hopes the enemy would let us remain in peace, at least, for the winter; there are no bounds to their cruelty. Your militia deserve credit for their heroic conduct, in retaking some of the vessels, and repelling the hostile invaders from their shore.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

WM. MYRICK, *and Committee of Safety of Orleans.*

No. 22.

SCITUATE, *June 11, 1814—8 o'clock p. m.*

SIR: This morning about sunrise several barges from two British ships-of-war entered Scituate harbor and set fire to six schooners; two were afterwards extinguished. They took two out with them, and compelled Jesse Dunbar, esq., to pilot them out of the harbor. About 3 o'clock p. m. they gave up one, called a packet, after taking out all things of value. While on shore they warned all persons against firing, or opposing them; threatening, in that case, to burn the houses, &c. Esquire Dunbar reports they are in want of provisions, and if the inhabitants will bring them beeves, or direct them to the shore, they would pay for them; or otherwise, they would get them, if they could obtain them, by any means. Finding nearly the whole of the two lower companies in Scituate, at and near the harbor, I shall send Major Collamore to take charge of them, to prevent any rash step, should the enemy land to-morrow morning; and by no means to attack them imprudently. I have also called on the commanding officers of the two other companies in Scituate to appear at three o'clock to-morrow morning.

Not having any command of the artillery company, I have requested Captain Jacobs to turn out with his company, if possible, early to-morrow morning. I shall run no risk in opposing them, unless I can obtain sufficient assistance, but shall wait your orders respecting any further or other arrangements. Considering the defencelessness of the harbor, I shall make no movements, without orders, which shall involve the destruction of the harbor.

The Rev. Mr. Turner has gone on board the ship with a flag for the purpose of ascertaining whether they intend destroying the houses, &c. The aforesaid barges went into Cohasset and took out or burnt a vessel. You will please send such orders as you shall judge proper.

With respect, I am your humble servant,

CHARLES TURNER, Jr.,
Lieut. Col. Comdt. 2d Regiment 1st Brigade, 5th Division.

Major General NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

No. 23.

SCITUATE, *June 13, 1814—3 o'clock p. m.*

HONORED SIR: After despatching to you intelligence of what had transpired, and given the necessary orders, I went to the harbor before sunrise of the 12th. Captain Jacobs's company of artillery, and, indeed, all the companies in Scituate, except one, arrived in the vicinity. Mr. Dunbar being satisfied, from

the declaration of the commander of the Bulwark, that no injury would be done or attempted to the persons or buildings of the inhabitants, unless in case of annoyance by discharging single muskets from behind rocks or trees, without having a force sufficient to meet them on the principles of honorable warfare, and as no intent to land appeared the companies were authorized to return, after agreeing on alarm posts and signals for assembling at the shortest notice.

At one o'clock p. m. yesterday I received a pressing request from Colonel Webb, of the 2d regiment 1st brigade and 1st division of the militia then at Cohasset, with three or four companies for the defence of that place, to assist him with two companies of infantry, and, if possible, with one company of artillery. Considering the situation of the enemy at that time, I ordered Captain Peak's company to repair to Cohasset, to be under the command of Colonel Webb; and at 3 o'clock p. m., having received your orders, I gave orders for Captain Jacobs's artillery to march to Cohasset. The ships have left their station, near our harbor, and are in the vicinity of Cohasset. At half-past one o'clock p. m. this day Colonel Webb again requested more assistance, and he, considering Captain Peak's proximity to the shore, has discharged his company. In consequence of his request, I have ordered the two westerly companies, in Scituate, to march there as soon as may be, and sent an order to Major White to send Captain Smith's company of artillery to be on the ground at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to relieve Captains Jacobs and Derby, who will himself be relieved Thursday noon. I have distributed the division order of the 27th May, yesterday, and particularly enjoined on those companies in Marshfield to regard the signals from the Gurnet when communicated to them.

I am, sir, with much respect, your humble servant,

CHARLES TURNER, JR., *Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major General NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

No. 24.

PLYMOUTH, *June 14, 1814—4 o'clock p. m.*

SIR: Received yours by mail, and observe the contents; considering we are all embarked in one cause, think you perfectly justified in affording Colonel Webb all the aid in your power. I would recommend to the selectmen of each town on the seaboard to cause guards and sentinels to be placed on such parts of the coast as to prevent surprise. Herewith enclose a copy of signals agreed upon and communicated for the government of the whole.

This day received information that the enemy, with several barges and about 160 men, entered Wareham harbor on the 13th at 10 o'clock forenoon, destroyed most all the shipping afloat, vessels on the stocks, and also set fire to the cotton factory. Before the militia could be assembled they made off. They are apprehensive of another attack, but I hope not.

We are making all the preparations in our power to prevent the enemy from landing in our harbor by keeping row guards, sentinels, &c., with a considerable train of artillery, &c. The signals being made, you, with your regiment, will repair to that part that shall appear to be invaded. You will inform the officers on the shore of the signals.

Yours,

N. GOODWIN.

Lieutenant Colonel SUMNER.

No. 25.

SCITUATE, *June 24, 1814.*

HONORED SIR: Sunday evening last one ship and two brigs and several small craft came to anchor near Scituate harbor. Upon application of the inhabitants near the harbor, on Monday morning I ordered the middle company in Scituate to march to the harbor and keep guard twenty-four hours, and also the company in Hanover to relieve them on Tuesday morning; at the same time the owners of shipping on the North river being apprehensive their vessels would be burnt, I directed Captain Talman to furnish a sergeant's guard for three nights.

The town chose a committee of defence to join the selectmen. The committee had sent Dr. Cushing Otis and Thomas Cushing, being one of the selectmen, to make application in behalf of the committee for assistance from government. One object was to obtain cannon to keep boats, &c., out of the harbor; to obtain small arms for several of the militia, who were, in effect, unarmed; and, after, to obtain some permanent force as a rallying point and to give regular alarms. The adjutant general stated that all the cannon less than 18-pounders were disposed of; he furnished a chest of arms and appendages, and referred the subject of a permanent guard to Major General Goodwin. This morning the committee called on me to request your honor to order, by detachment, a permanent guard for the town; and suggested that the adjutant general presumed that a sergeant's guard would be reasonable, for even a company would not render a call on the militia unnecessary, but a permanent guard would be better able to give regular signals than parts of companies of militia who might be sent for a night, and who would, as has been the case, give alarms unnecessarily. At the request of Dr. Otis and Thomas Cushing, in behalf of the committee of this town, I am induced to send this request, that we might have a sergeant's guard, that signals might be regularly given when necessary and the militia not liable to be alarmed on every report circulated by an individual. The inhabitants at and near the harbor have removed the most of their effects, and are constantly alarmed and on the watch. Your compliance with the wishes of the committee and selectmen will be satisfactory to the town, and greatly relieve the militia generally from the embarrassments of frequent alarms and the uncertainty of signals.

I am, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

CHAS. TURNER, JR., *Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major General GOODWIN.

No. 26.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 2, 1814.*

SIR: Any arrangement you can make with the ship-owners to reduce the number of men necessary for guards, and in any degree lessen the expense to the State, ought to be done. You are the best judge where sentinels are proper to give the alarm to the inhabitants in case the enemy should land. You will retain no more men on duty, at this busy season for farmers, than is necessary for the object. The selectmen of Pembroke must be referred to the militia law respecting supplies, as I have no means of furnishing the detachment than is there pointed out.

Yours, in haste,

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Lieutenant Colonel CHAS. TURNER.

No. 27.

SCITUATE, *July 9, 1814.*

SIR: On the morning of the 6th instant a fishing boat from North river was called alongside the British ship *Nymph*, the captain of which sent a memorandum of sundry articles of sauce and provisions to a considerable amount, retaining a man from the boat as hostage for their delivery. Lieutenant Barrell, commanding at the harbor, consulted with the committee of defence. It was determined they would not comply with the request. They then sent a flag to the ship, stating the impropriety of furnishing provisions, &c., and requested the discharge of the hostage—the ship lying off the mouth of the harbor, as near as she could get. The committee and myself agreed to prepare for defending ourselves; made an alarm, and called upon the troops in town and its vicinity; soon collected five companies infantry and one of artillery, which we thought sufficient force to oppose what the *Nymph* could land, although the *Bulwark* was in sight. About 12 o'clock at night the flag-boat returned, saying the selectmen had misunderstood the demand. They wanted not provisions, but some sauce and vegetables; supposed they would not deny them, as it was owing to their forbearance the inhabitants of Boston, &c., had fresh fish, and hundreds of fishermen were kept from starving and their boats not destroyed; concluded by saying that their future conduct would be regulated by the decision of the committee. The captain, in conversation with the flag-officer, declared he would burn the village that night, and gave orders to prepare the mortars, &c. After the captain of the *Nymph* had made a memorandum on the letter from the selectmen he then sent it on board the *Bulwark*, and after consultation together, and the intercession of Major Collamore, the bearer of the flag, they agreed not to burn the village that night. On the seventh morning the committee met to consider the subject further respecting vegetables; but finding the *Bulwark* steering over to the north shore and the *Nymph* easterly, and most out of sight, I then discharged the militia and artillery called in for this purpose.

July 11.—The hostage has returned, being discharged off Cape Cod, with the captain of the *Nymph's* declaration that he will burn the village. Should he attempt it with his heavy cannon, &c., we have nothing that will reach him; shall be reduced to the necessity of keeping aloof rather than place them as a mark.

Your humble servant,

CHARLES TURNER, JR., *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General GOODWIN.

No. 28.

SCITUATE, *July 19, 1814.*

HONORED SIR: Considering the unprovoked destruction of the shipping at Scituate harbor, the exposed situation of the village, the daily threats of the enemy on our coast, and that a landing within the harbor can only be effectually opposed with artillery, the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity have uniformly been anxious to obtain additional means of defence in that line; under those impressions, the selectmen and committee of defence made application to the adjutant general and committee of council; they obtained a chest of small arms and equipments, but were told that cannon of such calibre as would be proper for that situation were not on hand, although manufacturing them was progressing; in the mean time, referred the selectmen and committee to your honor, to supply them with such guards as you should judge proper under all circumstances. The infantry guard may be esteemed sufficient to give alarm, and to serve as an immediate supply to the artillery already granted, until the militia should collect, which has hitherto been prompt and with apparent alacrity; the artillery already granted is esteemed a valuable defence; still, however, the inhabitants wish, if practicable, an addition, and of heavier metal.

Being myself at Boston last week, I conversed with the adjutant general as to the probability of their being able to obtain an additional piece or two, but learn that the manufacture, although progressing, will not warrant a supply in a short time; he, however, doubted whether, until the war should assume a different aspect, it would be worth while to add to that species of defence. In conversation subsequently with General Dearborn on that subject, he stated that although it was not in his power to place men at Scituate, yet, if the inhabitants could obtain men to manage it, he would furnish a 12-pound cannon on a travelling carriage with ammunition and apparatus complete. On my return, I have laid the subject before the selectmen and committee; and Deacon Thomas Cushing, being one of the selectmen, and myself are by them directed to make you this statement, and to request, so far as may be consistent with a due regard to the whole, that you would have us, say fifteen men, competent to the immediate management and firing such a piece of artillery, which, with what they now have, they would esteem a valuable defence

for their harbor. We have reason to believe that the small force we now have, with the piece of artillery, has a good effect to protect the place against the intrusion of barges, but that small piece will not reach the chops of the harbor. The detachment of the militia contemplated for the United States will, perhaps, in a short time, enable this place to be supplied with a reasonable number of men, according as circumstances may render it proper.

We are, sir, with respect, your humble servants,

CHARLES TURNER, JR.
THOMAS CUSHING.

General N. GOODWIN.

No. 29.

PLYMOUTH, July 20, 1814.

SIR: I received yours of the 19th instant, and observe the contents; as it respects the additional number of guards, I do not feel myself justified in granting them. Every town must expect to be subject to some privations in the present state of affairs. Certainly there is not less patriotism in Scituate than in other towns; the prevailing practice is, for the exempts to volunteer and man the forts and cannon, whether provided by the towns or by government. In this place we have five forts, with thirteen pieces of ordnance, wholly manned by this kind of troops, well organized, except sixteen of the train band in them all; all we have received from government is one nine-pounder with some ammunition. We depend upon our guards and sentinels to give the signals as you do, relying on our neighbors to march to our assistance, of which we have experienced their readiness and promptitude, and presume will again if necessary.

Your humble servant,

NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

Messrs. CHARLES TURNER and THOMAS CUSHING, *Scituate*.

No. 30.

DUXBURY, June 8, 1814.

SIR: We are informed you have orders from the supreme executive of this Commonwealth to deliver this town one piece of artillery mounted on a travelling carriage, with every equipment, for the defence of our harbor; you will please deliver the same to Captain Thomas Chandler.

Your humble servants,

HENRY CHANDLER,
REUBEN DELANO,
Selectmen of Duxbury.

General NATH. GOODWIN.

No. 31.

DUXBURY, July 4, 1814.

SIR: The committee of safety for Duxbury wish you to instruct the officers commanding the few troops here to place sentries around our harbor in the following manner, viz: one at Captain's Hill, one at Bradford's wharf, one at the fort, one at E. Weston's wharf, one at Powder Point; also direct him to furnish a row-guard, as we feel very unsafe, and direct him to comply with the regulations of the committee.

Your humble servant,

EZRA WESTON, *Chairman of the Committee of Safety.*

General N. GOODWIN.

No. 32.

PLYMOUTH, July 19, 1814.

GENTLEMEN: I am credibly informed the row-guard from your place do not attend their duty regularly; to what cause it is owing I am ignorant, but hope it is not to any difference of opinion in your honorable body has prevented so desirable an object, as it is of more importance than all the other guards. I have complied with your request excepting that of uniting civil and military, and given the officers orders accordingly, respecting arrangement of sentinels. Should any alteration be wanted, you will give me information.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

EZRA WESTON AND OTHERS, *Committee of the town of Duxbury.*

No. 33.

DUXBURY, September 10, 1814.

SIR: We, the committee of safety for the said town, in addition to what we have heretofore stated respecting the defence of this town, think it very important, at this alarming crisis, that sentries should

be posted at every point in our harbor, as our safety greatly depends on having timely notice if the enemy should attempt to land at this place; we therefore think it highly important that a sentry should be posted at Sandy point, it being the southernmost point of land in our harbor, and nearest to Plymouth beach; of course any alarm given from the row-guard can be heard much sooner at this place than any other. Lieutenant Bradford, who commands the few men here, informs us he has not men sufficient to furnish a sentry at this Sandy point. We are therefore very desirous that you would make an arrangement to furnish him with four men more, by detachment or otherwise, as you may judge proper, and you will greatly oblige your very humble servants,

General NATH. GOODWIN.
Not granted.

EZRA WESTON,
REUBEN DREW,
NATH. WINFOR,
Committee of safety for Duxbury.

No. 34.

At a meeting of the town of Plymouth, legally assembled and held at the court-house in said town, September 13, 1814, the petition of Mr. Isaac Le Baron and forty-one others was read, and is as follows:

To the selectmen of the town of Plymouth:

GENTLEMEN: We, the subscribers, inhabitants of said town, request you to call a meeting of said town at three o'clock in the afternoon of this day, to advise, consult, and determine on the ways, means, and measures necessary to be adopted to repel any attack the enemy may make on this town.

Then voted that the selectmen and committee of safety be requested to call upon the major general, and request him to call to the immediate protection of this town a portion of militia from the country, as he may judge sufficient for its defence.

A true copy of record from Plymouth town book 4, page 25.

Attest.

EPHRAIM SPOONER, *Town Clerk.*

The subscribers, selectmen and committee of safety of the town of Plymouth, pursuant to the foregoing vote, do request the major general of the 5th division to order out, for the defence and protection of the said town and its vicinity, such a portion of the militia as he shall judge necessary for that purpose; the time having arrived, in our opinion, and that of all wise and prudent men, that we are in danger of an invasion from the enemy; and it has become imminent and alarming, there being a large British force in our bay, daily in sight from the town, taking and destroying even our little fishing vessels, and they have landed at Brewster and other towns in the bay; put some under heavy contributions, and threatening others; their boats and barges have landed several times, one of which was sunk by the small fort at the entrance of our harbor; and from information which we can fully rely upon, it is the intention and determination of the squadron to attack our fort, make a landing at the same time, and destroy the shipping lying at our wharves, in doing which they must destroy a great part of the town; under these impressions the inhabitants of all ages and situations are moving into the country with their families and effects. We do therefore think it indispensably necessary for you to call in some troops to our aid and assistance, such a number as will be necessary to repel an attack; while you are affording aid to other towns within your command, we trust that you will not leave us defenceless at this critical and important crisis; therefore we rely on your granting our request.

WM. DAVIS, *Chairman of the Selectmen.*

HENRY WARREN, *Chairman Committee of Safety.*

PLYMOUTH, September 13, 1814.

No. 35.

Notwithstanding the foregoing application for assistance, (and many previous ones,) it being my native town and place of residence, I did not order out any troops before I consulted with his excellency the commander-in-chief and the commissioners for the seacoast defence at Boston, personally, on the subject.

NATH. GOODWIN.

No. 36.

NEW BEDFORD, June 21, 1814.

SIR: The bearer of this, Lieutenant Frederick Mayhew, I send to you express, to communicate the situation of this place. Sir, we are in a state of great alarm. On the morning of the 13th instant, at daybreak, about nine barges full of men appeared in our harbor. By information since received, it appears that there were in the barges about four hundred men. I immediately called out three companies of our militia in this vicinity, and in the evening, the enemy disappearing, they were discharged. On the 16th I received a communication from the *selectmen* of our town, with a request to call out 500 men from the regiment under my immediate command, to protect this town and harbor, which request I complied with. We have now about 350 men under arms in this town and Fairhaven; under these circumstances I thought proper to send an express to you for advice and direction, and should be extremely gratified was it convenient for you to visit us in these times of agitation. We every hour expect an attack—our force is very small—we have a small fort with seven guns and twenty-three men and boys, and two gun-boats, with about twenty men and boys, which are all the defence our general government has thought proper to furnish

us. We have a great amount of property in this port, upwards of fifty ships and brigs, together with a great number of small vessels, exposed to the enemy. We have but very little means of defence, only one small company of artillery, and six small pieces of cannon, and very little ammunition. I have sent an express to the governor, who will probably return by way of your place. Under those circumstances I wish for orders by this express, if convenient.

Yours, very respectfully.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lt. Col. 2d Reg. 2d Brigade.*

Major General GOODWIN.

Answered by the division orders of this date; furnished with a detachment from the 4th regiment, 1st brigade, of a battalion of three companies under the command of a major.

No. 37.

NEW BEDFORD, *July 3, 1814.*

SIR: Agreeably to your orders the detachment from Colonel Washburn's regiment have arrived, under the command of Major Pierce, also the artillery from Norton, and are on duty—their prompt attention to order and discipline does them honor. I have to state however that, in consequence of your instructions, I have ordered out two companies from the 3d regiment in this brigade, being nearest to us, for the purpose of relieving those now on duty from the 2d regiment, and to supply the places of others discharged. It being my opinion the number on duty is inadequate for the defence of so important a place as this, having already had a great proportion of the troops from the 2d regiment on duty, the pressing calls of their families and little plantations were such as induced me to discharge more than I otherwise should. Last evening I received a communication from Captain Shepherd and Colonel Deane, of the 3d regiment, which induces me to think they will not join as ordered. We have only 390, officers included—have hove up a battery at the Smoking rocks, to annoy the enemy, should they again attempt to enter our harbor. We need some lumber to complete the battery and to mount the guns that we have taken out of some vessels in the river—wish to know if I should be justified in procuring the same. The commandant of the United States garrison is opposed to the militia being quartered there. If that fortress is to be defended, it must be without the walls; there is not men sufficient to defend it. Should the enemy get possession, they will command both sides of the river. The enemy are in sight of the harbor continually.

Yours,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel*

General GOODWIN.

No. 38.

NEW BEDFORD, *July 21, 1814.*

SIR: Nothing of much importance has occurred since you left this place, excepting a small affair at Westport harbor. On Friday night last a British barge, with 30 or 40 men, entered there; but our small guard stationed there being vigilant, after exchanging a few rounds with them, they thought best to return to the ship. The British force in our sound has been recently augmented. I have this day ordered a detachment of 170 men, officers included, Monday next, from the 3d regiment, and shall discharge those on duty from the 2d regiment—have stationed 18 at Slocum's river, and reduced the guard on Sconticut Point to four, with tar barrels, and placed the others in various places. The whole number of troops is 210, artillery included. A considerable alarm has been excited by the augmentation of the British force off the harbor, and the recent arrival of the privateer "Yankee," which has been very mischievous to the enemy, and their determination to obtain her keeps them off here in expectation of taking her. I am strongly importuned by our citizens to call in more force, and I wish your instructions on that head.

If troops are taken, I would suggest the propriety of taking them from the interior. The inhabitants met yesterday and agreed to furnish me with materials to complete the small fort, also a guard-boat.

Yours, &c.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General GOODWIN.

No. 39.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 23, 1814.*

SIR: I should have written to you before this had I not waited for an answer from the adjutant general, which I have not as yet received. But, sir, I presume you have discharged the detachment of guards doing duty at Russell's Mills, and reduced the others at Westport and Ponigansett, and also the troops from the 3d regiment, and called in some of the 2d regiment to supply their places, (in part,) agreeable to my direction when I left you, and you will retain no more troops than is sufficient for guards, sentinels, &c., viz: 40 for the harbor, cove, sentinels at Russell's Hill, and head of the river; 40 to be stationed at the fort, 21 at Ponigansett and Westport; making, in the whole, about 100.

I expect orders daily respecting the distribution of the troops, and will give you information. You will observe, by orders accompanying this, that part of the detachment is to be stationed at Fairhaven. You will lose no time or exertion in having the detachment from your brigade completed and

marched to the place of rendezvous, as directed; to expedite the business, forward you 50 general orders, and 60 blank rolls, to be distributed.

Yours, with due respect,

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

N. B.—You will endeavor to cultivate harmony with the officer commanding the United States fort, that you may act in concert in case of an attack

No. 40.

NEW BEDFORD, July 24, 1814.

The subscribers, selectmen of the town of New Bedford, and the committee of public safety for said town, beg respectfully to represent that, in consequence of the recent conduct of the enemy in their former attempt on this place, they are apprehensive of an attempt in meditation for the destruction of the shipping in this port; and as the small force stationed here is not adequate to an efficient defence against any considerable force coming against the place, the subscribers beg leave to suggest the necessity of a detachment of five hundred men, at least, a number which the colonel commandant of this regiment has stated to us as necessary for the defence of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Dartmouth, and Westport.

We will also beg leave respectfully to suggest the expediency of discharging from detachment the artillery company of this town, if not, indeed, the infantry also. The expense of detaching and keeping under pay one hundred men from the interior is no more to the Commonwealth than if the same number were detached from this town; whereas the benefit of the defence of the place, in case of an attack, may be great from that number detached from the interior, and would be no greater from the militia detached from our immediate vicinity than if they were not detached, as it is to be presumed their exertion would be equally prompt in either case; there can therefore be no benefit to be derived, but much expense may be incurred by detaching men from this town to do military duty.

Were not these reasons sufficient to operate the discharge of the militia detached from this place, we would state that the artillery company, especially, has been detached a long time, and the men are anxious to be discharged, sensible that they have performed more than their portion of duty.

With sentiments of the highest respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

ROGER HASKELL,
SAMUEL PERRY, *Selectmen.*

WILLIAM HATHERWAY,
CORNELIUS GRIMMEL,
R. H. CROCKER,
LEMUEL WILLIAMS, JR.,
JAMES WASHBURN,
JOHN A. PARKER,
LEWIS LUDLAM,

Committee of Safety.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, Esq., *Major General, &c.*

No. 41.

PLYMOUTH, July 29, 1814.

GENTLEMEN: Previous to the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant the commander-in-chief had ordered a detachment, making such provision for Fairhaven, &c., as General Dearborn has thought proper to request.

It has, in some measure, anticipated your request, and I presume will in part quiet your fears. I have directed Colonel Lincoln to retain a sufficient number of troops for sentinels, to be planted at the several posts assigned, of which he will give you information; those, together with signals by night, will answer every purpose to alarm your town and the country.

It has not yet been contemplated by the commander-in-chief or the committee of preparation and defence to furnish an efficient force, either for your place or any other, to contend with a large force of the enemy, not imagining that will be the case, unless the enemy are greatly reinforced; should that be the case, no doubt, provision will be made.

We, in this place, are almost constantly on the alarm. From four to six men-of-war in sight every day, taking our small craft, &c.

You recollect the guard at Dartmouth beat off a barge. They answered as good a purpose as if a regiment had been stationed there. If the sentinels are alert upon their posts we need not fear any danger from a sudden attack.

We man five forts by exempts, as before mentioned you. It is very extraordinary that all the town of New Bedford cannot furnish exempts sufficient to man one small fort.

Have ordered Captain Hall's company of artillery discharged, agreeably to your request. The distribution of the detached troops not yet being known, shall wait the further orders of the commander-in-chief respecting New Bedford, Plymouth, &c. You may rely on my doing everything in my power for the safety of your place and its vicinity, consistent with my duty.

I am, with every sentiment of esteem, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

The SELECTMEN and COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *New Bedford.*

No. 42.

NEW BEDFORD, *July 31, 1814.*

SIR: To relieve the troops we have now on duty from my regiment I have this day ordered a detachment from the 4th regiment, one company of seventy-seven men, officers included, which was our only alternative, or be left without men. Should this proceeding not suit your approbation, you will please give immediate advice, and the order shall be countermanded. The people here all very much alarmed. It is reported that an expedition is fitting by the enemy for this place, which I hope will prove to be nothing but report.

In haste, I am yours, with respect,

General GOODWIN.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

No. 43.

To Nathaniel Goodwin, esq., major general of the 5th division of the militia of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ROCHESTER, *June 21, 1814.*

The subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Rochester, being appointed by said town a committee of safety, for that purpose represent to you that there are two settlements in said town which are much exposed to the depredations of the British navy, who have repeatedly menaced their destruction. We therefore request that you will detach from the militia of said division a detachment of 120 of infantry, and also a detachment from the *artillery companies* in said division for the defence of said settlements, and such regulations as you in your wisdom shall think proper.

ROWLAND LUCE,
JOSEPH MEIGS,
ABRM. HOLMES,
WM. LE BARRON,
Committee of Safety.

JUNE 22.—*Ordered*, for sentinels at the two harbors, ensign 1, sergeants 2, corporals 2, privates 24; total 29.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

No. 44.

WAREHAM, *June 14, 1814.*

SIR: The enemy yesterday came into Wareham and made considerable havoc, set fire to the factory, which was put out with considerable loss. They attempted to destroy all our property, and succeeded in part, by burning a number of our vessels; then returned aboard their shipping before we could collect any force against them.

We wish for some assistance, and understand a company of United States flying artillery is in Plymouth. We wish you to send them, if possible.

In behalf of the inhabitants of Wareham:

CURTIS TOBEY.
BARTLETT MURDOCK.

General GOODWIN.

No. 45.

PLYMOUTH, *June 14, 1814.*

Having received information by express that the enemy are harassing and distressing the village at your place, have ordered Captain Cole to march. All the militia have had orders, a long time since, to march, without delay, to any place invaded, or in danger. Lieutenant Washburn, of the United States flying artillery, will be with you, and afford you, as soon as he possibly can, all the assistance in his power. You will pay him every attention, he being a gentleman, and supply him with forage, &c.

Should the enemy continue, you will send to the adjacent towns for aid, and give me information. You will take command until some superior officer arrives.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Captain ISRAEL FEARING, Jr.

No. 46.

PLYMOUTH, *June 21, 1814.*

You are directed to detach one sergeant, one corporal, and nine privates, to mount guard at the harbor in Wareham, to perform duty as sentinels by night and day, as you and the committee of safety shall judge best.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Sergeant SAMUEL SAVERY.

No. 47.

JUNE 20, 1814.

SIR: You are directed to detach from the company under your command one corporal and three privates, to mount guard at the great hill in Wareham. You will give them such signals as the committee of safety and yourself shall agree upon.

Yours,

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Captain ISRAEL FEARING, Jr.

No. 48.

ROCHESTER, June 19, 1814.

SIR: By the request of the inhabitants of Mattapoisett, I take the liberty to address you, having previously wrote to Colonel Washburn, and received no answer. Our request is, if consistent with your orders, to have some assistance, by a detachment from the militia of this regiment. Our situation is this: the British ships are almost all the time in the Vineyard Sound; the Nimrod has approached our harbor, destroyed Wareham, and threaten destruction to this place; we have forborne calling for men as long as possible, but the case now becomes serious, and without some assistance we shall fall a sacrifice to our enemy. The militia and inhabitants of this place have been under arms for some time, and are almost exhausted with fatigue.

Mr. Gideon Barstow, the bearer, can give you all the information.

With due obedience, sir, I remain your humble servant,

DANIEL B. LORING, *Captain.*

Major General GOODWIN.

JUNE 22.

Ordered, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 15 privates, for the above harbor.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

No. 49.

ROCHESTER, August 9, 1814.

SIR: We, the undersigned, feel it a duty incumbent on us to make known to your honor that the last detached men in said town ought to be relieved, on the principles of the first detachment, as the last has served as long as the first; and, as most of the men are farmers, the season of the year loudly calls them on their farms; we therefore pray that your honor would issue your orders for a third detachment, as soon as circumstances will admit, to supply in the stead of those who are in actual service.

We further think it necessary and highly important to have an *addition of ten men* added to the number at Sippican harbor, as there is no guard on the east neck of said harbor, which prevents passing an alarm to Wareham; and the most important place has been neglected, which is Sippican great hill, for the purpose of a good lookout and signals, all for the want of men.

We would further request, if consistent, that you would fix a limited time for the next detachment, as the men would calculate accordingly.

We are, with respect, &c.,

TIMOTHY MILLER,
ROWLAND LUCE,
Committee of Safety.
CALEB HANDY,
Captain of Infantry.

General NATHANIEL GOODWIN.

Not granted.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

No. 50.

PLYMOUTH, July 29, 1814.

SIR: I received yours of the 21st instant, with its enclosures. I am sorry you ordered so large a number of men from your regiment; they cannot be wanted. I stated to you in my last, of the 23d instant, a number that I imagined necessary, and is about the same number of men as when with you.

On the arrival of the detached artillery and infantry, you will discharge Captain Hall's company of artillery, and all the troops doing duty at Fairhaven and New Bedford, excepting the sentinels necessary to be detained, as named to you in my last, those with the assistance of night signals, viz: 9 at Sconticut; 6 at foot of the rocks; 3 at Light-house point; 3 at the westerly point of the cove; 10 row-guard across the cove to Darnmouth shore; 3 up the cove; 3 at Russell's Hill; 3 at the head of the river; 21 at Darnmouth and Ponigansett; varying their positions as you may judge best.

I am happy to be informed your committee are to supply materials to enable you to finish your little fort. I hope soon to hear they have manned it with exempts; surely they cannot be so blind to their own interest, safety, security, and protection, as not to do it.

Since writing the above I have received yours of the 28th of the number of men within stated, now on duty, with two sergeants and a corporal, who are desirous of being released. You will draft some from the 4th regiment to supply their places. However, I should prefer delaying it until the pleasure of the

governor is known, as it respects detaining that species of troops employed as guards, &c. It is possible the drafted militia may be employed for that service.

Your humble servant,

Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

No. 51.

NEW BEDFORD, *August 22, 1814.*

SIR: This will be handed you by Major Pope, with the return of the troops that have done duty here. I have now the same number of troops as when I wrote last, being about 80. Their time will soon expire; I wish your orders from what regiment they shall be relieved. Our fort is nearly completed.

23d.

This morning three British barges appeared at the point of Scoticut neck. Our guard gave the alarm; I ordered three companies out for a few hours, and dispersed them. The gun-boats in the harbor got under way, and proceeded after the barges, but to no effect. One of the barges took a sloop opposite Dartmouth harbor, a little eastward of Clerk's point. There is one ship, a brig, and some tenders now off here.

The owners of the sloop Rover are very grateful for the trouble you have taken in recovering her from those men in Duxbury, who had no claim to her, as you mention Sir George Collier has informed you by a flag.

Your, respectfully,

General GOODWIN.

BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

No. 52.

NEW BEDFORD, *September 3, 1814.*

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, I have detached one company from the 3d regiment, for one month, to relieve those of the 4th regiment. I have discharged all the men from Westport. Have now on duty, at Clark's Cove, Scoticut, with signals, in all 69.

Our inhabitants are much troubled for their safety, and have petitioned me, from the town of Fairhaven, for a company to be stationed there, (whom I have referred to you.) The United States fort is well manned, and we have erected a 4-gun battery east of that fort, yet if the enemy should attack us, they may do much damage before we could call in aid, and New Bedford is in a similar situation. This will be handed you by Captain Gibbs, one of the committee of safety. Our people are not, as yet, willing to purchase a boat for the row-guard. I have furnished the fort at the rocks with four long 6-pounders, but no powder or shot, and the town unwilling to purchase any if they could be obtained. I am in hopes, if an attack should be made, to find some ammunition and volunteers. The Quakers are unwilling to assist.

Your humble servant,

General GOODWIN.

BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

No. 53.

PLYMOUTH, *September 5, 1814.*

SIR: Yours per Captain Gibbs this day; have considered his request for men, but, as I have before observed, the governor has never contemplated to station a sufficient force at any place to meet the enemy, supposing that to be the duty of the general government; the intention only has been to plant sentinels to give the alarm.

The mode of warfare being totally different from what was expected, perhaps the commander-in-chief and council may judge it necessary to alter and pursue a different course, now the enemy are attacking us on all sides. Considering the situation of New Bedford and Fairhaven, being accessible for ships and boats at several points, I do not think it an object of attention.

Having already afforded such aid as I imagined was necessary and sufficient for guards and sentinels to give the alarm, do not conceive it my duty, under my present directions, to grant any further force.

If the town imagine men are wanted, why not apply to the governor on such an emergency? No doubt he will mete out to them equal justice. The cost of defence has already exceeded every calculation. Should advise you to give orders to the militia near you to hold themselves in constant readiness to march, at the shortest notice, to your assistance, if required. If you have discharged all the men at Westport, where have you stationed the rest? Being only four at Scoticut, there must be 50 at New Bedford; that is more than was intended.

If a boat is not furnished for a row-guard, you will discharge ten men that were designed for that purpose. Why does not your committee from both towns apply to headquarters for powder, &c.?

You had much better dismantle your forts than to keep them in such a situation. In case the enemy should get possession they would turn the guns against you.

Your humble servant,

NATH. GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

N. B.—You will make the above known to the committee.

Lieutenant Colonel B. LINCOLN.

Men not granted.

No. 54.

NEW BEDFORD, *September 20, 1814.*

SIR: This will be handed you by Captain R. Crocker and Mr. John A. Parker. These gentlemen, as members of our committee of safety for the town of New Bedford, who intend visiting Boston previous to seeing you to consult the governor on the propriety of placing a force at this place to protect us from invasion. These gentlemen will state to you the feelings of the people in this place with respect to our situation. We are in daily expectation of an attack, the enemy having collected, and are collecting, troops on an island opposite our port, with an intention, as we believe, of attacking us.

I would suggest the propriety of ordering out the whole or part of my regiment two days in each week, for discipline and examination, to be paid for their services. I mention this for your consideration. The people here are in great anxiety; they begin to think the place abandoned by the government to inevitable destruction of such an immense property as now lies in this place.

I am extremely sorry to hear that Plymouth is so much threatened by the enemy.

Yours, &c.,

B. LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General GOODWIN.

No. 55.

NEW BEDFORD, *September 20, 1814.*

SIR: The enemy have not invaded us as yet, although more or less of them are continually in sight every day, peeping into our harbor. One of our selectmen has been to the governor with a petition from the committee of safety, with that of Fairhaven, for a sufficient force to be placed here, but got no encouragement. The inhabitants are very much dissatisfied, as there are troops stationed in considerable numbers in places of less importance than this, and even sent troops out of the State.

Your orders came too late to dispense with a captain and take a lieutenant, as I had previously given the order; for I wish to make every saving to government. We have received some ammunition from Boston for our little forts; but we can do but little with them without men. I have the promise of volunteers in case of an attack, yet I think it very uncertain whether I get a man on such an occasion. I have given strict orders to the militia in this vicinity to repair to our assistance in case of an alarm; but, as no regular troops are stationed here to co-operate with them, cannot place much dependence. Considering every circumstance, our prospects are very gloomy, and have nothing to expect but sure destruction of our ships and property, and that very soon. I am continually applied to for more force by the inhabitants; know not what to do; must hope for the best.

Your humble servant,

BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General GOODWIN.

No. 56.

NEW BEDFORD, *October 9, 1814.*

SIR: Since writing you I have received some commissions for the cavalry and the 3d regiment infantry from your office, without any particular communications from you. Sir, we are in a state of considerable agitation at this time by the appearance of a number of enemy's vessels now in our sound. On Thursday last came in one 74 and three frigates, and two brigs; since which are added two or three more. We can discover troops on the islands, opposite this place, on drill. What their intention is I cannot learn. On their first appearance I made out orders to call in for our assistance seven companies from my regiment, but have not as yet distributed said orders—am waiting the movements of the enemy. I expect they will attack us. The company from the 3d regiment was discharged from duty in this place on the 5th instant, the pay-roll of which, together with the company from the 4th regiment and a small guard stationed at Westport, I herein enclose.

We have the four companies from the 1st and 3d regiments, ordered here conformably to division orders of the 19th ultimo, three of which are stationed in New Bedford, and one in Fairhaven. They consist of about twenty short of the number ordered, owing to sickness, desertion, &c. I wish to know if it would meet your approbation to call out one more company for this place from my regiment, and place them under Captain Stall, to instruct them in the discipline of carriage guns. There are two 6-pound guns on travelling carriages belonging to the artillery here, which cannot be used by the company should we be invaded. Could we have a company to those guns, they may do us much service.

BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major General N. GOODWIN.

No. 57.

PLYMOUTH, *September 19, 1814.*

Enclosed is an order providing for the defence of your place. I believe the time has arrived that we must make preparations to defend ourselves, being left by that government who is bound in duty and good faith to protect us. The late depredations of the enemy, by their unheard-of mode of warfare, not practiced by any civilized nations, leave us no hopes or expectation of lenity from them. We are left to

make every exertion in our power to repel a hostile, invading foe. I hope the late disasters will teach them moderation and a just sense of propriety. They, by way of excuse, say we set them the example. They have landed at Eastham, and taxed the salt works \$1,200; also at Brewster \$4,000. If you can give Major Popé the command of this detachment, presume you will. Last week, in Boston, General Dearborn informed me he had consented to the exchange of Kingman. It is highly important to have a good officer to command that fortress. Suppose the term of the last detachment from the 3d regiment has nearly expired, you will use your own judgment respecting detaining them till that time.

You will make the detachment from that part of your brigade most remote, if compatible with your former draughts of duty, (not make a general detail.) Should you be assailed by the enemy, you will alarm the country. Do not neglect your night signals. I have received no answer to my two last letters of the 20th August and 3d instant.

Colonel B. LINCOLN.

NATHL. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

No. 58.

PLYMOUTH, *February 24, 1817.*

The foregoing are copies of communications received from several towns, committees of safety, military officers, &c., in the 5th division of militia.

The numerous personal interviews by deputations, &c., from the same source, for aid and assistance, is not in my power to recollect.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN,
Major General 5th Division Massachusetts Militia.

BOSTON, *June 14, 1823.*

The preceding documents, marked B, Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive, are true copies of the originals, signed by and received from Major General Nathaniel Goodwin, of the 5th local division of the militia of Massachusetts.

JOSEPH H. PEIRCE.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 23, 1823.*

GENTLEMEN: I enclose to you herewith a copy of the decision of the President of the United States in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for the military service of the 5th division of the militia of that State.

I have instructed the Third Auditor to proceed in the auditing the accounts with as little delay as possible, and beg leave to suggest the propriety of your sending in all the accounts and vouchers in your possession as soon as possible.

The accounts, &c., are herewith returned.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

MESSRS. SULLIVAN & PEIRCE, *Agents, &c., Washington City.*

WASHINGTON, *December 22, 1823.*

SIR: I have examined, with great attention, the report of the Third Auditor of public accounts on the claims of the 5th division of the Massachusetts militia for services rendered in the late war, with the communications of the commissioners of that State on the subject, and, according to the view presented, am of opinion that the services to which they refer were called for by the exigencies of the times, and were intended to repel, in many instances, actual invasion, and in the others the troops were called out on well-founded apprehension of it; that they were spontaneous movements of those who were exposed to danger, and for the purpose of self-defence. I am, however, of opinion that it would not be proper to decide on any particular class of claims until the whole has been audited, so that the merits of each, under their various classifications, may be distinctly seen and perfectly understood. The crisis at which the constitutional difficulty respecting the command of the militia occurred between the government of the United States and the government of Massachusetts was momentous, and the principle involved in the conduct of the executive of that State, by impairing the constitutional power of the general government over the militia in war, was of the most dangerous character. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that every circumstance connected with that occurrence, in its application to these claims, should be fully known and duly weighed before a decision is made on any one of its classes. Under this impression, and with a view to such decision by the competent authority, instructions will be given to the accounting officer of the government to proceed in auditing all the accounts with the least delay possible.

JAMES MONROE.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, *February 23, 1824.*

SIR: Herewith are transmitted copies of Governor Eustis's letters of the 19th December and 17th January last. By the former he makes a full disavowal of the principles and conduct of a former administration of the State of Massachusetts during the late war, and by the latter he directs that payment be asked on account of the services of the fifth division, admitted to have been necessary in defence of the State.

The investigation made of that portion of the claim shows, in his view, a distinct acknowledgment of debt for the services of the fifth division. The President, upon proofs which preclude all doubt, admits, by his letter of the 22d December, the necessity of these services in defence of the State. The performance of such services by the militia of a State is an execution by one State of the obligation of all, "to provide for the defence of each against invasion." Such State, therefore, is entitled, under the Constitution, to reimbursement by all, in their joint character of a nation. Admission of this necessity is an admission of the constitutional right to reimbursement, and is in effect a full recognition of the debt. It is only on this principle that claims of other States for like services have been or can be allowed; and it is believed the President would order payment for the services under consideration without delay if no questions of high importance to the welfare of the Union had arisen between the government of the State and of the nation. The denial by the former of all power in the President and in Congress to decide on the existence of those emergencies on whose occurrence the Constitution places the militia at the command of the national government, subjected that government to the uncertain and irresponsible opinions of the commanders-in-chief of the several States. It effectively deprived the national government of all means of enforcing the laws of the nation without the previous consent of the commanders-in-chief, unless by a standing army. These principles and the conduct adverted to by the President in his letter have been renounced by the people of Massachusetts as of dangerous tendency. This renunciation has been laid before the President, and Governor Eustis, under the authorization of the legislature, directs the disavowal to be made in the most explicit terms, as appears by his instructions of the 19th December. This is done without the least reserve, from a firm conviction that the people of Massachusetts would freely make the same renunciation if no claim were pending before the national government.

By this disavowal the constitutional question to which your letter of the 13th November directs the attention of the agents is put at rest; this erroneous construction of the Constitution is abandoned; it is considered by the citizens of Massachusetts as repugnant to the primary principles and subversive of the chief object proposed in the substitution of this instrument for the act of confederation. No objection, therefore, now exists, or is opposed by the Executive of the United States, to immediate payment of the sum ascertained to be due, except that suggested by the President in the conclusion of his letter of the 22d December. Had the nature of the services which constitute this claim been known to the President, he would not have deemed a postponement of his decision on this portion expedient, merely with a view of seeing the facts and circumstances connected with other portions; for all other portions which the people of Massachusetts claim of right under the Constitution are like those already presented, necessary in defence of the State. There is, obviously, no connexion between the facts and circumstances of individual services: as each is proven the occasion and necessity of each must be established; and the want of necessity in others can furnish no objection to the allowance of this portion, which is admitted to have been necessary in terms that place the fact beyond all question.

All objections being obviated, the right of Massachusetts to payment of this acknowledged debt, in the same manner as like claims of other States have been paid, by the order of the Executive, is most respectfully urged upon the President. He has the power, and the means are at his command, placed there by appropriation of Congress, without distinction of States. Why, then, it is respectfully asked, should payment of this just and acknowledged and unobjectionable debt be longer withheld by the Executive of the Union? The disposition of the Executive to meet the just expectations of the people of every State is known, and great reliance is placed on that for the President's early compliance with this request, if not inconsistent with the duties of his high station.

My colleague being indisposed, I have the honor to transmit the copies of Governor Eustis's letters of the 19th December and 17th January, agreeably to the President's expectation.

I remain, very respectfully, sir, your humble servant,

GEORGE SULLIVAN.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR EUSTIS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the return of this anniversary, on this assemblage of the several branches of government, and on the blessings of health, peace, and prosperity, which it has pleased God to continue to us. Honored by the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, and entering on the several duties assigned to us by the constitution, we should bear constantly in mind that to preserve and promote the interest and happiness of the great body of the people is the sole object of our appointment, and the only legitimate end of all good government.

The change of political sentiment evinced in the elections of the present year forms a new era in the history of this Commonwealth. By the free suffrages of her enlightened and independent citizens, this ancient and respectable State is restored to the confidence of her sister States, and to her just influence in the national councils; has resumed her station as an efficient member of the confederacy, and added strong guarantees to its energy and permanency.

The long-continued opposition to the federal government, more especially the measures pursued in this State during the eventful and critical period of the late war; the withholding from the general government the constitutional means of defence; the paralyzing influence exercised over the means and agents of that government, which occasioned double sacrifices of life and treasure, while the citizens of other States were exerting their utmost energies against a common enemy, and when a gallant army and navy were covering themselves with glory, and retrieving and establishing, on an imperishable basis, the na-

tional character, on the ocean and on the land, must ever be regretted. At this portentous crisis, when our liberties and independence were at hazard, an unhallowed spirit of party was permitted to prevail over the vital interests of the country; an unauthorized combination was formed, and meetings held in a neighboring State, which, whatever may have been the professed object, had the certain effect of encouraging the enemy, of discouraging and impairing the means and resources of the country, and of alienating the minds of the citizens from that "unity of government" which, in the emphatic language of Washington, "constitutes us one people, is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize." These measures and this course had cast a reproach on the good name of the State, which is now disavowed and removed. Massachusetts is at length restored to the American family. Her character is redeemed in the estimation of the patriots of our own country, and of every statesman in Europe. The rising generation, who could have had no agency in this disloyal course, appear to have taken an honorable and an earnest interest in its disavowal.

That this is a just cause of joy and congratulation will be admitted by all honest, independent minds, to whatever political party they may have been attached, by every one who takes an interest in the reputation of his native State, who appreciates the virtue of his ancestors, who traces in the history of our glorious revolution their dear-bought fame, and who values the precious legacy which they have transmitted to prosperity.

This review of the past is not intended to renew contentions or to rekindle animosities which have too long disturbed the public mind; still less to revive a spirit of party, the decline of which is favored by the circumstances of the country, and by the very liberal spirit which appears to pervade the community; but that from the past useful lessons may be derived to direct the future; that we may be induced to cultivate a spirit of concord, to cherish a love of country, to look to the confederacy as the ark of our political safety, to extend to the general government a proper confidence, to maintain the constitutional powers and rights of the State government in their full extent, to frame and administer the laws with a single eye to the public good, and to render equal justice to all men.

The anxious eyes of enlightened statesmen in every quarter of the globe are directed to observe the progress of civil liberty in this country. Our education and habits acquired in our primary schools, where the children of all have equal access to the means of knowledge and information, and in which the moral force of the whole community is brought forth, furnish a cement to the physical strength derived from the labors of the husbandman, the mechanic, the mariner, and the manufacturer, and hold together the humble, the middling, and the rich, in one indissoluble bond of mutual interest. This keystone of our political arch, laid by our venerable ancestors, sustained them in all their conflicts, carried us triumphantly through the revolutionary war, became a substitute for means and resources deemed indispensable by other nations, and remain to us a column of strength unknown in ancient or modern times.

The bill of rights which makes a part of our constitution declares that "a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government." The same instrument provides that "wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all the seminaries of them, especially the University at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions by rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arms, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and the natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social and generous affections among the people."

By recurring to these principles, which in their nature and origin are democratic, which form the basis and true conservative power of all our constitutions, both State and federal—observing the injunctions and cherishing the liberal and generous sentiments here inculcated—the several branches of the government will, with the blessing of Heaven on their endeavors, fill their respective circles of duty satisfactorily to themselves and acceptably to their constituents. The example of wisdom and moderation exhibited by the distinguished citizen who has retired to the walks of private life, after having filled the chair of state for the last seven years in a manner which has added lustre to his revolutionary fame, falls with peculiar force on his immediate successor.

On a first accession to the government, and in a session which convenience and custom have rendered short, it will not be expected that many subjects will be proposed or acted upon; the multiplication or alteration of the laws should be avoided, as far as public convenience will admit. Instances will, however, occur requiring the interposition of the legislature, of which they will judge.

The militia, the great bulwark of our defence, deserving at all times attention and support, is at this period entitled to peculiar consideration. Experience has taught us that in wars between European nations the maritime rights of this country are disregarded, and we have been compelled to support them by force. From present appearances there is great reason to apprehend the same course and the same consequences; to be prepared for them is the dictate of sound policy. The national government will provide the means of protection on the ocean, and is making annually valuable additions to our stock of military knowledge by a well-regulated academy; and it remains with the States to cultivate and improve their militia. It may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that the population of the United States, from the first settlement of the country to the present day, has never afforded five thousand native citizens who will voluntarily enlist in the regular service in time of peace, unless there is a well-founded expectation of immediate hostilities. This circumstance, so illustrative of the abundant means of rewarding labor and enterprise and of raising our youth to higher destinies, admonishes us of the necessity of cherishing a spirit of discipline among the great body of the people, and proves at the same time that the militia is, in the first instance at least, our right, our only efficient arm of defence.

The state of the treasury will necessarily command attention. When it shall be ascertained, the legislature will be enabled to determine whether any reduction in the expenditures is required.

An adjustment of the claim of this Commonwealth on the government of the United States, for services rendered by the militia during the late war, must be of great importance to our finances. When it shall

have been examined, a statement will be made in order that the legislature may judge of the expediency of any further proceedings on their part.

In all measures for the promotion of the common interests, I shall at all times be happy to co-operate.
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

Answer of the house of representatives of Massachusetts to the governor's speech.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The house of representatives reciprocate your excellency's congratulations on the return of this, our anniversary, and its concomitant blessings; and we trust that in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by our constituents, we shall have a single eye to the interest and happiness of the people.

The change of the political sentiment evinced in the late elections forms indeed a new era in the history of our Commonwealth; it is the triumph of reason over passion; of patriotism over party spirit. Massachusetts has returned to her first love, and is no longer a stranger in the Union. And it is with peculiar pleasure we recognize in her chief magistrate one who contended first for the freedom and independence of these States, and afterwards for the continuance of their sovereignty and existence as a nation, and whose whole life has been devoted to his country.

We rejoice that, though during the late war such measures were adopted in this State as occasioned double sacrifice of treasure and of life, covered the friends of the nation with humiliation and mourning, and fixed a stain on the page of our history, a redeeming spirit has at length arisen to take away our reproach and restore to us our good name, our rank among our sister States, and our just influence in the Union. And while we rejoice that the rising generation, who could have had no agency in those measures, appear to have taken so earnest and so honorable an interest to redeem our character, we rejoice also that our redemption has come whilst most of those whose heads were bowed down with affliction are yet in existence, and can once more look up and behold the cheering light which shines on their native State.

Though we would not renew contentions or irritate wantonly, we believe there are cases when it is necessary we should "wound to heal." And we consider it among the first duties of the friends of our national government, on this return of power, to disavow the unwarrantable course pursued by this State during the late war, and to hold up the measures of that period as beacons, that the present and succeeding generations may shun that career which must inevitably terminate in the destruction of the individual or the party who pursues it, and may learn the important lesson that in all times the path of duty is the path of safety, and that it is never dangerous to rally around the standard of our country.

With your excellency, we are sensible that the eyes of the world are on America, noting the progress of civil liberty. In no part of our country is a prouder display of the means of knowledge and information than in Massachusetts, nor are the effects less strikingly exhibited in the intelligence and moral habits of the people. It is, therefore, both our duty and our pleasure to foster all our literary institutions, especially our "public schools and grammar schools, in the towns," as enjoined upon us in the bill of rights. And we trust the foundations of literature and the sciences, of religion and morality, which have been laid so broad and deep by our venerated ancestors, will not be undermined or removed until long after we and our children, and their posterity for ages yet to come, shall have slept with our fathers.

The house of representatives appreciate the wisdom and moderation of your excellency's predecessor, who is followed to his retirement with the gratitude of this whole people. They will never forget his personal sacrifices and services in the war of the revolution, and the sacrifice of a son who bore up his name in the "late war that terminated with so much glory to our nation."

We are sensible of the expediency of a short session at this time, and the inexpediency at all times of needless alteration or modification of the laws. But we shall endeavor to interpose in such cases as may require our attention.

The sentiments of your excellency concerning the militia are deserving of particular attention. Impressed with the importance of the subject, at an early day of the session a committee was raised to deliberate and report on it, and in due time we shall give it that attention and support which it is entitled to at all times, and especially the present. The battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Bennington, and New Orleans will forever remain recorded monuments that the militia is the great bulwark of our defence.

The house of representatives will make due inquiry into the state of the treasury and expediency of the reduction in the expenditures.

There is no subject connected with the finances of the State which excites a more general and more lively interest than that of our adjustment of the claims of this Commonwealth on the government of the United States for services rendered by the militia during the late war; and we shall be happy to co-operate with your excellency in this and in all measures for the advancement of the common interests and the promotion of the general good.

Answer of the senate of Massachusetts to Governor Eustis's speech. May session, 1823.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The senate unite most cordially with your excellency in the grateful recognition of the distinguished blessings which this Commonwealth is permitted to enjoy. Fully concurring with your excellency in the principles upon which the government of this Commonwealth ought to be administered, this branch of the legislature will adopt with firmness and independence the wisest and best measures, as far as may be, in the just confidence that an intelligent and high-minded people will consider the duties of this body best discharged when the general interest is most extensively assured.

It is truly a subject of congratulation for the people of this State that the administration of government is avowedly in unison with that of the nation; and while the great body of the people of the Commonwealth regret that it has ever been otherwise, they rejoice in the satisfaction now felt that all differences in sentiments, in feelings, and interests between this State and the nation are in course of amicable coincidence and adjustment.

The senate cannot but concur with your excellency in the eminent utility of an occasional review of the past. They sincerely believe that your excellency, in adverting to certain events connected with the late war, which now unfortunately make a part of the history of the State, has done it with an *honest* desire that "from the past useful lessons may be derived to direct the future" for the public good. When, therefore, the events are spoken of, let them be regarded as a historical monument for the *admonition* of those in whom the people confide, that a period of accountability will arrive when they who advise must respond for the skill and judgment with which they have directed the affairs of State. Let them be regarded also as a monument for the instruction of the people; that implicit confidence in any men, or set of men, is the surrender of a freeman's birthright—freedom of opinion and of suffrage; that the affairs of government are not beyond the comprehension of the people; and it is their *duty* to themselves and their children calmly and honestly to investigate the tendency and consequences of important measures. And while the people profit in the contemplation of this monument, they will perceive many reasons for reciprocal forbearance and forgiveness among themselves; they will remember that no human being is always right; that the frank disavowal of error is manly, and that those men are inconsistent whose actions are at variance with their principles.

In the spirit of harmony and union which so happily prevails in the nation there is reason to believe that the people of this State, especially the rising generation, will ardently unite in cherishing national feelings, national pride, and an exalted sense of national honor, commingling, however, with these, and maintaining a just sense of the dignity and welfare of this Commonwealth.

A recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution is at all times useful; and in fulfilling this duty at the present time the Senate are gratified in acknowledging the constitutional obligation of cherishing in an especial manner the University at Cambridge—so early the object of solicitude and munificence with the founders of this Commonwealth, so justly the object of pride and veneration with their descendants. But the obligation of cherishing primary schools and other seminaries of learning and religion is not less imperative on the legislature of this State.

In the recollection of the many virtues which rendered your immediate predecessor eminent among patriots, a just tribute of gratitude and respect will be paid by all hearts throughout the Commonwealth. Amidst the conflicts of party his councils breathed the spirit of moderation, and his voice was ever on the side of the nation's honor. His services, like the influence of his manners, will be long felt and remembered in this Commonwealth, but in no instance more eminently than in the conduct of our military institutions. Coinciding with him, as your excellency does, in the high importance of maintaining the militia as the only safe means of defence and security, the Senate with great pleasure anticipate that its efficiency and its influence on the morals, the habits of order and subordination which have worked its progressive improvement, will exalt its offices still higher as objects of honorable ambition to the rising generation.

In respect to the fiscal concerns of this Commonwealth, it is considered that they who bear the taxes have a right to exact of their representatives and agents that the expenditure of public moneys shall never be of doubtful expediency, and this body will watch over this object of legislation with fidelity and with due regard to that wise frugality which is enjoined by the constitution.

The Senate will be ever ready to co-operate with your excellency in any measure for the public good. Among the various objects of interest none is of more moment to the fiscal concerns of the Commonwealth than the early adjustment of the claim on the United States for services rendered by the militia during the late war. It is hoped that objections hitherto made to the allowance of these expenditures will be considered as removed, and that the general government of the Union will perceive a propriety in making an early and amicable arrangement of the subject with this Commonwealth.

In reiterating their assurances of cordial co-operation with your excellency in all measures for the public good, the Senate beg leave to superadd that they shall emulate the firmness and independence with which it is confidently believed your excellency will discharge the various and arduous duties of the office to which you have been elected by the *free suffrages of a free and sovereign people*.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

RESOLVE respecting claims against the United States, February 11, 1823.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, by and with the advice of council, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an agent or agents in behalf of the Commonwealth, as soon as he shall deem it necessary to make such an appointment, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of stating, prosecuting, and advocating the claims of the Commonwealth upon the United States for expenditures for militia services during the late war, and to perform all such services in reference to such claims, under the instructions of the executive, as the circumstances of the said claim and the course adopted in regard to the same by the officers of the United States government may from time to time require, and to provide for the payment of such agent or agents and for such other expenses incident to the case as may arise in the statement and prosecution thereof.

BOSTON, December 19, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: Should objections on the part of the federal government to a part of the claim be urged on account of the refusal of a former governor to order out the militia on a requisition of the President, in addition to the representations you were instructed to make, and to the necessary inferences flowing from the facts and circumstances therein stated, you may with great truth and justice add the most positive assurance that the people of this State have, by their suffrages, (the infallible test of public sentiment,) and by the public declaration of their immediate representatives, as will appear by reference to the authenticated copies of their proceedings in all branches of the legislature, positively and

specifically disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the former governor on this occasion, as well as the opinion delivered by the judges of the supreme court to the governor and all others who advised to the course which was pursued.

Respectfully,

GEORGE SULLIVAN, Esq.
JOSEPH PEIRCE, Esq.

W. EUSTIS.

It is confidently believed that if it were practicable to take the opinion of the people in their primary assemblies at this moment, nineteen twentieths of them at least would confirm the statement herein given.

W. EUSTIS.

BOSTON, *January 17, 1824.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letters, (which having been laid before the legislature are not under my immediate inspection,) together with the accompanying documents, relative to the claim of the Commonwealth. That the several items should be audited is undoubtedly necessary; but inasmuch as it has been considered expedient to examine and audit in the first instance those of them which were unobjectionable, and as a part of them have been audited and admitted to be unexceptionable, and as there is every probability that other items now under investigation will fall under the same description, I am not able to assign any satisfactory reason why an acknowledgment and payment should not immediately follow their admission.

In the event of objections being raised to the admission of any other items or parts of the claim, such parts or items will necessarily be judged and determined on their own merits. The former appear to rest exclusively on their own basis; the services rendered are similar to those rendered by other States who have long since been remunerated; nor does there appear any sufficient reason for longer delay as it respects Massachusetts. The idea of postponing the payments actually found due until every item shall have been audited, which will require a considerable length of time, does not comport with that prompt justice which I had flattered myself we should have experienced through your agency. Satisfied of the zeal and ability with which you have prosecuted the claim, and that this state of the business has arisen from circumstances not under your control, I am still induced to request you would make another effort to change the face of it; that you would urge on the administration the justice of liquidating our claims as they are allowed, and without waiting for the exhibition and audition of others to which they may object.

To obviate any difficulty respecting minute charges, they may be suspended for future consideration on the specific allowance which the War Department may think proper to make in the first instance. On accounts of more considerable amount, in which doubts may arise respecting the admission of a part or parts of them, an advance may be received proportionate to the amount deemed admissible, leaving the balance for future adjustment, as has been the practice of the government in other instances.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

W. EUSTIS.

HON. GEORGE SULLIVAN,
JOSEPH H. PEIRCE, Esq., *Agents, &c.*

[The following documents, to include letter from William Jones, April 27, 1814, were communicated to the House of Representatives February 20, 1817.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 18, 1817.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to lay before the House any information in the possession of that department relative to the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for payment of the expenses of the militia ordered out by the executive authority of the State during the late war," I have the honor to transmit the enclosed documents. That marked A is a copy of the communication, with the accompanying documents, made to this department by James Lloyd and William H. Sumner, esqs., agents on the part of the State of Massachusetts; B is a copy of the answer given by this department to that communication; and C is a copy of a communication made by the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate on February 7, 1815, with the accompanying documents.

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

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Acting Secretary of War.*

HON. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A.

WASHINGTON, *February 3, 1817.*

SIR: In the conferences we have had the honor to have with you, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred and supplies furnished for the service of the militia of that State for the general security and protection during the late war, with the adjustment of which claim we have been charged, it has been our wish, as we have before made known to you, to conduct the examination and settlement of the account with the respect and reference always due to the highest public functionaries of the nation, and to pursue that course which, while it would do justice to the State we on this occasion have the honor to represent, would also best comport with the convenience and wishes

of the Executive of the United States, to whom, in the first instance, we considered it most proper to apply.

We understand, from the laws passed in the years 1795 and 1814, authorizing, under certain circumstances, detachments of the militia, on the requisition of the President of the United States, that the expenses incurred in consequence of such requisitions have been liquidated and paid by the general government; and that where the militia has been ordered by State authority into service, without the request of the President, and the occasion has, in the opinion of the Executive of the United States, justified the call for their services, a subsequent recognition has been considered as equal to a previous requisition; and that on this construction of the powers given, by the laws before mentioned, to the President, very large claims have been admitted and paid, in whole or in part, either by advances or on final adjustment, to several of the States who have presented them.

On this ground, therefore, and justly presuming on the distribution of that equal and exact justice to all the members of this great family of States which alone could furnish the vital principle of their Union, and which, undoubtedly, will govern the conduct of the general government on this and on all other occasions, we have hoped that the account we had the honor to present would have been admitted, at least to an investigation on its merits; and that, as the simplest and most easy method of examination that presented itself, we should be allowed to take up the several items which composed it in succession, in the order in which they had been arranged, and to offer them for admission or rejection, accordingly as the judgment or sense of duty of the head of the department, or the proper officer designated for the purpose, might determine, not expecting that a claim for any expense would be allowed, unless it were shown that the occasion called for its being incurred, that the service was both effectively and economically rendered, and that it has been fully and honorably paid for by the State.

This course we regret extremely to find is not acceptable to the Executive, if we were correctly impressed by the conversations which we had the honor to hold with you; the result of which we understand to be, that the expenses not having been incurred under the authority of the United States, and the governor of Massachusetts having omitted to place the militia of the State under the officers of the general government, no account of this kind could be received for examination at the department without an antecedent recognition by the President of the United States of the several cases under which the expense arose.

We cannot but lament this course being now taken, because we do not learn that it has been asked in any other instance to be pursued so much in detail as we now presume it to be required in reference to the claim of Massachusetts; *because* it will unavoidably entail a considerable delay in classing anew the various expenses of the same bodies of militia as they were at different times called into service, under separate heads or occasions, and may require a minuteness of evidence in support of the urgency of being employed which the notoriety of the occasions at the time they occurred, and the line of conduct understood to be adopted towards other claims, were not supposed to require; and which evidence is not, even now, in all its parts, probably in existence as a matter of record, and must, therefore, in many instances, still remain to be collected in an official or authentic shape, if this rigor in point of form should be adhered to.

It is undoubtedly true, and neither a wish is felt nor a direction been received to conceal the fact, that a difference of opinion has unfortunately existed between the general government of the United States and the government of Massachusetts, respecting the constitutional powers in the former in relation to the control of the militia of several States in the Union; and it is greatly to be deprecated that a difference in the construction of constitutional powers should ever excite other sentiments than those of a reciprocal respect, and a mutual disposition, after dispassionate consideration, to amend what may be defective, and to provide a remedy for the evils of the future from the inconvenience of the past; and, more especially should this be the case in a government founded on the choice of enlightened freemen, to secure the enjoyment of rational liberty to themselves and their posterity, and the chief preservation of the purity and consequent duration of which must spring from the jealous vigilance with which all questionable expansions of power ought to be viewed, either on the part of the general government or that of the States; and which disposition, therefore, instead of meeting the frowns, would appear to be entitled to the support and encouragement of every friend of the present form of government, and who would wish to maintain and transmit it, resting on its existing foundations, pure and unimpaired to distant generations; and in a more particular manner should this disposition of mutual respect and deference for conflicting opinions prevail, where the event has happily proved the evils apprehended to flow from them to be those of imagination rather than of reality, and when the present prosperous circumstances of the country admit the people of the United States, the legitimate fountain of all power, peaceably to adopt that corrective which their ardent desire to secure and preserve their own rights, and those of the general and State governments, as defined by their respective constitutions, will undoubtedly induce them to apply, should they consider the occasion as requiring it.

The point in discussion, that of the constitutional control of the militia, and the extent to which it has been given to the general government, or is retained by the States, respectively, has, from the first adoption of the federal Constitution, been, perhaps, a question more doubtful and interesting in its nature, and has given rise to a greater diversity of opinion among the most eminent statesmen of the country, and probably allows of a more honest difference of sentiment, than can be brought into controversy under any other provision of that Constitution.

Without meaning to sustain or scarcely to enter into the argument, it is, on the one hand, conceded, that a denial of the *construction* given by the general government would lessen the powers, and, under certain circumstances, materially impair the strength of the nation, while, on the other, the admission, to the fullest extent of the doctrines, that the Executive of the Union is to be the only judge of the emergencies under which the militia is to be brought into the service of the United States, at the time and in the manner which it might think expedient, and that, when so brought into service, the militia can, by the junction of a large number of their men to a mere skeleton of regular troops, be, in fact, officered by the United States, and that the executives of the several States, contrary to their own belief in the existence of such emergencies, would be bound to bow before this tribunal, erected in the breast of a single individual, and to yield implicit obedience to such opinion, must, after the surrender by the several States of the principal sources of their revenue, place them entirely at the mercy or disposition of any future tenant of power—strip the individual States of their physical as well as fiscal force, and you would scarcely leave them in possession of even the remnant of that sovereignty and self-dependence which some of them undoubtedly supposed they had retained; but, it is repeated, it is not intended to discuss

this question further than to prove that, with the most correct views, different sentiments may honestly and intelligibly exist with regard to it; and that, at any rate, the opinion adopted for the time by Massachusetts was one fairly and deliberately formed by the governor of a large and respectable State, himself a statesman of forty years' experience in the highest offices in the country, and with the advice of his council; was corroborated by a judicial tribunal, commanding the highest respect where known, and who are, by the constitution of the State, bound to give their opinion "upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions" to the executive; was an opinion confirmed by the legislature and sanctioned by the people by their reiterated support and election to office of the same public agents who adopted and avowed it—an opinion, therefore, entitled to great respect, under all circumstances, and meriting every consideration which the most deliberate judgment could give to it, and perhaps requiring the settlement of a point so interesting in itself, and so open to controversy, in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, by an amendment explanatory of its powers, as applied to the rights of the general government and the States, in the employment of the militia, in the cases contemplated by the Constitution.

This course has already been recommended by the executive of a highly respectable State, (South Carolina,) not interested in the immediate question, to be adopted by its legislature, and seems to be that best founded in reason and expediency; and the one which might be attended with the happiest effects hereafter in preventing misconstructions or collisions of opinion, when they might become injurious to the public safety if the subject were left in its present unsettled state. At any rate, in a government yet in its infancy; in a government of experiment, which had never before tested or attempted to exercise its powers in a foreign war, and under a state of public sentiment unprecedented in former times, it cannot be wished or expected by any part of the community that a difference of opinion relative to the extent of constitutional powers, sanctioned as was that formed by the State of Massachusetts, whether correct or erroneous in itself, can be suffered, after the services have been rendered and the protection wanted in a great measure obtained, to remain as lasting source of irritation, or to operate as a pecuniary mulct upon a brave and free people, *who* first reared the standard that ultimately, by the common efforts of the nation, waved triumphantly over the established independence of the country, and who, in that war, as well as in the last, furnished their full proportion of those who filled its armies and fought its battles.

Still less, if possible, can it for a moment be believed that a claim thus founded, on a necessary and unavoidable defence for the general safety against a common enemy, and not amounting in the whole to one-third of the sum which is contributed towards the revenues of the United States in a single year by a single port of the State that advanced it, can be retained as a lure for political subserviency, or its liquidation be withheld for the advancement of party purposes—a doctrine too discreditable to receive a moment's confidence, and requiring from the undersigned an apology for its introduction only to be derived from the public avowal and recommendation that has been made of it, and the expression of their perfect conviction that it will meet, both from the high officers of government and from the people of the United States, the reprobation it deserves.

We cannot, therefore, but feel confident that the rightful and constitutional remedy before noticed, if it should appear, in the good judgment of Congress, to be needful, will be resorted to, and that the claim of the State of Massachusetts will be admitted and repaid by the general government. Under the influence of these impressions, we beg leave to state, as the origin of this claim, and as matter of notoriety, that at the commencement of the war the regular troops, perhaps not exceeding at the time a man to a mile of the exposed sea-coast of Massachusetts, were, at a very early period, withdrawn to the northern frontier; that after the first year of the war the maritime border of the State was frequently threatened by the enemy; that a part of it was actually invaded, and a very commanding naval and military position in it, unassailable when once fortified and possessed, without a superior naval force, except with great and nearly inevitable destruction, was secured and retained by the enemy—thus cutting off and keeping, in some degree, under his control a large division of the State, depriving it of the power of military co-operation, or of a safe and easy intercourse with the capital of the government; that the harbors along the coast were frequently annoyed, expeditions for further conquest menaced, and preparations made for effecting it; that several ports in the State were entered, the vessels in them, in some instances, burnt; that small defenceless towns were laid under contribution; that predatory incursions and alarms constantly prevailed; and that the security and protection of the inhabitants of the State from further aggression and insult were derived from the services of the militia, in the way in which they were rendered, and in which, from various circumstances, there is reason to believe the defence of the State by the militia could alone have been made effectual.

The circumstances relative to the calls for the service of the militia having been communicated to Congress by the department, and for the greater part printed, we will not trespass upon your time further in relation to them than to remark that the first call was made in consequence of the letter of the Hon. William Eustis, written prior to the declaration of war, and when that event still remained suspended in a very doubtful scale; and that none of the constitutional emergencies did at the time exist, or were expected by the government of Massachusetts speedily to occur; nor did they occur to any extent of importance until two years after the request of General Dearborn, on the 22d of June, under the authority given him on the 12th of that month. But shortly after the declaration of war, to wit, on the 3d day of July, 1812, the executive of Massachusetts issued the general order, (No. 1.) which accompanies the present communication, for the purpose of placing the militia of the Commonwealth in the most effective possible state, "exciting their love of country, and exhorting them to be obedient to the provisions and intentions of the laws in every respect, and to be ready, with alacrity and effect, to defend their constitutional rights and liberties," and apprising them, in case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, they were to march without delay; and when in the actual service of the United States to be placed under the orders of the President thereof. This order was sent the same day it was issued, to General Dearborn; and shortly after this a body of militia, consisting of three companies, was placed in the service of the United States, at Eastport, under the orders of General Boyd.

The next request received by the governor was in July, 1814, when the probability of attack having increased, the general requested that eleven hundred men might be ordered out for the defence of the more exposed parts of the sea-coast. This order was complied with, the troops placed under the authority of the United States, and the service performed; part of the said troops, to the number requested by General Dearborn, having been stationed at Castine and Machias prior to the capture of those places by the enemy.

On the 5th September, 1814, General Dearborn again made a requisition on the governor of Massachusetts for a body of militia, when the general order, (No. 2,) herewith presented, was issued, on the 6th

of the same month, and every measure taken to guard against the attacks of the enemy. A considerable body of the *elite* of the militia from the interior was ordered into immediate service, and marched and encamped on the seaboard, and the whole of the militia were enjoined to hold themselves in constant readiness, and were called upon, "by every motive of love of country, of honor, and sympathy for their fellow-citizens who might be suffering the perils of war, to maintain the most perfect state of preparation, and to move, when called to the scene of action, with the utmost celerity." But the difficulties which had arisen and the complaints that had been made, for placing the militia in the immediate service of the United States, under United States officers, on former occasions, had been such as to induce the belief it would be inexpedient, if not hazardous, to repeat the order without having the power to enforce it. An arrangement was, however, subsequently made with General Dearborn, to place part of the militia in the forts of the United States in the harbor of Boston under the direction of his son, General H. A. S. Dearborn, and the very efficient body of troops before mentioned were stationed in the vicinity of the forts to reinforce and support them.

A fourth requisition was made by General Dearborn to guard the prisoners at Pittsfield, but the same causes operated as in the other case, in addition to the belief that, in the midst of a thickly settled population, the danger of escape from the existing guard, or of insurrection, did not require a compliance with the call; the event verified the soundness of the opinion.

These are all the calls for the militia which are known to have been made, and it is believed it can be shown that the omission to place the militia in the service of the United States was a matter of form rather than of fact; that the protection of the country was never for a moment abandoned, and that the militia were assembled and in readiness to act whenever emergencies appeared to require them; that the arrangements adopted were judicious, and in several instances predicated upon the wishes of the officers of the United States, or of those who had the confidence of the general government, or who were at the time or subsequently taken into its service, as will appear from the correspondence of Generals Dearborn, King, and H. A. S. Dearborn, and of Commodore Bainbridge and Captain Hull, of the navy, presented in the papers marked 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; and also from the letter of the Hon. Wm. Jones, late Secretary of the Navy.

It can be demonstrated, also, that the services of the militia, so rendered, were both frugal and effective, as large bodies of troops were never unnecessarily called into service, nor retained in it longer than the occasion required; that the constant appearance and probable knowledge of preparation and readiness to repel attack prevented the advances or further depredation of the enemy, while the propriety of this mode of defence has been admitted, as we conceive, not only by the correspondence before referred to, and by the payments made under similar circumstances to other States, but also by the dictum of a former Secretary of War, promulgated at a period when, from the absence of all causes of irritation, the most dispassionate judgment could be formed, "that it is lawful for the governor of a State, when the State may be invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion, to be the judge of the degree and duration of the danger, and to apportion the defence to the exigencies that presented," as appears from the report of General Dearborn, made to the House of Representatives of the United States February 3, 1803, and also from the opinion of General Knox, when in the same office, as expressed in his letter of June 10, 1793, to the governor of Georgia. And the utility and necessity of the said services of the militia, as they were rendered, is still more fully and strongly confirmed by the fact that when so ordered into service they received the recognition of General Dearborn, by the supplies of muskets and munitions of war he, in certain cases and to a considerable extent, furnished them with, on loan or otherwise, from the stores of the United States, and which had been requested of him expressly for the use of such bodies of militia ordered into service for the general defence of the seaboard.

The foregoing embraces the chief outline of the claim we have been instructed to present; and we proceed now, in compliance with the suggestion of the department, to state that, so far as we have at present at command the means of judging, it may be classed under the following heads, to wit:

1. For the expenses of the militia who were called out by their respective officers in consequence of an attack or threat to lay small towns and defenceless places under contribution, or who rallied suddenly against the depredatory incursions of the enemy's ships and barges—most of whom were in service only a few days at any one time, having been discharged as soon as the danger ceased—and for the pay and subsistence of small guards and detachments ordered out at the suggestion of General Dearborn for the defence of several small villages whose shipping and property were much exposed.

2. For the payment and supplies of the militia who were detached and ordered into the service of the United States, from the time they were mustered in their several companies until they arrived at their places of rendezvous, and for the rations and supplies furnished them after they were received into the service of the United States, none having been provided for them at the time.

3. For the pay and supplies of the militia marched for and employed in the defence of the Penobscot frontier, after the country east of that river was taken possession of by the enemy.

4. For the expense of the militia who were detached, agreeably to the request of the superintendent of the military district, and offered to be placed in the service of the United States, organized according to law, which offer was accepted but a short time before the period for which they were detached had expired; by reason of which, and the inability of the contractor on the station to furnish the supplies, they were retained in the service of the State.

5. For the expense of the militia at Portland, who were called into service at the request of the committee of safety of that town at a time when the enemy's fleet, with troops on board, was lying on the coast; when great alarm existed in the town, and an attack was momentarily expected; when the principal reliance for the defence of the town was on the militia; and when the sea-coast must have been protected by them or abandoned to the will of the enemy.

6. For troops employed for the defence of important exposed places, some of which were attacked, and for the defence of which no troops were requested to be placed in the service of the United States.

7. For troops which, at the request of the committee of safety of various towns, in time of alarm, were marched in for the defence of those places, more than those which were placed or offered to be placed in the service of the United States for the defence of such places, and who were immediately discharged on the cessation of danger.

8. For troops that were called in for the defence of Boston, besides those placed in the forts of the United States, and who were stationed in its vicinity to reinforce the garrisons of those forts in case of attack, and to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of the heights adjoining, which commanded the forts, the town, and the United States navy yard.

9. For troops which, at the request of the several naval commanders at Boston and Portsmouth, and at the suggestion of General Dearborn, were called out for the protection of the United States 74-gun ships building at those places, and for the defence of the ships-of-war of the United States which were chased into port; part of the evidence in reference to which may be seen in the letters of General Dearborn, Commodore Bainbridge, and Captain Hull, and of Adjutant General Brooks, who, in consequence of the directions of the Executive, promptly complied with the request made, ordered some of the most effective and valuable corps in the State into service, and informed the commodore that the governor was "fully disposed to do everything in his power to aid in defending the navy yard and the ships in the harbor which his authority by the Constitution would admit."

10. For an allowance to the militia for arms and clothing, and the use of their horses when in service.

11. For the cost of procuring small arms which were distributed among the militia; of mounting and transporting pieces of heavy ordnance, purchasing ammunition, tents, military stores and equipage; for barracks built and hired for the troops, and damage done to individuals in their property by erecting forts and occupying their buildings as barracks.

12. For the expenses of materials furnished for building platforms, magazines, furnaces, pickets, &c., in forts and batteries erected in conformity with the advice and suggestions of naval and military commanders of the United States.

13. For the pay and supplies of the militia who were employed in fatigue duty in repairing, extending, and strengthening the United States forts in various places, and for the cost of the materials therefor; and for shot and other supplies of ammunition furnished to the commanders of those forts.

14. For the pay and rations of the militia in the most exposed and important towns on the seaboard, who were called out two days in the week for discipline and exercise, agreeably to the wishes of the officers of the United States.

15. For the purchase of several large ships, and preparing them to be sunk in the main channel of Boston harbor, in concurrence with the opinion of the naval and military commanders in the service of the United States, for the security of the navigation, towns, and navy yard; which vessels were sold after the peace, and the proceeds credited to the United States.

The preceding specification offers to view, sir, the principal heads of charges incurred and paid by the State for the general defence and security during the late war which at present occur to us. But we will omit at this time to burden you with voluminous documents in their support, as we understand the judgment with regard to them is to rest on principles and not on details, and to be determined by the authority given to the existing laws of the United States, the usage under them, and the opinion of the Executive. The vouchers in support of the claim shall be promptly furnished as soon as we can ascertain what may be wanted, and can procure them from Massachusetts; but as we came unprepared for the exhibit, under the form that has been prescribed, and are unwilling longer to delay this note for the receipt of further documents, we ask leave to be considered as reserving to the State, or its agents, the right hereafter to extend, alter, or amend it, as a fuller development of the circumstances of the several items of the account, or the evidence in their support, may require.

Under this illustration of the claim, we have now the honor to request you would be pleased to inform us whether the expenses which have arisen under the heads before enumerated, and which have been paid by the State, will be admitted to an examination at the War Department; and if the whole should not be so admitted, what part may be considered by the Executive as entitled to payment on the proof, hereafter to be produced, being satisfactorily established.

We will only extend the present letter by making known our readiness and desire to afford any further personal or other explanation on the subject to which it relates whenever you may have the goodness to inform us it would be acceptable to you to receive it; and we also avail ourselves of the occasion to express the due sense we entertain of the urbanity and courtesy we have individually experienced, both from the State and War Departments, in the intercourse we have had with them on the business committed to our charge.

Requesting from you, sir, the favor of an answer as soon as the importance of the subject and your other various avocations will permit, we have the honor to be, with sentiments of great consideration, your respectful and obedient servants,

JAMES LLOYD.
WM. H. SUMNER.

Hon. GEO. GRAHAM, *Acting Secretary of War.*

B.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 9, 1817.*

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 3d instant, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for the reimbursement of expense incurred and for supplies furnished for the service of its militia during the late war, has received the consideration due to it.

As it appears that, with one exception, the militia on whose account the expenses were incurred were called out and kept in service by the State authorities independently of the authority of the United States, and were withheld from the command of the officers of the United States placed by the President within the military district of which Massachusetts formed a part, with authority to call for and take militia into the service of the United States, the claim with which you have been charged is excluded from the recognition of the executive authority of the United States by the principles explained in the answer of the Secretary of War to the communication of the governor of Massachusetts of September 7, 1814, copies of which are herewith enclosed. Those principles have been kept in view by the Executive of the United States in all cases where expenses incurred by a State on account of militia services have been assumed.

It follows from these observations that no part of the claim presented by you in behalf of the State of Massachusetts can be assumed by the Executive, except for such expenses as were incurred "for the payment and supplies of the militia who were detached and ordered into the service of the United States,

from the time they were mustered in their several companies until they arrived at their places of rendezvous, and for the rations and supplies furnished them after they were received into the service of the United States, none having been provided for them at the time."

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. GRAHAM.

MESSRS. JAMES LLOYD and WM. H. SUMNER.

C.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *January 7, 1815.*

SIR: The Committee of the Senate on Military Affairs, having observed that differences exist between the authorities of the United States and of some of the individual States, respecting the relative command of the officers of the regular army and of the militia, when called to act together in certain cases, has instructed me to ask for such information upon that subject as may be in the possession of your department, and to inquire whether, in your judgment, some legislative provision might not be adopted which would tend to heal such differences, to prevent the recurrence of others from the same cause, and to facilitate the operations of your department in that respect.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the assurances of my high consideration, &c.

WM. B. GILES, *Chairman.*

HON. JAMES MONROE, *Secretary for the Department of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 11, 1815.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th ultimo, stating that the military committee of the Senate had observed that difficulties had arisen between the authorities of the United States and some of the individual States respecting the relative command of the officers of the regular army and of the militia when called to act together, and were desirous of such information on the subject as this department might possess, and of its opinion whether some legislative provisions might not be adopted which would tend to heal such differences, to prevent the recurrence of the like for the same causes, and to facilitate the operations of the department in other respects.

My late indisposition will, I trust, explain satisfactorily to the committee the cause of the delay of my answer, which I have much regretted.

In complying with the request of the committee, it has appeared to me advisable to communicate all the documents in this department relating to the objects of its inquiry. By a detailed view of the several measures which have been adopted by the President since the war, for the defence of the country, in the discharge of the duties imposed on him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, of the objections to those measures by the executives of some of the States, and of the correspondence between this department, and the military authorities acting under it, with the executives of such States, the committee will see the grounds of the differences which have attracted attention, and be enabled to judge how far any legislative interposition may be useful or proper.

The paper A contains a copy of the letters of the Secretary of War to the governors of several States, detailing their respective quotas of militia under the acts of Congress.

B is a copy of a report of the Secretary of War to the military committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date on the 21st day of December, 1812, communicating a division of the United States into military districts, then contemplated by the Department of War, with the reasons for it; which division, with certain modifications, was afterwards adopted. This report treats on some subjects not immediately within the scope of the call of the committee; yet treating in all its parts on the important subject of defence, and thereby intimately connected with the object of the call, I have thought that a view of the whole paper at this time would not be unacceptable.

C is a copy of the answers of the governors of several of the States to the Department of War, on the requisitions made for parts of their quotas of militia under the several acts of Congress, and of the correspondence which passed between them and the Department of War, and the commanders of the military districts acting under it, within which those States were.

D is a copy of the correspondence between the governor of New Jersey and the Department of War, relating to the appointment of the governor of New York to the command of the military district No. 3; a copy of this correspondence is presented, to communicate to the committee every circumstance that has occurred relating to the command of the militia in the service of the United States.

It appears by these documents that the governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, have objected to the requisitions made on their several States for parts of their respective quotas of militia, on the following grounds: 1st. That the President has no power to make requisition for any portion of militia for either of the purposes specified by the Constitution, unless the executive of the State, on whose militia such call is made, admits that the case alleged exists, and approves the call. 2d. That when the militia of a State should be called into the service of the United States, no officer of the regular army has a right to command, or other person not an officer of the militia, except the President of the United States in person. These being the only difficulties which have arisen between the Executive of the United States and the executives of any of the individual States, relative to the command of the militia, known to this department, are, it is presumed, those respecting which the committee has asked information.

By these documents it is also shown that certain portions of the militia were called out by the executives of these States, and a part of them put into the service of the United States. These doctrines were, nevertheless, adhered to. I do not go into a detail on these points, deeming it unnecessary, as all the facts will be found in the documents.

Respecting, as I do, and always have done, the rights of the individual States, and believing that the preservation of those rights, in their full extent, according to a just construction of the principles of our

Constitution, is necessary to the existence of our Union and of free government in these States, I take a deep interest in every question which involves such high considerations. I have no hesitation, however, in declaring it as my opinion that the construction given to the Constitution by the executives of these States is repugnant to its principles, and of dangerous tendency.

By the Constitution, Congress has power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

The President is likewise made commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.

The power which is thus given to Congress by the people of the United States, to provide for calling forth the militia for purposes specified in the Constitution, is unconditional. It is a complete power, vested in the national government, extending to all these purposes. If it was dependent on the assent of the executives of the individual States it might be frustrated. The character of the government would undergo an entire and radical change. The State executives might deny that the case had occurred which justified the call, and withhold the militia from the service of the general government.

It was obviously the intention of the framers of the Constitution that these powers, vested in the general government, should be independent of the States' authorities, and adequate to the ends proposed. Terms more comprehensive than those which have been used cannot well be conceived. Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union. What laws? All laws which may be constitutionally made. Whatever laws are adopted for that purpose, within the just scope of that power, which do not violate the restraints provided in favor of the great fundamental principles of liberty, are constitutional, and ought to be obeyed. They have a right to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections. This right is also unqualified. It extends to every case of insurrection against the legitimate authority of the United States. It may be said that the government may abuse its authority, and force the people into insurrection in defence of their rights. I do not think that this is a probable danger under our system, or that it is the mode of redress, even if such abuse should be practiced, which a free people, jealous of their rights, ought to resort to. The right which they have to change their representatives in the legislative and executive branches of the government at short intervals, and thereby the whole system of measures, if they should think proper, is an ample security against the abuse, and a remedy for it, if it should ever occur. Congress have also a right to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasions. This right, by fair construction, is, in my judgment, an exemplification of the power over the militia to enable the government to prosecute the war with effect, and not the limitation of it, by strict construction, to the special case of a descent of the enemy on any particular part of our territory. War exists, the enemy is powerful, his preparations are extensive, we may expect his attacks in many quarters. Shall we remain inactive spectators of the dangers which surround us, without making the arrangements suggested by an ordinary instinctive foresight for our defence? A regular army, in sufficient extent, may not exist. The militia is the principal resource. Is it possible that a free people would thus intentionally trammel a government which they had created for the purpose of sustaining them in their just rank, and in the enjoyment of all their rights as a nation, against the encroachments of other powers, more especially after they had experienced that reliance could not be placed on the States individually, and that, without a general government thus endowed, their best interests would be sacrificed, and even their independence insecure? A necessary consequence of so complete and absolute a restraint on the power of the general government over the militia would be to force the United States to resort to standing armies for all national purposes. A policy so fraught with mischief, and so absurd, ought not to be imputed to a free people in this enlightened age. It ought not, more especially, to be imputed to the good people of these States. Such a construction of the Constitution is, in my opinion, repugnant to their highest interests, to the unequivocal intention of its framers, and to the just and obvious import of the instrument itself.

The construction given to the Constitution by the Executive is sanctioned by legislative authority, by the practice of the government, and by the assent and acquiescence of all the States, since the adoption of the Constitution to the period of the late unhappy differences, respecting which the committee has desired to be informed. By the law of 1795 the President is authorized to call forth the militia for the purposes mentioned in the Constitution by a direct application to the militia officers, without any communication with, or reference to, the executives of the individual States; and penalties are prescribed for carrying the law into effect, should resort to them be necessary. It merits attention, in regard to the question under consideration, that the power given to the President to call forth the militia is not made dependent by this law on the fact of an invasion having actually occurred, but takes effect in case of imminent danger of it. In the year 1795 the President of the United States, on the certificate of a judge of the Supreme Court that an insurrection existed in the western parts of Pennsylvania, called out the militia of several of the States, including the militia of Pennsylvania, to suppress it; which call was obeyed. In this instance, the assent of the governor of Pennsylvania to the existence of an insurrection was not asked. General Washington, who then held the office of Chief Magistrate, relied exclusively on the powers of the general government for the purpose. The opinion of the same Chief Magistrate, of the power of the general government over the militia, was also made known by another distinguished act of his administration. By report of General Knox, the then Secretary of War, to Congress, this doctrine is maintained to the utmost extent, and exemplifications of it insisted on, which prove that, from the nature of our population, the militia was the force which, in his judgment, ought principally to be relied on for all national purposes.

In the instances under consideration, powers are granted to Congress for specified purposes in distinct terms. A right to carry powers thus granted into effect follows of course. The government to whom they are granted must judge of the means necessary for the purpose, subject to the checks provided by the system. It adopts a measure authorized, supervises its execution, and sees the impediments to it. It has a right to amend the law to carry the power into effect. If any doubt existed on this point in any case on general principles, and I see cause for none, it cannot in the present, a power having been explicitly granted to Congress by the Constitution to pass all necessary and proper laws for carrying into execution the powers which are vested in the general government.

Equally unfounded, in my opinion, is the other objection of the executives of the States above mentioned, that when the militia of a State are called into the service of the United States no officer of

the regular army, or other person not a militia officer, except the President of the United States in person, has a right to command them.

When the militia are called into the service of the United States all State authority over them ceases. They constitute a part of the national force, for the time, as essentially as do the troops of the regular army. Like the regular troops, they are paid by the nation. Like them, their operations are directed by the same government.

The circumstance that the officers of the militia are appointed by and trained under the authority of the State, individually; (which must, however, be done according to the discipline prescribed by Congress,) produces no effect on the great character of our political institutions, or on the character and duties of the militia when called into the service of the United States.

That the President alone has a right to command the militia in person, when called into the service of the United States, and that no officer of the regular army can take the command in his absence, is a construction for which I can see nothing in the Constitution to afford the slightest pretext. Is it inferred from the circumstance that he is appointed commander-in-chief of the militia when called into the service of the United States? The same clause appoints him commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. In construction of law he is commander-in-chief, though not present. His presence is not contemplated in either case. Equally necessary is it in the one as in the other. What has been the practice under the Constitution, commencing with the first Chief Magistrate and pursuing it, under his successors, to the present time? Has any President ever commanded in person either the land and naval forces or the militia? Is it not known that the power to do it is vested in him principally for the purpose of giving him the control over military and naval operations, being a necessary attribute of the executive branch of the government? That, though he might take the command of all the forces under it, no President has ever done it? That a provision for the actual command is an object of legislative regulation, and the selection of the person to whom committed of the executive discretion?

Under the commander all the officers, of every species and corps, regular and militia, acting together, take rank with common consent and perfect harmony, according to an article of war, sanctioned by the Constitution. By this article the officers of the regular army take rank of those of the militia of the same grade without regard to the dates of their commissions; and officers of any and every grade of the militia take rank of all officers of inferior grade of the regular army. When these troops serve together they constitute but one national force. They are governed by the same articles of war. The details for detachment, guard, or any other service, are made from them equally. They are, in truth, blended together as much as are the troops of the regular army when acting by themselves only.

The idea advanced by the honorable judges of Massachusetts, that where the regular troops and militia act together, and are commanded by the President in person, who withdraws, there can be no chief commander, of right, of either species of force, over the whole, but that the regulars and militia, as implied, may even be considered as allied forces, is a consequence of the construction for which they contend. It pushes the doctrine of State rights further than I have ever known it to be carried in any other instance. It is only in the case of powers who are completely independent of each other, and who maintain armies and prosecute war against a common enemy for objects equally distinct and independent, that this doctrine can apply. It does not apply to the case of one independent power who takes into its service the troops of another, for then the command is always at the disposal of the power making war and employing such troops, whether regular or militia. How much less does it apply to the case under consideration, where there is but one power and one government, and the troops, whether regular or militia, though distinguished by shades of character, constitute but one people, and are, in fact, countrymen, friends, and brethren.

The President is in himself no bond of union in that respect. He holds his station as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, and of the militia, under a Constitution which binds us together as one people, for that and many other important purposes. His absence would not dissolve the bond. It would revive discordant, latent claims, or become a signal for disorganization.

The judicious selection of the chief commander for any expedition or important station is an object of high interest to the nation. Success often depends on it. The right to do this appears to me to have been explicitly vested in the President, by the authority given to Congress to provide for calling forth the militia, for organizing, arming, disciplining, and governing them, when employed in the service of the United States, and by the powers vested in him as Chief Executive of the United States. The rights of that highly respectable and virtuous body of our fellow-citizens are, I am persuaded, completely secured, when the militia officers commanding corps are retained in their command, a major general over his division, a brigadier over his brigade, a colonel over his regiment, and the inferior officers in their respective stations. These rights are not injured or affected by the exercise of the right of the Chief Magistrate; a right incident to the executive power, equally applicable to every species of force, and of high importance to the public to appoint a commander over them of the regular army, when employed in the service of the United States, if he should deem it expedient. The rights of the militia officers, and those of the general government, are strictly compatible with each other. There is no collision between them. To displace militia officers for the employment of regulars, or to multiply commands of a separate character, especially of small bodies, for that purpose would be improper. In dividing the United States into military districts, and placing a general of the regular army in command in each, with such portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, as could be spared from other service, it was the object of the President to afford the best protection to every part of the Union that circumstances would admit of, with the least burden which might be possible to the people. These commanders were specially charged with the defence of their respective districts. It was enjoined on them to watch the movements of the enemy, to communicate to the government, and to execute its orders in summoning to the field, on menace of invasion, such portions of the quotas of the militia of each State, within their respective districts, as had been provided for by act of Congress, and detailed by this department, as were thought necessary.

When this arrangement was entered into, it will be observed that there were no menaces of immediate invasion, and few militia in the field. It was intended as a measure of precaution, to guard against possible but, as was hoped and presumed, distant dangers. The Executive then had no alternative between that arrangement and any other. The militia officers of rank afforded none, they were at home; for the Executive has no power, under existing laws to call them into the field without a command of men suited to their rank; and even when thus called forth, their term of service must expire with that of the men whom they command. These facts show that nothing was more remote from the intentions of the government than to disregard the just claims of our fellow-citizens of the militia. They show also how difficult it is to provide, by

any arrangement which can be adopted, for a general and permanent defence of our cities and seaboard, without employing officers who are always in service in the principal commands at least for the purpose.

It is admitted that, by the increased pressure of the war, in consequence of which much larger bodies of militia have been called into service, and with them many general officers of experience and merit, these difficulties have proportionably diminished. Of these officers several have been already advanced to distinguished commands with great satisfaction to their fellow-citizens, and advantage to their country. The committee may be assured that opportunities of this kind, regarding the obligation of a just responsibility, will be seized by the Executive with pleasure.

How far these differences may be healed, or the recurrence of the like in future be prevented by legislative provisions, the committee, on a full view of these documents, and on a due consideration of the whole subject, will be able to decide. It is proper, however, to remark that the division of the country into military districts, so far as relates to that special object, requires no legislative sanction, if, indeed, it admits of one. The definition of boundary was intended for the purpose of prescribing a limit to the civil duties, if they may be so called, rather than the military, of the commander of each district; rather to the period preceding an invasion, with a view to the necessary preparatory measures for repelling it, than after it should take place. An invasion by a large force would probably require the concentration of all our troops along the sea-coast who might be brought to act in it; in such an event all limitations of boundary to the several commanders would cease, the march of the enemy would regulate that of our armies, who would from every quarter be directed against them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES MONROE.

A.

Copy of a letter from William Eustis, Secretary of War, to the governors of States, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 5, 1812.*

I am instructed by the President of the United States to call upon the executives of the different States to take effectual measures to organize, arm, and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of Congress, passed the 10th instant, entitled "An act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This, therefore, is to require your excellency to take effectual measures for having ——— of the militia of ——— (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, within the shortest periods that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, viz: one-twentieth part of artillery, one-twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry.

There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States to the admission of a portion of riflemen, duly organized into distinct corps, and not exceeding one-tenth part of the whole quota of the States, respectively. Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered as in actual service, until, by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster-rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

Copy of a letter from William Eustis, esq., Secretary of War, to the governor of Massachusetts, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1812.*

SIR: I am directed by the President to request your excellency to order into the service of the United States, on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, such part of the quota of the militia of Massachusetts, detached conformably to the act of 10th April, 1812, as he may deem necessary for the defence of the sea-coast.

Copy of a letter from William Eustis, Secretary of War, to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, dated July 21, 1813.

SIR: By information received from Major General Dearborn it appears that a detachment from the militia of Massachusetts for the defence of the maritime frontier, required by him under the authority of the President, by virtue of the act of the 10th of April, 1812, have not been marched to the several stations assigned them.

Inasmuch as longer delay may be followed with distress to a certain portion of our fellow-citizens, and with injurious consequences to our country, I am commanded by the President to inform your excellency that this arrangement of the militia was preparatory to the march of the regular troops to the northern frontier. The exigencies of the service have required, and orders have accordingly been given to Major General Dearborn, to move the regular troops to that frontier, leaving a sufficient number to man the guns in the garrisons on the seaboard. The execution of this order increases, as your excellency cannot fail to observe, the necessity of hastening the detached militia to their several posts, as assigned

by General Dearborn; in which case they will, of course, be considered in the actual service and pay of the United States.

The danger of invasion which existed at the time of issuing the order of the President increases, and I am especially directed by the President to urge this consideration to your excellency, as requiring the necessary order to be given for the immediate march of the several detachments specified by General Dearborn to their respective posts.

Circular letter from John Armstrong, Secretary of War, to the governors of the respective States, dated July 4, 1814.

SIR: The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principle means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executives of certain States to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of the 28th of February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of _____ . As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designating of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C.

Boston, August 5, 1812.

SIR: I received your letter of the 21st of July, when at Northampton, and the next day came to Boston: The people of this State appear to be under no apprehension of an invasion. Several towns, indeed, on the sea-coast, soon after the declaration of war, applied to the governor and council for arms and ammunition, similar to the articles of that kind which had been delivered to them by the State in the course of the last war, and, in some instances, they were supplied accordingly. But they expressed no desire that any part of the militia should be called out for their defence; and, in some cases, we were assured such a measure would be disagreeable to them.

You observe, in your last letter, that the danger of invasion which existed at the time of issuing the orders of the President increases. It would be difficult to infer, from this expression, that, in your opinion, danger is now very considerable, as the President's order must have been issued before war was declared, your former letter being dated the 12th of June, and General Dearborn's, who was then in Boston, on the 22d of that month; besides, it can hardly be supposed that, if this State had been in great danger of invasion, the troops would have been called from hence to carry on offensive operations in a distant province; however, as it was understood that the governor of Nova Scotia had, by proclamations, forbid any incursions or depredations upon our territories, and as an opinion generally prevailed that the governor had no authority to call the militia into actual service, unless one of the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution exists, I thought it expedient to call the council together, and, having laid before them your letter and those I had received from General Dearborn, I requested their advice on the subject of them.

The council advised "that they were unable, from a view of the Constitution of the United States, and the letters aforesaid, to perceive that any exigency exists which can render it advisable to comply with the said requisition; but, as upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, the governor and council have authority to require the opinion of the justices of the supreme judicial court, it is advisable to request the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the following questions, viz:

"1. Whether the commanders-in-chief of the militia of the several States have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution of the United States exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States at the request of the President, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of Congress."

"2. Whether, when either of the exigencies exists authorizing the employing the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the President of the United States."

I enclose a copy of the answers given by the judges to these questions.

Since the council were called, a person deputed by the towns of Eastport and Robbinston, on our eastern boundary, at Passamaquoddy, applied to me, representing that they had no apprehensions of an invasion by an authorized British force, but that there were many lawless people on the borders, from whom they were in danger of predatory incursions; and requesting that they might be furnished with some arms and ammunition, and that three companies of militia might be called out for their protection. The council advised that they should be supplied with such arms and ammunition as were necessary for their present defence, which has been ordered. They also advised me to call into the service of the United States three companies of the detached militia, for the purpose above mentioned. I have this day issued an order for calling out three companies of the detached militia, to be marched forthwith to Passamaquoddy,

and to be commanded by a major; two of the companies will be stationed at Eastport, and one company at Robbinston, until the President shall otherwise direct

I have no intention officially to interfere in the measures of the general government, but if the President was fully acquainted with the situation of this State, I think he would have no wish to call our militia into service in the manner proposed by General Dearborn.

It is well known that the enemy will find it difficult to spare troops sufficient for the defence of their own territory, and predatory incursions are not likely to take place in this State; for, at every point except Passamaquoddy, which can present an object to those incursions, the people are too numerous to be attacked by such parties as generally engage in expeditions of that kind.

General Dearborn proposed that the detached militia should be stationed at only a few of the ports and places on the east; from the rest a part of their militia were to be called away. This circumstance would increase their danger; it would invite the aggressions of the enemy, and diminish their power of resistance.

The whole coast of Cape Cod is exposed as much as any part of the State to depredations; part of the militia must, according to this detaching order, be marched from their homes, and yet no place in the old colony of Plymouth is assigned to be the rendezvous of any of the detached militia. Every harbor or port within the State has a compact settlement, and generally the country around the harbor is populous. The places contemplated in General Dearborn's specifications as the rendezvous of the detached militia, excepting in one or two instances, contain more of the militia than the portion of the militia assigned to them. The militia are well organized, and would, undoubtedly, prefer to defend their fire-sides, in company with their friends, under their own officers, rather than to be marched to some distant place, while strangers might be introduced to take their places at home.

In Boston the militia is well disciplined, and could be mustered in an hour, upon any signal of an approaching enemy; and in six hours the neighboring towns would pour in a greater force than an invading enemy will bring against it.

The same remark applies to Salem, Marblehead, and Newburyport, places whose harbors render an invasion next to impossible. In all of them there are, in addition to the common militia, independent corps of infantry and artillery, well disciplined and equipped, and ready, both in disposition and means, to repair to any place where invasion may be threatened, and able to repel it, except it should be made by a fleet of heavy ships, against which nothing, perhaps, would prove any defence until the enemy should land, when the entire militia would be prepared to meet them.

Kennebunk is unassailable by anything but boats, which the numerous armed population is competent to resist. Portland has a militia and independent corps, sufficiently numerous for its defence; and the same is the case with Wiscasset and Castine.

Against predatory incursions the militia of each place would be able to defend their property, and in a very short time they would be aided, if necessary, by the militia of the surrounding country. In case of a more serious invasion, whole brigades or divisions could be collected seasonably for defence. Indeed, considering the state of the militia in this Commonwealth, I think there can be no doubt that detaching a part of it, and distributing it into small portions, will tend to impair the defensive power.

I have thus freely expressed to you my own sentiments, and so far as I have heard they are the sentiments of the best informed men. I am fully disposed to afford all the aid to the measures of the national government which the Constitution requires of me, but I presume it will not be expected or desired that I shall fail in the duty which I owe to the people of this State, who have confided their interests to my care.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS, *Secretary of War.*

To his excellency the Governor and the honorable the Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, justices of the supreme judicial court, have considered the questions proposed by your excellency and honors for their opinion.

By the constitution of this State the authority of commanding the militia of the Commonwealth is vested exclusively in the governor, who has all the powers incident to the office of commander-in-chief, and is to exercise them personally, or by subordinate officers under his command, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and the laws of the land.

While the governor of the Commonwealth remained in the exercise of these powers the federal Constitution was ratified, by which was vested in the Congress a power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to provide for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers.

The federal Constitution further provides that the President shall be commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.

On the construction of the federal and State Constitutions must depend the answers to the several questions proposed. As the militia of the several States may be employed in the service of the United States for the three specific purposes of executing the laws of the Union, of suppressing insurrections, and of repelling invasions, the opinion of the judges is requested, whether the commanders-in-chief of the militia of the several States have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies aforesaid exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the President, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of Congress.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that this right is vested in the commanders-in-chief of the militia of the several States.

The federal Constitution provides that whenever either of those exigencies exists the militia may be employed, pursuant to some act of Congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given, either to the President or to Congress, to determine that either of the said exigencies do in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the

States, it is reserved to the States, respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the States have, respectively, intrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of these commanders to execute this important trust, agreeably to the laws of their several States, respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases, except those specially provided in the federal Constitution. They must, therefore, determine whether either of the special cases exists, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President. A different construction, giving to Congress the right to determine when these special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders-in-chief of the several States, and subjecting them to the command of the President, would place all the militia, in effect, at the will of Congress, and produce a military consolidation of the States, without any constitutional remedy against the intentions of the people when ratifying the Constitution. Indeed, since passing the act of Congress of February 28, 1795, chapter 101, vesting in the President the power of calling forth the militia when the exigencies mentioned in the Constitution shall exist, if the President has the power of determining when those exigencies exist, the militia in the several States is, in effect, at his command, and subject to his control.

No inconvenience can reasonably be presumed to result from the construction which vests in the commanders-in-chief of the militia in the several States the right of determining when the exigencies exist obliging them to place the militia in the service of the United States. These exigencies are of such a nature that the existence of them can be easily ascertained by, or made known to, the commanders-in-chief of the militia; and, when ascertained, the public interest will produce prompt obedience to the acts of Congress.

Another question proposed to the consideration of the judges is, whether, when either of the exigencies exists, authorizing the employing of the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the President of the United States.

The federal Constitution declares that the President shall be commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. He may, undoubtedly, exercise this command by officers of the army of the United States, by him commissioned according to law. The President is also declared to be the commander-in-chief of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. The officers of the militia are to be appointed by the States, and the President may exercise his command of the militia by officers of the militia duly appointed; but we know of no constitutional provision authorizing any officer of the army of the United States to command the militia, or authorizing any officer of the militia to command the army of the United States. The Congress may provide laws for the government of the militia when in actual service; but to extend this power to the placing them under the command of an officer not of the militia, except the President, would render nugatory the provision that the militia are to have officers appointed by the States.

The union of the militia in the actual service of the United States with troops of the United States, so far as to form one army, seems to be a case not provided for or contemplated in the Constitution. It is, therefore, not within our department to determine on whom the command would devolve, on such an emergency, in the absence of the President. Whether one officer, either of the militia or of the army of the United States, (to be settled according to military rank,) should command the whole; whether the corps must be commanded by their respective officers, acting in concert as allied powers, or what other expedient should be adopted, are questions to be answered by others.

The undersigned regret that the distance of the other justices of the supreme judicial court renders it impracticable to obtain their opinions seasonably upon the questions submitted.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS.
SAMUEL SEWALL.
ISAAC PARKER.

Extract of a letter from General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, July 14, 1814.*

SIR: From the exposed and unprotected situation of the military posts in this harbor and the seaboard of this State generally, and the threats and daily depredations of the enemy, I have concluded it my duty to exercise the authority vested in me by the President of the United States by requesting the governor to order out a detachment of artillery and infantry.

A copy of my letter to Governor Strong and of his answer are enclosed.

Letter from Major General Dearborn, of the United States army, to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of the State of Massachusetts, dated

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, July 8, 1814.*

SIR: The existing state of alarm on the seaboard of this Commonwealth, arising from the daily depredations committed by the enemy on our coast, renders it desirable to afford some additional protection to the citizens generally on the sea-coast, and especially to the principal towns and villages; and by virtue of authority derived from the President of the United States I deem it my duty at this time to request that your excellency will be pleased to give the necessary orders for having detached, as early as circumstances will permit, armed and equipped as required by law, one major of artillery, two captains, eight lieutenants, thirteen sergeants, eleven corporals, six musicians, and two hundred privates; and one lieutenant colonel of infantry, two majors, ten captains, thirty subalterns, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, fifty sergeants, fifty corporals, twenty musicians, and nine hundred privates, to remain in the service of the United States for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States. As it will be necessary to have the artillery and infantry placed at the different posts on

the seaboard of this State, it would be desirable that, as far as practicable, they would be detached from the vicinity of the respective posts. The intended distribution of the detachment will be communicated to the adjutant general of the State, previous to his issuing the necessary orders. The proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, is in conformity with the present regulations of the Department of War, from which I am not authorized to admit of any material deviation.

Copy of a letter from his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of the State of Massachusetts, to General Dearborn, dated

NORTHAMPTON, July 12, 1814.

SIR: This morning I received your letter of the 8th instant. As you propose to communicate to General Brooks your views concerning the particular destination of the militia to be called out for the defence of the towns on the seacoast of this State I have written to him on the subject.

Your suggestion that the men should be detached as far as may be from the vicinity of their respective posts I think is perfectly proper, and I have no doubt you will be able to make such arrangements with General Brooks as will be satisfactory.

Extract of a letter from General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, September 5, 1814.*

SIR: Having received such information as is entitled to full credit that the enemy with a formidable naval and land force has arrived in Penobscot bay and taken possession of Castine, and presuming his force, after forming a place of arms at Castine, will, with such reinforcements as he may receive from Halifax, in addition to the naval force now in Boston bay, attempt the destruction of the public ships and other public and private property on the seaboard, I have deemed it necessary to request the governor of this State and New Hampshire to order out for the defence of Boston harbor, Portsmouth, Portland, and that part of the district of Maine between Kennebunk river and Penobscot, five thousand two hundred infantry and five hundred and fifty artillery, for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Extract of a letter from H. Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, October 15, 1814.*

SIR: In obedience to the direction in your letter of the 27th ultimo, on the 2d instant I made a formal requisition on Governor Strong for three hundred militia to guard the prisoners at Pittsfield; and I enclosed to him a copy of your letter for the purpose of showing him the necessity of his compliance. Having waited until yesterday morning without any answer of your excellency, I directed one of my aids to call on the adjutant general of the State to ascertain whether he had received any order for making out the detachment for Pittsfield. The answer was that no direction had been received from the governor to make such detachment.

Copy of a letter from his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of the State of Massachusetts, to the Secretary of War, dated

BOSTON, September 7, 1814.

The troops of the United States, which at different periods were stationed on the seacoast of this State, have been afterwards ordered to join the army on the western frontiers, so that very few have remained in the State. We have therefore found it necessary, in the course of the last and present year, to call out small bodies of the militia as guards to the towns most exposed. As the danger has increased the number of detached militia has been augmented, and I have now issued the enclosed general order for the protection of Boston and the towns and property in its neighborhood, and shall immediately issue an order of a similar kind for the security of the district of Maine.

A few weeks since, agreeably to the request of General Dearborn, I detached eleven hundred militia for three months for the defence of our seacoast, and placed them under his command as superintendent of this military district; but such objections and inconveniences have arisen from that measure that it cannot now be repeated. The militia called out on this occasion will be placed under the immediate command of the major general of militia.

I will thank you, sir, to consult with the President, and inform me whether the expenses thus necessarily incurred for our protection will be ultimately reimbursed to this State by the general government; and I shall be particularly obliged if you will favor me with an answer as soon as may be, as the legislature of the State will meet on the 5th of the next month.

GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Headquarters, Boston, September 6, 1814.*

The war between the United States and Great Britain having lately become more destructive, in consequence of violations of our territory, which continue to menace our cities and villages, the shipping in our harbors, and private property on shore, his excellency the commander-in-chief orders the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States and of this State require. Every man must likewise be provided with a good knapsack and blanket. Captains of companies must realize it to be one of their most solemn and imperative duties to see the law respecting arms and equipments efficaciously executed; but the commander-in-chief relies on the concurring aid of all the general and field officers in encouraging the company officers in the discharge of their duty. The major generals and commanding officers of divisions will give the necessary orders for an immediate inspection of their several regiments, by companies. Every instance of deficiency of arms or equipments should be forthwith supplied by the delinquent individual, or by the town to which he may belong, agreeably to the requirements of the militia law.

The officers commanding regiments, battalions, and companies of artillery, will pay special attention at this interesting moment, to the state of their field-pieces, their carriages and tumbrils, and see that everything appertaining to them is in the most perfect order for marching and for action, and particularly that suitable horses are always engaged and ready at any moment to be attached to their pieces, that they may be moved to any point required with celerity. All the companies of artillery now to be called into immediate service, besides the requisite supplies of fixed and other ammunition, will be furnished by the quartermaster general with prolonges and bricoles. The legislature of this State, always proud of its militia, has been particularly liberal in its artillery establishment; and the commander-in-chief promises himself that, emulating the brilliant example of Knox and his heroic associates in the artillery of the revolution, they will be equally distinguished for their discipline as soldiers and for their gallantry in the field.

Under possible events the cavalry of the several divisions may be in requisition. Every motive, therefore, of love of country, of honor and sympathy for their fellow-citizens who may be suffering the perils of war, will prompt them to maintain the most perfect state of preparation, and to move, when called to the scene of action, with all the rapidity of which cavalry is susceptible. The general officers and the field officers of cavalry, as well as the company officers, will direct their attention to the quality of the horses, and suffer no man to be mounted but upon a horse sound and fit for actual service. A few bad horses may occasion irretrievable disaster.

The commander-in-chief, having thus called the attention of all officers and soldiers of the militia to the observance of their several duties at this eventful crisis, the more effectually to meet impending danger, orders that all the flank companies, whether of light infantry, grenadiers, or riflemen, of the first and second brigades of the 1st division; two companies, viz: the one at Andover and the other at Havrehill, of the 2d division; all the companies of the 3d division excepting the two companies in Charlestown; four companies of the 4th division; five companies of the 5th division; eight companies of the 7th division; and two companies of the 9th division, do immediately march to the town of Boston, unless (in the meantime) otherwise directed. Each company will march to its place of destination by itself, without waiting for any other corps.

These companies, when assembled, will be arranged into regiments, or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate, and, with the addition of twelve companies of artillery, will form the elite or advance corps of the Massachusetts militia. The field officers to command the regiments, and a general officer to command the whole, will hereafter be designated in the general orders. The several companies of artillery to be annexed to the advance corps will be furnished by the following divisions, viz: two companies from the first brigade and one company from the second brigade of the 3d division; four companies from the 4th division; one company from the 5th division; and four companies from the 7th division.

Besides the above-mentioned companies, the commander-in-chief orders a detachment of sixteen companies of infantry to be immediately made from the 4th division, properly officered and arranged into two regiments, which will march to Boston without the least unnecessary delay. Major General Mattoon is charged with the arrangement of the regiments. From the 9th division the commander-in-chief orders eight companies of infantry to be detached, properly officered, formed into a regiment, and marched to Boston. Major Generals Mattoon and Whiton will assign field officers for the troops, to be detached from their respective divisions; and the commander-in-chief relies on their experience and zeal to carry this order into the most prompt and energetic effect. As soon as the troops shall commence their march each major general will give notice of it to the adjutant general.

All the troops must be well armed, accoutred, and equipped, and provided with ammunition, provisions, knapsacks, and blankets, as the law requires. The men will be supplied with rations when they arrive at the place of destination, and will receive pay from the time of their being embodied.

The security of the town and harbor of Boston being an object of primary importance, the commander-in-chief, while he wishes to direct the principal energies of the State to the attainment of this end, is solicitous to render the militia of Boston itself as efficient as possible. With this view he orders the infantry of the 3d brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Brigadier General Welles, to be called out by regiments in rotation two days successively, for the purpose of improving their discipline, already respectable, and of enabling them to practice the higher duties of the field.

This order is committed to Brigadier General Welles, whose knowledge in tactics and animated zeal in the service of his country must insure to his exertions the highest effect. The order will be continued in operation until revoked. The flank companies of this brigade will be reserved for other service.

The troops called into actual service by this order will serve three months after they arrive at the ultimate rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By his excellency's command:

JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

Copy of a letter from James Monroe, Secretary of War, to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, dated September 17, 1814.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 7th instant. The attack of the enemy on Baltimore, and probable eventual attack on other places, with the heavy duties incident thereto pressing on this department, have prevented my answering it at an earlier day.

It may be satisfactory to your excellency for me to explain the views and principles on which the government has acted in regard to the defence of our eastern frontier.

It was anticipated, soon after the commencement of the war, that while it lasted every part of the Union, especially the seaboard, would be exposed to some degree of danger, greater or less, according to the spirit with which the war might be waged. It was the duty of the government to make the best provision against that danger which might be practicable, and it was proper that the provision should continue while the cause existed.

The arrangement of the United States into military districts with a certain portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, under an officer of the regular army of experience and high rank in each district, with power to call for the militia, as circumstances might require, was adopted with a view to afford the best protection to every part that circumstances would admit.

It was presumed that the establishment of a small force of the kind stated, constituting the first elements of an army in each district, to be aided by the militia in case of an emergency, would be adequate to its defence. Such a force of infantry and artillery might repel small predatory parties and form a rallying point for the militia at the more exposed and important stations in case of more formidable invasion. A regular officer of experience stationed in the district, acting under the authority and pursuing the will of the government, might digest plans for its defence, select proper points for works, and superintend the erection of them; call for supplies of ordnance, for tents, and camp equipage; for small arms and other munitions of war; call for the militia and dispose of the whole force. These duties, it was believed, could not be performed with equal advantage by the officers of the militia, who, being called into service for short terms, would not have it in their power, however well qualified they might be in other respects, to digest plans and to preserve that chain of connexion and system in the whole business which seemed indispensable. On great consideration, it was deemed the most eligible that could be adopted under the authority of the United States; indeed, none other occurred that could be placed in competition with it. In this mode the national government acts by its proper organs, over whom it has control, and for whose engagements it is responsible.

The measures which may be adopted by a State government for the defence of a State must be considered as its own measures, and not those of the United States. The expenses attending them are chargeable to the State, and not to the United States.

Your excellency will perceive that a different construction would lead into the most important, and, as is believed, into the most pernicious consequences. If a State could call out the militia, and subject the United States to the expense of supporting them at its pleasure, the national authority would cease as to that important object, and the nation be charged with expenses in the measures producing which the national government had no agency, and over which it could have no control. This, however, though a serious objection to such a construction, is not the most weighty. By taking the defence of the State in its own hands, and out of those of the general government, a policy is introduced on the tendency of which I forbear to comment. I shall remark only that if a close union of the States, and a harmonious co-operation between them and the general government are at any time necessary for the preservation of their independence and of those inestimable liberties which were achieved by the valor and blood of our ancestors, that period may be considered as having arrived.

It follows, from this view of the subject, that if the force which has been put into service by your excellency has been required by Major General Dearborn, or received by him and put under his command, that the expenses attending it will be defrayed by the United States. It follows, likewise, as a necessary consequence, that if this force has been called into service by the authority of the State, independently of Major General Dearborn, and be not placed under him as commander of the district, that the State of Massachusetts is chargeable with the expense, and not the United States. Any claim which the State may have to reimbursement must be judged of hereafter by the competent authority, on a full view of all the circumstances attending it. It is a question which lies beyond the authority of the executive.

Your excellency will perceive that this government has no other alternative than to adhere to a system of defence which was adopted on great consideration, with the best view to the general welfare, or to abandon it, and with it a principle held sacred, thereby shrinking from its duty at a moment of great peril, weakening the guards deemed necessary for the public safety, and opening the door to other consequences not less dangerous.

By these remarks it is not intended to convey the idea that a militia officer of superior grade, regularly called into service, shall not command an officer of the regular army of inferior grade when acting together. No such idea is entertained by the government. The militia are relied on essentially for the defence of the country. In their hands everything is safe. It is the object of the government to impose on them no burdens which it may be possible to avoid; and to protect them in the discharge of their duties, in the enjoyment of all their rights.

The various points which are attacked and menaced by the enemy, especially in this quarter, where they are waging, in considerable force, a predatory and desolating warfare, makes it difficult to provide, immediately, for all the necessary expenditures. Any aid which the State of Massachusetts may afford to the United States to meet those expenditures will be cheerfully received, and applied to the payment and support of the militia of that State in the service of the United States.

It will be proper that the money thus advanced should be deposited in some bank in Boston, that the disbursement of it may be made under the authority of the government of the United States, as in similar cases elsewhere. Credit will be given to the States for such advances, and the amount be considered a loan to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

No. 1.

Documents accompanying the communication from James Lloyd and William H. Sumner to the Secretary of War, dated February 3, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Headquarters, Boston, July 3, 1812.*

War having been declared by the government of the United States against Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the commander-in-chief calls upon the militia of Massachusetts duly to notice the solemn and interesting crisis, and exhort them to meet the occasion with constancy and firmness.

When war is commenced no human foresight can discern the time of its termination, or the course of events that must follow in its train. But the path of duty is the path of safety. Providence seldom abandons to ruin those who, to a just reliance on the superintending influence of Heaven, add their own vigilant and strenuous exertions to preserve themselves. At the present moment, therefore, the commander-in-chief earnestly recommends to the officers of every grade a close and persevering attention to the duties resulting from their several stations, particularly that they acquire and maintain a perfect knowledge of the condition of their respective commands, and see, as far as is in their power, that their men are duly armed and equipped; that the time allotted to training be devoted to the instruction of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the exercise of arms, and in the practice of evolutions, as prescribed in the established regulations; and that the provisions and intentions of the laws being in every respect fulfilled, they may be ready with alacrity and effect to defend their country, their constitutional rights, and those liberties which are not only our birthrights, but which, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, were purchased in the late revolution.

From the docility, from the good sense and patriotism of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the commander-in-chief is led to expect a patient submission to the instructions of their officers, prompt obedience to orders, and the practice of all those military and masculine virtues which adorn the soldier and exalt the man.

To all the militia, both officers and soldiers, the commander-in-chief would superadd an earnest exhortation, as they are citizens as well as soldiers, to cultivate a spirit of candor, of friendship, and mutual forbearance, and an ardent love of country, that shall elevate them above all sinister views, and eventually secure to them and their children the blessings of peace, of liberty, and good government.

The commander-in-chief requires that particular attention be paid to the town magazines; that they are fully provided with ammunition, military stores, and utensils, which the law directs; and the brigade quartermasters are required to perform their duty with promptitude and exactness.

In such divisions as have not completed the detachment of ten thousand men called for by the general orders of the 25th day of April last, the major generals or commanding officers of those divisions are enjoined to attend to that service without delay, and to make and complete the detachments from their respective corps of their several quotas of the said ten thousand men, and to make return of the same as speedily as may be to the adjutant general. The said generals and other officers will take care that the militia so detached are duly provided with the efficient arms and accoutrements necessary for actual service. The militia detached by the orders above alluded to, after they are formed conformably to said orders, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, pursuant to the orders to be given by the commander-in-chief, unless in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, in which case, without waiting for such orders, they will march without delay to the defence of any part or parts of this Commonwealth that shall be so invaded or in imminent danger of invasion; and when in the actual service of the United States will be under the command of the President, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas the quota of ten thousand militia required aforesaid, being to be raised from the several divisions and corps throughout the Commonwealth, cannot be assembled in time to repel a sudden invasion, and to embody them previously and keep them in constant service would be extremely burdensome, and even if assembled would not be adequate to the defence of the numerous points of a coast of several hundred miles in extent, the commander-in-chief further orders and directs that the generals and other officers of the whole militia of the Commonwealth, bearing in mind the possibility of a sudden invasion, hold themselves and the corps of militia under their respective commands in constant readiness to assemble and march to the defence of any part or parts of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the orders to be given by him, but without waiting for such orders in case of actual invasion or such imminent danger thereof as will not admit of delay.

By the general orders above-mentioned, of the 25th of April last, three major generals and six brigadier generals were assigned to command in that detachment, without being regularly detailed from the roster. The commander-in-chief therefore orders that the following general officers, being detailed from the roster as the law directs, be appointed to command in said detachment, in lieu of the general officers named in the general orders aforesaid, viz:

Western division.—Major General Ebenezer Mattoon, Brigadier General Caleb Burbank, Brigadier General Isaac Maltby.

Eastern division.—Major General Henry Sewall, Brigadier General John Blake, Brigadier General David Payson.

Southern division.—Major General Joseph B. Varnum, Brigadier General Ebenezer Lathrop, Brigadier General William Hildreth.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM DONNISON, *Adjutant General.*

No. 2.—GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Headquarters, Boston, September 6, 1814.*

The war between the United States and Great Britain having lately become more destructive, in consequence of violations of our territory by the force of the enemy, which continue to menace our cities

and villages, the shipping in our harbors, and private property on shore, his excellency the commander-in-chief orders the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States and of this State require. Every man must likewise be provided with a good knapsack and blanket. Captains of companies must realize it to be one of their most solemn and imperious duties to see the law respecting arms and equipments efficaciously executed; but the commander-in-chief relies on the concurring aid of all the general and field officers in encouraging the company officers in the discharge of their duty. The major generals and commanding officers of divisions will give the necessary orders for an immediate inspection of their several regiments, by companies. Every instance of deficiency of arms or equipments should be forthwith supplied by the delinquent individual, or by the town to which he may belong, agreeably to the requirements of the militia law.

The officers commanding regiments, battalions, and companies of artillery will pay special attention, at this interesting moment, to the state of their field-pieces, their carriages, and tumbrils, and see that everything appertaining to them is in the most perfect order for marching and for action, and particularly that suitable horses are always engaged and ready at any moment to be attached to their pieces, that they may be moved to any point required with celerity. All the companies of artillery now to be called into immediate service, besides the requisite supplies of fixed and other ammunition, will be furnished by the quartermaster general with prolonges and bricoles. The legislature of this State, always proud of its militia, has been particularly liberal in its artillery establishment, and the commander-in-chief promises himself that, emulating the brilliant example of Knox and his heroic associates in the artillery of the revolution, they will be equally distinguished for their discipline as soldiers and for their gallantry in the field.

Under possible events, the cavalry of the several divisions may be in requisition. Every motive, therefore, of love of country, of honor and sympathy for their fellow-citizens, who may be suffering the perils of war, will prompt them to maintain the most perfect state of preparation, and to move when called to the scene of action with all the rapidity of which cavalry is susceptible. The general officers and the field officers of cavalry, as well as the company officers, will direct their attention to the quality of the horses, and suffer no man to be mounted but upon a horse sound and fit for actual service. A few bad horses may occasion irretrievable disaster.

The commander-in-chief, having thus called the attention of all officers and soldiers of the militia to the observance of their several duties, at this eventful crisis, the more effectually to meet impending danger, orders that all the flank companies, whether of light infantry, grenadiers, or riflemen, of the 1st and 2d brigades of the 1st division, two companies, viz: the one at Andover and the other at Havrehill, of the 2d division; all the companies of the 3d division, excepting the two companies in Charlestown; four companies of the 4th division; five companies of the 5th division; eight companies of the 7th division; and two companies of the 9th division, do immediately march to the town of Boston, unless (in the meantime) otherwise directed. Each company will march to its place of destination by itself without waiting for any other corps.

These companies, when assembled, will be arranged into regiments, or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate; and, with the addition of twelve companies of artillery, will form the elite or advance corps of the Massachusetts militia. The field officers to command the regiments, and a general officer to command the whole, will hereafter be designated in general orders. The several companies of artillery to be annexed to the advance corps will be furnished by the following divisions, viz: two companies from the 1st brigade, and one company from the 2d brigade of the 3d division; four companies from the 4th division; one company from the 5th division; and four companies from the 7th division.

Besides the above-mentioned companies, the commander-in-chief orders a detachment of sixteen companies of infantry to be immediately made from the 4th division, properly officered, and arranged into two regiments, which will march to Boston without the least unnecessary delay. Major General Mattoon is charged with the arrangement of the regiments. From the 9th division, the commander-in-chief orders eight companies of infantry to be detached, properly officered, formed into a regiment, and marched to Boston. Major Generals Mattoon and Whiton will assign field officers for the troops, to be detached from their respective divisions; and the commander-in-chief relies on their experience and zeal to carry this order into the most prompt and energetic effect. As soon as the troops shall commence their march each major general will give notice of it to the adjutant general.

All the troops must be well armed, accoutred, and equipped, and provided with ammunition, provisions, knapsacks and blankets, as the law requires. The men will be supplied with rations when they arrive at the place of destination, and will receive pay from the time of their being embodied.

The security of the town and harbor of Boston being an object of primary importance, the commander-in-chief, while he wishes to direct the principal energies of the State to the attainment of this end, is solicitous to render the militia of Boston itself as efficient as possible. With this view he orders the infantry of the 3d brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Brigadier General Welles, to be called out by regiments, in rotation, two days successively, for the purpose of improving their discipline, already respectable, and of enabling them to practice the higher duties of the field.

This order is committed to Brigadier General Welles, whose knowledge in tactics and animated zeal in the service of his country must insure to his exertions the highest effect. The order will be continued in operation until revoked. The flank companies of this brigade will be reserved for other service.

The troops called into actual service by this order will serve three months after they arrive at their ultimate rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By his excellency's command.

JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

No. 3.

NAVY YARD, *Charlestown, April 6, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: Your politeness in consenting to receive signals from the navy yard under my command merits my thanks, and may be of the highest importance to this useful establishment, in consequence of which I have the honor to enclose you the code of signals, and avail myself of this opportunity to express

the gratification I received on Sunday last, in witnessing the ready disposition of the adjutant general of the Commonwealth, (General Brooks,) of yourself, and the military under your command, to afford aid in defence of the frigate Constitution, supposed in imminent danger.

The great activity displayed on that occasion proves that an attack cannot be made by the enemy with impunity, even to the out harbors of this part of the country.

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

Hon. General WELLES, *Boston.*

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

No. 4.

NAVY YARD, *Charlestown, April 20, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 19th instant, enclosing to me a transcript of a brigade order issued to the troops under your command. The arrangement therein made, and the assurances in your letter of the support of three thousand effective men, are truly gratifying to me, and claim my official acknowledgments, to which I beg leave to add my personal thanks for the very handsome manner in which you have attended to my requests, and to offer my best wishes for yourself and the troops under your command.

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

Brigadier General WELLES, *Boston.*

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

No. 5.

Extract of a letter from Governor Strong to General Brooks, dated

BOSTON, June 12, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter, enclosing one from Commodore Bainbridge to you, and am fully disposed to do everything in my power to aid his views in defending the town and navy yard and the ships in the harbor so far as my authority by the Constitution warrants; and in the present case I see no difficulty in complying with his or General Cushing's verbal request, which you stated to me yesterday, that a company of militia should be called out to guard the approach by Chelsea to the navy yard, and also that, in case of imminent danger of an attack, a requisite number of the militia be called to Forts Independence and Warren, to be commanded by General Cushing, as he proposed, and to be discharged when the danger ceases.

No. 6.

Extract of a letter from Adjutant General J. Brooks to Major General William King, dated

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Boston, July 1, 1814.

SIR: In relation to any posts occupied by the United States troops as forts, I am instructed by the commander-in-chief to observe to you that, should application for aid, in case of danger from the approach of an enemy, be made to you by the officer commanding them, from an authority derived from the President of the United States, you forthwith furnish the number of men required.

It will not be expected, however, that an officer of the militia of superior grade to the United States officer commanding at any such post should be assigned to that service. The idea of two independent commands at one military station is absurd. Among officers of the same grade precedence to the national commission will be expected, but beyond this, I presume, the United States government would never expect a concession.

No. 7.

Extract of a letter from Governor Strong to General Brooks, dated

NORTHAMPTON, July 12, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the enclosed letter from General Dearborn, in which you will observe he requests that the necessary orders may be issued for detaching a number of the militia for the defence of the seacoast in this State. It appears to me that the danger which is now apprehended of invasion will justify a call of this kind by the national government, and a compliance with it on my part.

General Dearborn proposes to communicate to you his views concerning the particular destination of the militia that may be detached. His suggestion that they should be taken, as far as may be, from the vicinity of the respective posts I think is perfectly proper. The militia, in that case, will be less burdened, and will feel more responsibility, for young men, at a great distance from their homes, are apt to forget what is due to their own character, and the restraints of a moral kind which regulate their conduct.

As a number of the militia have been lately called out to defend the towns on the coast, perhaps the same men may be designated as a part of the force required by General Dearborn; or, if not, and others are provided to supply their places, those now in service may be dismissed. If you can make such arrangements with General Dearborn as were proposed by General Cushing it will be satisfactory.

No. 8.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, August 12, 1814.*

SIR: The citizens of the town of Duxbury and Cohasset are very desirous of having some small force stationed for the defence of their respective villages and vessels, and it is probable that similar applications will be made from other places on the seacoast. If practicable, it would be very desirable to have such small detachments as may be required in such cases turned out from the immediate vicinity of the several places, respectively, without the formality of troubling his excellency the governor on every such occasion; will you be so obliging as to inform me whether an authority is, or probably may be, vested in yourself, or in any committee of which you are a member, for giving the necessary orders for turning out such small detachments as I have alluded to, say of twenty-five or fifty men, for such places as it may be deemed necessary or expedient to afford such protection to? It is not easy to decide at present, or probably at any one time, the precise number of places that it may be expedient to post such detachments at, or the number of men for each. The movements of the enemy, and his measures from time to time, must, in a considerable degree, determine what shall be proper or necessary to be done on our part; hence the convenience of having small detachments from the militia made in the most prompt and convenient manner.

If neither yourself nor any committee of which you are a member now possess such authority as I have mentioned, would not his excellency the governor probably think it advisable to grant the necessary authority; any communication you may please to make in reply to my observations will confer a favor on your very humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General JOHN BROOKS, *Adj. Gen. of the State of Mass.*

No. 9.

Boston, *September 6, 1814.*

SIR: Will you permit me to suggest to you the propriety of your proposing to his excellency the expediency of having orders issued for placing the whole of the militia, within twenty or thirty miles on the seashore, on the alert, and in perfect readiness for marching on the shortest notice, and having suitable signals established for giving notice for turning out, and being ready to march.

We ought not, under present circumstances, to neglect any practical measures for adding to our means of defence.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General Brooks.

No. 10.

Extract of a letter from General Dearborn to Captain Hull, dated

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 14, 1814.*

I understand that the major generals of the militia have received orders from the governor to turn out any number of their respective divisions that they may deem necessary. I would therefore suggest to you the expediency of calling on Major General Goodwin, of Berwick, for such a number of his division as you may deem necessary, by stating to him the imminent danger that the public and private property in that vicinity is in if the enemy should effect a landing at York or Kittery, and requesting him to afford the aid you may propose, to be posted on or near the seashore, near the most probable places for troops to land, and to throw up on the most suitable sites some temporary breastworks. It is at present very inconvenient for me to leave this place.

No. 11.

Boston, *October 1, 1814.*

SIR: In the month of May last I held a conversation with Brigadier General Cushing, at that time the superintendent of military district No. 1, on the subject of a detachment of militia being called out by your excellency and placed under his command, for the defence of the seacoast, and particularly of the towns and forts in the harbor.

In this conversation he stated to me the incompetency of the United States troops for manning even one of those fortresses, and expressed great solicitude to have such a number of men furnished him by the State as to secure the forts under his care from surprise. The general at the same interview observed that he was fully sensible of the feelings of the militia officers in being placed under the command of the United States officers. But to obviate that difficulty, as far as was in his power, he added that, in case of an attack or alarm, he should immediately repair to one of the forts himself, and that the other fort should be committed to the defence of the militia, which should be subject to the command of no officer of the United States army but himself.

In another conversation with General Cushing, some little time afterwards, the same ideas were expressed.

With entire respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

His Excellency CALSB STRONG.

No. 12.

BATH, June 27, 1814.

SIR: Your letters under the date of the 23d instant are now before me. No more of the militia have been retained in service than is necessary to guard the various points and narrow passes on our rivers. When we were first alarmed some of the companies were ordered into the forts, which were almost destitute of men, presuming they would be more useful there than in any other situation. But as I had no instructions that would authorize me to place them under the command of any officers of the United States, they were, therefore, when in these forts under the command of their own officers. It is so manifestly improper that in the same fort there should be officers acting independently of each other, that, unless it is the intention of the government of the United States immediately to place the necessary number of men in the forts at Georgetown, Edgcomb, and Damariscotta, the most acceptable service they can render the people on these rivers is to withdraw what troops they have, as interested individuals could do no more voluntarily than there is now done by the United States, and these persons would act at least in concert with the militia. There is now on these rivers more than forty thousand tons of shipping; the owners have commenced moving their vessels up the rivers; when this is effected the number of militia out can be reduced. But the least number that now will satisfy the people is one company for the various passes on the Kennebec, one on the Damariscotta, Bristol, and Boothbay, and one at Wiscasset and on the Sheeps-cut; to the latter place the force will be so much less than is expected, that in my order to General Payson I shall permit him to exercise a discretion to let two companies remain until I obtain an answer to my letter of 24th instant, provided he should think it absolutely necessary.

As there is no other place where there is any number of vessels, so there is no other within my division where I think there is much danger.

General Payson forwarded to me this day a letter from Colonel Foote. Three companies on the first alarm were ordered out by Colonel Foote and discharged, with the exception of forty-five men; I shall direct the discharge of twenty-five more, which I think will leave to that section of country about their proportion. That the people will complain generally in this section of the country that they have not the necessary number of men, I have no doubt; but as the alarms may be frequent and of considerable continuance it is better that there should not be too many on duty at the same time.

I have attended at all the places within my division where any considerable number of troops have been out, for the purpose of discharging as many as it would be prudent to discharge immediately; and in discharging as many as I have done, I have acted in opposition to the advice of all the magistrates and generally a large proportion of my own officers.

I am sensible that the expense of defending our coast must be great; the property exposed is also great at the three places which I have named; the shipping alone is worth more than a million of dollars.

I shall keep the commander-in-chief advised particularly of whatever occurs within the district of my command; also of the number of troops which may be employed. Should they at any time exceed the number required, or should they be too much reduced in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, I shall expect to be immediately advised.

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

WM. KING, Major General 11th Division.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, Adjutant General, Boston.

No. 13.

BATH, July 8, 1814.

SIR: I acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of your letter under date the 5th instant. To defend the people on the seaboard of my division from the depredations of the enemy, and to do this in a way that would be likely to meet the approbation of the commander-in-chief, has been my object; it is, therefore, with great satisfaction I received the information that the measures which I have pursued are approved of by his excellency.

The attacks of the enemy have been so rapid in succession at various points on the seaboard, as well as in the rivers, that almost in every instance the troops were at first alarm ordered out by the captains commanding companies, agreeably to the order of the commander-in-chief of July, 1812.

These troops having been discharged by my orders immediately on the enemy's retiring, and before the fears of the people had subsided, they have endeavored to get up an opinion that every officer acting under the general order of 1812 must be his own judge, not only as to turning out his men, but the time they should continue in service. This course would have relieved me from a great proportion of responsibility—the most unpleasant part of my duty—but the expense to the government would have been so much increased that I had not a moment's hesitancy in deciding in all the cases as they occurred. A word from you on the subject will put an end to these doubts. Since my letter of the 4th the Tenedos has left the harbor of Boothbay, and no other vessel appearing there to take her place, Reed's company has been discharged. Potter's company, detached to do duty as guards on the Sheeps-cut and at Boothbay, has been ordered on that service, and the forty men who took the place of Potter's company on the Sheeps-cut have been discharged.

The enemy having landed at Harpswell and taken some stock from the inhabitants, I have ordered a guard from the company doing duty on this river to that place.

There are now on duty three companies, in addition to the twenty men, each from Colonel Thather's and Colonel Foote's regiments. Considering the extent of coast to be guarded, and that it is indented with navigable bays and rivers, a less number, I think, could not be relied on to do the duty contemplated. As the measures now to be adopted may be of some continuance, an opinion from the commander-in-chief on this occasion will be very satisfactory to me.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KING, Major General 11th Division.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, Adjutant General, Boston.

No. 14.

BELFAST, *September 8, 1814.*

SIR: Since my letter of the 5th instant I proceeded to Wiscasset, learning that the British were fortifying Belfast. I immediately ordered out Colonels Cummings and Thatcher's regiments, and a battalion each from Day and Cutter's regiments, to take up their line of march without delay for this place. When I arrived at Warren, on the 6th, I received information from Belfast that the enemy were leaving that place and had taken the west passage on their way to Camden. Colonel Foote's regiment was out; I ordered Thatcher's to that place, when I left them on the 7th, in the morning, with orders for their discharge as soon as the vessels left Glam Cove, which were there at anchor.

The vessels which left Belfast, with three others from Castine, passed Camden on the 6th, at night, and early on the morning of the 7th, in all ten sail, in sight of the regiments of Thatcher and Foote. Believing that there would not be an attack made upon Camden, and as Cummings's regiment was within a few miles of Belfast, I ordered him to that place, where I met him on the afternoon of the 7th.

I also met at Belfast a regiment commanded by Colonel Ulmer, who requested me, in the absence of the major general of the 10th division, and being also deprived of the services of the general of brigade, (Blake,) to direct the movements of his regiment, which I have consented to until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief shall be made known to me. I shall recommend to the officers commanding regiments within General Blake's brigade a compliance with the general orders of July, 1812, and shall endeavor to get such a force together as will prevent the enemy from taking down the Penobscot the vessels, all of which they consider as prizes of war.

I have sent an express to General Sewall, advising him of the situation of things on the Penobscot, and have named to him that two or three of his regiments, if immediately ordered to the Penobscot, to strike the river at Bangor, would be of great service at the present moment, particularly if commanded by him in person.

I am sensible of the very great responsibility which I take upon myself, in the first place in leaving the district of my local command at a time when an attack may soon be expected, and also in consenting to organize and command troops with whom I am unacquainted, and who are very far from being well equipped.

As no effective movement can be made with the troops now under my command until the arrival of General Sewall, or a reinforcement from his division, I shall avail myself, probably, in two or three days which may elapse, to visit Bath and Wiscasset, to put these places in the very best possible state of defence.

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

WM. KING, *Major General 11th Division.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General, Boston.*

FORT INDEPENDENCE, *September 25, 1814.*

SIR: Your communication of the 23d has been received and attentively perused. On this and Governor's Island there are a sufficient number of men for manning all the works which are now erected or begun.

The defenceless positions on Governor's Island referred to have been examined some time since, and works are planned for their defence, which I shall lay out on the morrow and cause to be erected.

I shall be very glad to receive assistance from the citizens in labor; and, should it be afforded, it is desirable that each man should bring a spade, shovel, pickaxe, or wheelbarrow. If a party could be sent, of one, two, or three hundred men, on Tuesday, they can be employed to advantage, as it is highly important that the batteries and such works as cover them should be finished as soon as possible. On this island I have laid out, in advance of the southeast bastion, a battery for three mortars, which will be finished within three days. I have likewise laid out a work for the cover of the south battery on Governor's Island, which was commenced yesterday morning; a corner to the west water battery was commenced some days since, and is in great forwardness. I have received 1,500 pikes from the laboratory in Albany, which were sent to the two garrisons by the order of Major General Dearborn, for the defence of the curtains and bastions of the fort, and the parapet of the batteries. All the forts and batteries under my command will, by the morrow or next day, have an ample supply of ordnance stores of every kind.

If it could be effected, it is very desirable that the Boston and Charlestown sea fencibles should be stationed in the batteries to be erected on the east and north sides of Governor's Island every other week alternately, with their cannon and equipments. Two mortars will be placed on Governor's Island, and furnaces are and will be erected for heating shot sufficient to supply all the guns with hot shot which can be brought to bear on ships at the same moment in all the works on the island.

I have directed, and have now making, a new kind of wad for the curtains between Dearborn and Winthrop bastions, which are in rear of the water battery on Fort Independence, and for the hot shot, which will obviate the difficulties you have mentioned.

I have this day written Commodore Bainbridge in relation to the position of the United States ships, and expressed an opinion that if the hulks are immediately sunk, and it shall be found the channel is sufficiently obstructed to prevent the near approach of the ships of the enemy, it is advisable to have the Independence and Constitution moored above them to co-operate with the garrison.

I should like to have a consultation with the committee who have in charge the sinking of the hulks, as to the site.

The signals which have been established to announce the approach of the enemy are three guns, in the day time, from Forts Independence and Warren; and, in the night, three guns from each fort, and a tar barrel lighted on the crown of the counterscarp, opposite the west curtain of Fort Warren.

To discover the approach of the enemy, a guard-boat is sent from this fort every night, near the mouth of the harbor, with rockets as signals. I recommend that the troops which are to reinforce Forts Independence and Warren, on the event of an alarm, be stationed on Dorchester Point, in the old work, which should be repaired. Boats in sufficient number should be stationed there for transporting the troops, which should be sent to the two islands in the following proportions, viz: two-thirds to Governor's Island, and the remainder to Fort Independence. There should be a large proportion of field artillery with case shot,

You may be assured that everything in my power will be done to make a successful defence of the works which I have the honor to command. It gives me great pleasure to learn the determination of the Executive in relation to the absolute necessity of rendering these fortresses impregnable, and you may be assured I shall be happy to co-operate with the military board in such arrangements as may be thought advisable for the protection of the capital of Massachusetts, and the preservation of the honor of our common country.

On the event of an alarm, Major General Dearborn will assume the command of the two forts, and take the immediate command of one, and the other will be assigned to me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. DEARBORN.

TH. H. PERKINS, Esq.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1814.*

SIR: The proofs of zeal and alacrity to repel meditated attacks of the enemy, evinced by the correspondence enclosed in yours of the 20th,* are extremely gratifying, and insure the safety of the flourishing town on that seaboard, and naval property which the enemy is so desirous to destroy.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. JONES.

Commodore BAINBRIDGE, *Commanding naval officer, Charlestown, Massachusetts.*

Report of the select committee of the House of Representatives of the United States to whom was referred a resolution relating to the claim of Massachusetts for expenditures of their militia for services during the late war, made March 10, 1818.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution relating to the claims of the State of Massachusetts for expenditures of their militia for services during the late war, respectfully report:

That the claims of the State of Massachusetts are for the reimbursement of expenditures made by her for the militia employed in the defence of the country during the late war, and for incidental expenses. A portion of her claims for moneys advanced for these purposes has been admitted and paid by the Department of War. But the accounts and vouchers for the residue are excluded from an examination by that department under a construction of the laws relative to the subject, adopted by the executive government. At the commencement of the late war the United States divided into military districts, to the command of each of which an officer was assigned. And by the principles established for the admission and settlement of claims for the services of militia, the allowance of such as have not arisen for detachments made upon the requisitions of this officer, and actually received by him and put under his command, is conceived by the executive to "lie beyond its authority." "And any claim," in the language of the late Secretary of War, "which a State may have to reimbursement (for other services of its militia) must be judged of by the competent authority, on a full view of all the circumstances of the case." The claims in question, upon a statement of their general outlines, made by the agents of Massachusetts to the Department of War, are not considered as warranted by a *literal* conformity to the above-mentioned principles, inasmuch as it does not appear that the portion of militia whose services and expenses are the foundation of the demand, were formally received by the commander of the military district, or placed under his actual command. The claimants insist that the causes which prevented the most *literal* compliance with the executive arrangements, in every instance, are susceptible of a clear and satisfactory explanation, and that there was, in fact, a *substantial* conformity to the orders and views of the general government on all occasions, and a zealous co-operation with its officers in the measures of defence, the troops of the State having been, in some instances, yielded to the command of the United States officers, and in *all* placed in a state of readiness to be transferred to their command in season for any emergency.

Congress, then, is the only authority competent to "judge, upon a full view of all the circumstances," of the merits of the claim, or to authorize some department or judicatory to take cognizance of it for the purpose of examination and decision; and it thus becomes necessary to exhibit a general view of such principal facts as may contribute to aid the investigation.

The services for which reimbursement is claimed commenced, with inconsiderable exceptions, in July, 1814, and terminated in the autumn of that year, and transactions prior have no apparent relation to the subject of this claim. Those prior circumstances have reference to a law of the United States passed in April, 1812, and to the orders from the Executive, founded on that law, which, having expired in April, 1814, all orders issued on that basis which were unexecuted of course became obsolete. And from April, 1814, to July following, there appeared to have been in existence no orders or requisitions of the executive government of the United States affecting the militia of Massachusetts.

A brief narration, however, of facts antecedent to that period, accompanied by documents in support of its accuracy, may conduce to a more ready and perfect understanding of the whole subject.

It appears that so early as June, 1812, prior to the declaration of war, the Secretary of War, by order of the President, called upon the executive of Massachusetts to detach, on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, such part of the militia as he might think necessary for the defence of the sea-coast, in consequence of which that officer required a detachment of forty-one companies. An opinion being at this time entertained by the governor of Massachusetts that no danger of invasion existed, and that, under such circumstances, the militia ought not to be placed at the disposal of an officer of the United States, having himself few or no troops under his command, with the advice of his counsel, required the opinion of the judges of the supreme court on those two questions. Their opinion confirmed his con-

*The correspondence between General Welles, of Boston, and Commodore Bainbridge.

struction of the Constitution, and his reasons for declining a compliance with the requisitions were signified to the Secretary of War by letter, August 5, 1812.

Events proved that no danger of invasion existed at that period, and no detrimental consequence resulted from this collision of opinion between the Executive of the United States and of Massachusetts. The detachment required (though no doubt providently intended) would have caused great inconvenience to the militia and needless expense to the United States, and have impaired instead of strengthening the measures of defending the sea-coast, as parts of the force must have been withdrawn from some districts to protect others, while the whole was exposed, and the forces of the State were in universal readiness to defend their homes and to march upon the shortest notice.

It is alleged by the claimants that the opinions of the executive and of the highest tribunal of the State, formed upon great deliberation and on a solemn occasion, must at least be considered as proceeding from an *honest conviction*, in whatever estimation their correctness may be held. And in confirmation of this position, reliance is placed upon the fact that immediately upon the foregoing requisition, orders were issued by the executive of Massachusetts "for placing the militia in the most effective possible state," and apprising them "that in case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, they were to march without delay, and when in the actual service of the United States to be placed under the orders of the President thereof." This order was sent, the same day it was issued, to Major General Dearborn, and shortly after this a body of militia, consisting of three companies, was placed in the service of the United States at Eastport, on the frontier, under the orders of General Boyd.—(See note of Messrs. Lloyd and Sumner, of February 3, 1817, to Mr. Graham, in this collection.) These suggestions and facts might be entitled to a fair and deliberate consideration if the doctrines maintained by the State authorities had continued to influence its proceedings at the period to which the present claim relates; at which time, in the view taken by the committee, circumstances had so changed that those opinions, though never formally renounced, do not appear to have furnished the rule of conduct of the government of Massachusetts. If this view should be sanctioned as correct, it will follow, as already intimated, that these preceding constitutional doubts and expositions, and the measures and motives connected with them, may be excluded from this inquiry. On the 4th of July, 1814, (the law of April, 1812, and all orders emanating from it in Massachusetts having become *functi officio*,) a general requisition was issued by the Secretary of War to the State executives, (under the laws of February, 1795, and April 18, 1814,) to hold in readiness 95,000 men, and on the 8th of the same month a requisition was made by General Dearborn upon the executive of Massachusetts for a detachment of 1,100 men. This requisition was *immediately complied with; the men were placed under his actual command, and the claims for their services have not been disputed.*

This is considered by the claimants (and, as the committee conceive, with justice) as constituting a *new epoch* in the relations between the government and State, to which all the posterior measures ought to be referred.

On the 5th of September, 1814, *another requisition* was made by Major General Dearborn for *four thousand six hundred and fifty* men, exclusive of officers. Of these it was his object to station 2,200 for the defence of Boston, 1,100 for Portland, 1,100 for Kennebec, and 250 for York. On the sixth of that month a general order was issued by Governor Strong comprehending preparations more extensive than General Dearborn at that time required. On the seventh of that month the governor writes to the Secretary of War, enclosing him the order, and reminding him that he had lately detached 1,100 men at the request of General Dearborn, but THAT SUCH OBJECTIONS AND INCONVENIENCES had arisen from that measure that it could not then be repeated, and that the militia called out on this occasion would be placed under the command of a major general of the militia. To this communication the letter from the Secretary of War of September 17, 1814, is an answer.

These facts present to view the question principally affecting the claim. Were the objections and inconveniences alluded to by the government of Massachusetts in the last-mentioned letter real or pretended? Did they arise from a disposition to enforce the opinions avowed two years before, or from causes altogether independent of these opinions, and for which that governor was not responsible?

If these difficulties were altogether imaginary, and the fruit of a determination to contravene the authority of the United States over the militia, it would seem to be just that the State should defray its own expenses; but if the constitutional objections formerly relied upon were at the time not only waived, but a sincere desire for co-operation with the government of the United States in the defence of the State was manifested by the adoption of the most effectual measures, and if the deviations from the established arrangements of the national government were both nearly formal and justifiable under the pressure of the emergency, the claim would be relieved from all objections which oppose the reference of it to the proper department for settlement upon equitable principles.

Various considerations and facts connected with the transactions of this period will be found conducive to a just decision on this question. And, in the first place, there seems to be no sufficient reason to infer that the executive government of Massachusetts, having, by its compliance with the requisition of July for 1,100 men, waived the objections formerly urged against placing the force under the command of the United States officers, after more than two years had been afforded for deliberation, should afterward, in the short space of sixty days, *revert to those objections*. Again, on the 17th and 18th of September, 1814, and after Governor Strong had written the foregoing letter to the Secretary of War of the 7th of that month, *another requisition*, for one thousand one hundred and sixty-two men, was made by Major General Dearborn and complied with by the governor, and the men placed at his disposal.

Besides these, the corps of two hundred and fifty men required by Major General Dearborn for the defence of York, and in aid of Commodore Hull, were detached under his orders.

Further, as a considerable portion of the force required was intended for the defence of the district of Maine, an officer was deputed by the governor, with instructions to make arrangements for placing the troops required under the officers of the United States, if the same could be done without exciting discontent and collisions among them, which would have been fatal to the service. For this purpose this officer made the most faithful exertion to reconcile the militia to this measure, and had so far succeeded as to have organized a corps of eleven hundred men to be placed under the command of General Chandler, the officer commanding in that quarter next in rank to General Dearborn, and would probably have completed a similar arrangement for the whole; but while proceeding towards the accomplishment of this object, that officer was ordered upon another service, and thereupon symptoms of discontent and jealousy were manifested by the officers and men, so entirely and violently adverse to the transfer of command from their own officers to those of the United States of subordinate grades, having few or no United

States troops under them, that it was judged inexpedient and dangerous to expose the service to the collisions which were menaced from these sources at a period of great peril and alarm, while the enemy were hovering on the coast.

It is proper also to remark that the militia of Massachusetts had been organized, agreeably to the laws of the United States, into companies of sixty-four privates each. When called into actual service General Dearborn conceived it to be his duty, under the orders he had received, to disregard this regulation and organize the companies anew by consolidating them into companies, at sometimes of ninety privates, and at other times into companies of one hundred privates, and into regiments of ten companies each, dismissing or refusing to pay the supernumerary officers thus occasioned. Thus, too, the militia were transferred from the command of officers of their own election, as provided for by the laws of Massachusetts, to the command of those whom they had not elected. It may easily be conceived that these changes in a system established by law had a tendency to create uneasiness among the troops, and to impair the harmony of action and *esprit du corps* of train bands which had been so long habituated to a different system of drill and tactics, also prescribed by the laws of the United States.

It may be remarked, further, that it appears to have been a point conceded on the part of the executive of Massachusetts when regular forces and militia are united, each having in command officers of equal grade, that the officer of the regular forces would be entitled to the command. But the claimants state that when the requisition in July, 1814, was complied with, the eleven hundred men then placed in the service of the United States were by General Dearborn placed in detachments of from one to two hundred each in the different forts and garrisons along the maritime frontier of Massachusetts; and that wherever they were so stationed an officer of the United States army of equal grade of that of each detachment, although there were few if any regular troops at that time in such garrison, was, nevertheless, assigned to it; thereby superseding the militia commandant in the command of each detachment. This statement your committee, from the circumstances of the times, and from evidence of a general nature before them, are induced to believe to have been substantially correct. And these are some of the more prominent among the reasons which operated in September following to render it hazardous to the service, if not impossible in fact, to subject the militia to the control of the officers of the United States.

It further appears that arrangements for defence were made in a spirit of perfectly apparent harmony; first, between the governor and General Cushing, and afterwards between General Dearborn and the committee of military defence of the State of Massachusetts; that this officer was consulted on all important occasions, and that his plans were adopted, or the proceedings of the committee were by him approved; that his son, a brigadier general in the Massachusetts militia, was placed in a command subject to the orders of his father, and by an understanding between him and the State executive, which gave the latter the effective command of the harbor of Boston; that a portion of those troops not actually placed under his command were held in readiness to be so placed at a moment's warning, in virtue of the same arrangement, and were at the same time stationed in the best possible position for effectual co-operation; that at the request of Commodore Bainbridge three thousand militia were held in readiness by General Welles for the defence of the United States navy yard and ships; and that the Secretary of the Navy approved of the preparations for the protection of the harbor and public property, expressed the most unequivocal approbation and satisfaction in the proofs of "zeal and alacrity" displayed on the occasion; that the people of Boston and the neighboring country turned out almost in mass to work upon the fortifications in aid of the officers and troops of the United States; and that the whole force of the State was upon the alert and in a state of preparation to engage in the defence of the country against invasion.

The objections which subsisted among the militia to being detached under the command of officers of the United States do not appear to have proceeded from hostility to those officers, nor to have been confined to any political party. They arose principally from the belief that a new organization, upon which the commanding officer insisted, would be exceedingly inconvenient, by separating officers from men who had been habituated to mutual confidence, by discharging some of the former as supernumeraries, and by depriving those who remained, in some instances, of their command and their rank.

Upon a deliberate examination of the facts and documents connected with the claim, the committee are led to conclude that the only colorable objection to its allowance is the omission of the governor of Massachusetts to place the militia in all instances under the actual and immediate command of General Dearborn. The governor, however, in retaining them under their own officers does not appear to have been influenced by the constitutional objections by which his measures were actuated at an earlier period and under different circumstances. Inconveniences and objections did exist, for which he was not responsible, but which he manifested a disposition to obviate by a literal compliance with the requisitions of the United States in some instances, and by substituting the best arrangements in his power, when attempts to enforce such a compliance would have been, in his belief, repugnant to sound discretion. As, therefore, the services of the militia were called for by the United States and faithfully performed, and the deviation from an exact conformity to the letter of the executive requisitions in all cases was attributable to causes which were incident to the novelty of the case, and against the recurrence of which provision may be made by law for the more perfect organization of the militia, they therefore report as their opinion that the accounting officer of the War Department be directed to audit and settle the claim of said State upon such terms and in such manner as may embrace the merits of said claim; and they ask leave to report a bill for that purpose.

JONATHAN MASON, *Chairman.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, June 22, 1812.*

Sir: I have received instructions from the President of the United States to call on your excellency for such part of the quota of the militia of Massachusetts, which was detached conformably to the act of Congress of April 10, 1812, as I may deem necessary for the defence of the sea-coast; and I now have the honor of requesting your excellency to order fourteen companies of artillery and twenty-seven companies of infantry into the service of the United States, for the defence of the posts and harbors in this State, and the harbor of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island. The companies are intended for the following posts and harbors in the following proportions: For Passamaquoddy, one company of artillery and four companies of infantry, to be commanded by a major. For Machias, one company of artillery. For Castine

one company of artillery and two companies of infantry, to be commanded by a major. For Damariscotta and Wiscasset, two companies of artillery. For Portland, two companies of artillery and three companies of infantry, to be commanded by a major. For Marblehead, Salem, Cape Ann, and Newburyport, two companies of artillery and two companies of infantry. For Boston, four companies of artillery and eight companies of infantry, with a lieutenant colonel and one major. For the defence of Rhode Island, eight companies of infantry, with a lieutenant colonel and one major. Having received official information that war has been declared by Congress against Great Britain, your excellency will perceive the expediency of giving facility to such measures of defence as the crisis demands; and as the defence of the sea-coast of New England is, by the general government, confided to my direction, I shall, with confidence, rely on all the aid and support that the respective governors of the New England States can afford, and in a special manner on that of the commander-in-chief of the important State of Massachusetts. And I shall at all times receive, with the greatest pleasure and readiness, any advice or information that your excellency may be pleased to communicate.

With respectful consideration, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

His Excellency CALEB STRONG.

H. DEARBORN.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, September 5, 1814.*

SIR: The movements and force of the enemy on our eastern coast appearing to require considerable additional defence or force, I have deemed it my duty to request his excellency the governor of this State, as well as the governor of New Hampshire, to order out, from the two States, five thousand two hundred infantry, and five hundred and fifty artillery. From this State the infantry amount to upwards of four thousand two hundred, and four hundred and fifty artillery, exclusive of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to be organized and to rendezvous as stated in the enclosed detail. To prevent any unnecessary delay, it will be desirable that some of the principal officers should be ordered to the respective rendezvous, as early as may be, to receive and organize the troops as they may arrive, in companies or detachments; it will be necessary that the infantry appear well armed and equipped, and with a suitable supply of ammunition, and that the artillery companies have their field pieces, with their tumbrils and ammunition complete.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient and humble servant,

Major General JOHN BROOKS.

H. DEARBORN.

To Major General Alfred Richardson, commanding the militia called out for the defence of the town of Portland.

The undersigned ask leave to represent that, by general order of the date of the twentieth day of September current, they are given to understand that a detachment of the militia, to the amount of eleven hundred artillery and infantry, is to be made, and placed under the command of Brigadier General Chandler, an officer of the United States, and in the service of the same.

Against this disposition of any part of the militia of this Commonwealth, the undersigned ask leave respectfully to remonstrate; and in doing this, they would request that the course of conduct which they consider it their duty to pursue may not be attributed to any motive dishonorable to the *soldier* or disreputable to the man. The promptness and alacrity with which they have assembled at this place, at the moment when danger was threatening their fellow-citizens of the metropolis, is an assurance that they are ready to defend their country from invasion, and have courage to preserve it unpolluted by any hostile foot. They therefore, in remonstrating against this arrangement, think they have a claim to be heard, and that the reasons which may be offered may be candidly weighed by the major general, and that an ultimate decision may not be made without mature deliberation and reflection.

And first, your remonstrants are opposed, in principle, to the arrangement, inasmuch as they consider it unconstitutional and subversive of the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States. But we believe that this command is to be exercised by the officers of the militia appointed by the States, and in this way only.

This construction the undersigned consider as sanctioned by the opinion of the supreme judicial court, delivered to his excellency the governor in August, A. D. 1812.

Having thus shown, in the opinion of your remonstrants, the constitutionality of the contemplated arrangements, the undersigned will be excused for pointing out some of the evils which may result from a different construction. General Chandler is himself a subordinate officer, and can make no pledge which he may not be compelled to violate, or violate obligations paramount to any which he may stipulate, with regard to the station of troops under his command. The undersigned, therefore, consider that, when once under the command of an United States officer, it will not be in the power of any officer in this Commonwealth to prevent their being marched to any post where the President may please to direct. They may be compelled to abandon the defence of those whom they volunteered to protect, and marched from their families to some place more assailable by the enemy, or deemed more important by the President of the United States. The probability that they will be strengthened by the desire manifested to have the militia at the control of the United States officers.

Again, it is a well-known fact that the officers of the United States hold the militia in the most sovereign contempt. They have no regard to their local habits or feelings. By a law of the United States, officers of the United States of the same grade take rank of the militia when incorporated with them. In this way the old and honorable militia officer is liable to be commanded by the stripling, for whom family influence or political motives may have procured a commission. Where have we pledged that the many incumbents of offices in the army of the United States, whom we see in our streets, without

men to command, may not be incorporated with us and our troops, and thus we be reduced to a cipher, and our men in effect given up to the caprice of those who have no sympathy with their situation? Can General Chandler give such a pledge? We think not. He himself may be bound by others orders, whatever may be his disposition.

We are not insensible that the proposed arrangement is intended to save expense to the Commonwealth. But we apprehend the United States are and will be bound by the national compact to pay the expense of our defence, whether the militia is put under the control of the United States officers or are commanded by their own.

If the United States have the injustice to refuse a claim so well founded, we can only say that the objects of the national compact are at an end.

But shall his excellency the governor give up his prerogatives and those of the Commonwealth because the United States are unjust? On principles of economy, then, we cannot agree that the proposed arrangement has any advantage above any other; and should the United States be so unreasonable as to refuse to let the militia defend those posts which are exclusively within their control unless the militia will be put under United States officers, and this, too, when it is acknowledged that the United States have no adequate force to defend those posts, we can only say, it is time they were surrendered into other hands.

The officers of the militia will not conceal the repugnance which they have to bring themselves and having their men exposed in posts from their weakness wholly inadequate to any effectual defence. For these and many other reasons which might be mentioned, the undersigned respectfully remonstrate against the arrangement proposed by general orders of the twentieth day of September, and to give Major General Richardson a clear understanding of the repugnance which they and the troops under their respective commands feel in submitting to be placed under the command of General Chandler or any other officer of the United States; at the same time pledging themselves to be ready for any danger or emergency, while they can be commanded by their own appropriate officers—the men of their choice.

Pelatah Smith, major.	Joseph Colly, lieutenant.	William Benjamin, ensign.
Stephen Blake, captain.	Elijah Hurton, lieutenant.	Domminicus Record, ensign.
Stephen Pratt, lieutenant.	Stephen Berry, captain.	Eben. Tessender, jr., lieutenant.
Ebenezer Rawson, major.	Aaron Ingalls, ensign.	Benjamin Woodman, ensign.
Philip Eastman, captain.	Eber Rice, lieutenant.	Daniel Hall, lieutenant.
Henry Frost, captain.	James Steel, major.	Richard Cook, ensign.
Samuel Robinson, captain.	I. B. Osgood, brigade major.	Asa Mansfield, captain.
Henry Farewell, captain.	Robert Andrew, jr., ensign.	John Smith, lieutenant.
Jonathan Bernis, captain.	John Kilborn, captain.	Samuel True, ensign.
James Charles, captain.	William Morrison, captain.	William Ingalls, lieutenant.

Five majors, ten captains, eight lieutenants, and seven ensigns; total, 30.

PORTLAND, *September 24, 1814.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 17, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: In conformity with your note of this date, the following sketch will show the number and grade of the officers for 1,000 infantry and 200 artillery, exclusive of a brigadier general, which I take for granted is to be the one I proposed.

Infantry.—2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 30 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 2 surgeons' mates, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 principal musicians, 50 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 20 musicians; total, 174.

Artillery.—1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, and 4 musicians; total, 39.

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

H. DEARBORN.

Major General Brooks, *Adjutant General.*

Extract from the United States militia law, passed May 8, 1792.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such numbers, in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That, if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments, each regiment of two battalions, each battalion of five companies, each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States as follows: To each division one major general and two aides-de-camp, with the rank of major; to each brigade one brigadier general, with one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of a major; to each regiment one lieutenant colonel commandant; and to each battalion one major; to each company one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fife or bugler; that there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one drum major, and one fife major."

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in their resolution of the 29th of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, except such deviations from the said rules as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment, or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of discipline."

MEDFORD, June 12, 1814.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date I have just received and laid before his excellency the commander-in-chief, and I have this moment been instructed by him to call out a company of militia to guard the approach to the navy yard by the way of Chelsea; Brigadier General Austin, of Charlestown, is charged with executing that order. The commander-in-chief is fully disposed to do everything in his power to aid you in defending the navy yard and the ships in the harbor which his authority by the Constitution warrants. I shall see you to-morrow, and make some further communications on the subject of defence.

I am, with sentiments of great respect and esteem, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

A true copy. Attest:

E. MATTOON, *Adjutant General.*

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 276.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SERVICES AND ACCOUNTS OF COLONEL WILLIAM DUANE, OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 23, 1824

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Colonel William Duane, reported:

That the claims of the petitioner may be divided into classes: 1. Claims for military works. 2. Claims suspended for want of sufficient regular vouchers and want of vouchers supposed to be lost.

The first claim comprehends a system of infantry and a system of cavalry discipline. The claim for the infantry does not appear to be sustained by such evidence as the committee deem necessary; and although the committee entertain no doubt as to the credibility of the memorialist and as to the essential service rendered his country by the publication of his military works, and although his declarations as to the infantry system, and the claim arising from it, are corroborated by some other circumstances, such as his having possession of the copperplates furnished by the War Department, the committee are apprehensive of the consequences which might arise from the admission of such evidence, and therefore they recommend the rejection of this item.

The claim for the cavalry system of discipline, prepared and published by the petitioner, is supported by evidence more definite and absolute, as will appear by the documents herein referred to and made a part of this report, consisting of the affidavit of the petitioner, the letters of Doctor Eustis, General Armstrong, General Parker, and similar documents; and it appears that the book was prepared and offered to the government as early as 1815, and that the same never having been taken off the hands of the petitioner, they were ultimately sacrificed at auction by him, from the necessity of the case, in 1820. One thousand copies seem to have been the number contemplated by the parties, from the best evidence the committee can obtain, and that the selling price per volume was \$3 75; the committee consider it but just to allow the petitioner at the rate of \$3. 75 for one thousand copies, deducting therefrom the amount of sales which he received for them.

In the second class of claims there is only one item which the committee can undertake to settle, the other suspended items amounting to upwards of \$3,000. It is believed that the authority to settle such claims, consistently with justice, is vested in the accounting officers of the proper department, and with them to leave it. The item alluded to consists of a sum of \$500 borrowed by the petitioner from General Bloomfield on the 27th March, 1813, and repaid on the 5th of April following. The whole transaction rests upon the statement of the account of the petitioner himself, where he gives himself debit and credit, producing a balance as to this item, and General Bloomfield never did raise any account against the government for the same; but no notice was taken of the transaction by him in presenting his accounts, yet the credit of \$500 was carried to his account as a credit upon the statement of the account of the petitioner himself, which ought to have been taken altogether, which would have left the transaction as if it had never taken place, for the statement or confession of a party must be taken together or not at all. A document is herewith published to show that the accounting officer expresses that a different course would have been pursued if all the facts had been known at the time. The estate of General Bloomfield is responsible for the \$500, and the petitioner has a right to the credit for the same amount. With this view of the subject the committee ask leave to report a bill, and to refer to documents marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, and request them to be published as a part of this report.

A.

The United States War Department to William Duane, Dr.

1810. To preparing and publishing, by directions from the Hon. William Eustis, Secretary of War, communicated through Colonel Whiting, acting adjutant general, the French system of cavalry, with considerable additions, commenced under Secretary Eustis and completed under Secretary Armstrong, 1,000 copies as agreed upon, at \$3 75 the copy, engravings included..... \$3, 750 00

Brought forward..... \$3, 750 00

Supra, Cr.

Dec. 17, 1810. By cash received of Secretary Eustis, for particular translations from German system and French for the said work, as per warrant No. 3082 to R. C. Weightman, of this date..... 100 00

3, 650 08

I certify and declare that the work above stated in account is the only cavalry work prepared or proposed by the War Department during the administrations of the Hon. William Eustis and General John Armstrong; that it was commenced by the direction of Secretary Eustis, and that the French copy was furnished by the Secretary in the first instance, and the copy of the plates from which the engravings were made was also furnished by Secretary Eustis; and that I was not at the time in the military service, nor under any obligation to prepare any military work for the public but for adequate compensation, and that such was the understanding and agreement between the War Department and myself.

WM. DUANE.

B.

William Duane, of the city of Philadelphia, deposeth and saith that during the several administrations of the United States War Department of General H. Dearborn, William Eustis, and General John Armstrong, he was directed and authorized to provide and publish various practical treatises on military discipline, for the use of the army and militia of the United States; that among which, in consequence of orders imparted to this deponent by Colonel John Whiting, acting adjutant general, and of several communications, in person and by letter, with Adjutant General Whiting and William Eustis, esquire, Secretary of War, this deponent was induced to undertake and provide a translation from the French cavalry system of 1804, from books furnished by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and that this deponent superadded thereto various useful matters appertaining to the duties of the cavalry not to be found in the French system, but specially intended and adapted to introduce important knowledge and uniformity of principles and knowledge in the public service of the United States; that upon the receipt of orders to print the work, there were presented to this deponent from the War Department two other translations of the French cavalry system, which had been likewise made by order of the department, by two officers of the United States army; and that it was intimated to this deponent that the treatise provided by this deponent was preferred to the other two, and that it was submitted to the entire discretion and judgment of this deponent to adopt any part of either of the other two translations, should he deem it suitable, and to render the work complete; that upon the formation of an agreement for the execution of this work, the principle of charge was determined in this manner: Colonel Whiting having asked this deponent at what price such a work would be sold in London, this deponent answered, that such a work, plates included, would not be sold at less than eight or ten dollars; but that here it might be executed at about half that sum for an edition of one thousand copies, and a less sum if the edition were to be double that number; and that upon forming an estimate of the cost of paper, letter-press, and copperplate printing, engraving, and binding in boards, this deponent stated to Colonel Whiting that he would undertake to provide one thousand copies at three dollars and three quarters per volume, and was thereupon directed to execute the work; and that he did thereupon place the engravings in proper hands for execution, and caused to be executed and printed the engravings, at a very heavy expense, and had made considerable progress in the letter-press printing, when General John Armstrong succeeded to the War Department, to whom this deponent made report of the actual state of the work, and was by him directed to proceed to its completion, subject to certain alterations, which were made according to his orders, and that it was so completed; but that owing to causes not pertinent to this deposition, the work was not taken off the hands of this deponent, nor was he ever paid more than \$100 on account of the said work; and that in consequence of the work being left on his hands and the return of peace, and of other causes, the demand for this and other military works ceased; and this deponent having been unable to obtain remuneration, was under the necessity of disposing of the work, at sundry times, by auction, in the best manner that he was able; but that the prices obtained amounted to a great sacrifice, being short of the prime cost of the paper and of the cost of the engraving, expended on the work by this deponent; and further this deponent saith not.

WM. DUANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 6, 1822.

Personally appeared before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, William Duane, and made oath that the facts stated in the above affidavit are substantially true. Given under my hand and seal the day and year above.

C. WHARTON.

C.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1819.

SIR: At the close of the war I presented to the Acting Secretary, (James Monroe, esq.,) four several accounts for services rendered under orders and engagements of the government. One only of those accounts was paid; a second was retained, duly certified by the accountant of the department, and remains unpaid; the other two accounts were deferred, the Acting Secretary informing me personally that the funds of the department were too low to admit of it. In the subsequent fluctuations and changes of the

heads of the department, my applications were unheeded, owing, as I apprehended, to causes foreign from the public concerns, and my property has been ever since retained. The pressure of general distress compels me to make one more effort; and all I seek is the simple reimbursement of my expenditures made in perfect reliance on the good faith of the government, and in doing which I rendered many services for which I claim no reward.

That there should be no obstacle through deficiency of information, I shall narrate, as concisely as practicable, the origin and the nature of my claims. Long before the war I was consulted, among others, on the state of the discipline of the military force. The then commander-in-chief, and the late General (then Colonel) Pike, were consulted, and recommended the introduction and adoption of the French infantry system. There was no translation, at that period, in the English language, and I was encouraged to provide one, which I did, and submitted it to the War department. The affair of the Chesapeake being apparently settled by negotiation, the apprehension of war subsided, and the publication of the infantry system was suspended. The Secretary of War suggested to me that, beside the consideration of expense, it would be preferable to provide an elementary book, of the size and price of the tract of Steuben, which, by being within the purchase of every man, would operate at the same time as an antidote to the inveterate prejudices which prevailed, and at the same time lay the foundation for the modern improvements in military discipline. Upon this intimation I prepared the *Hand Book* for infantry, which was approved, and which, in fact, laid the foundation of that discipline which (though attempts were made to deprive me of the credit of it) has superseded ancient errors, and now prevails throughout the Union, however modified or varied, to conceal the source from whence the instruction was derived. For this book I was to be remunerated by the purchase of a given number of copies; and this was the bill for which I received payment, after delivering the books, on the order of the acting Secretary (Monroe.)

Besides these works, I prepared, at the desire of the War Department, a *Hand Book* for riflemen; this book was, also, the basis of all the discipline in those corps; and the President was pleased, upon its publication, to appoint me a lieutenant colonel in the first rifle regiment. My acceptance was a sacrifice on my part, but, content with the honor, I never sought any other remuneration, nor do I now, for this work.

Seeing, by my intercourse in the army, the utter want of information among the officers, not only on the common history but the duties of officers, I suggested, by a special memoir to the War Department, the necessity of providing a general and uniform system for every corps of the army, the organization of the staff, and of the topographical department; the functions of the two latter were then unknown but by vague report. Their importance was not yet understood, and I undertook, upon a promise of indemnification against loss, to provide a portable work, which should serve as a guide for the officer of every arm, and give correct ideas on the various details of duty. In three months I prepared and published the *Military Library*, in two volumes; and to this work the army, and many of our generals, owe all the knowledge which they possessed, for there was no book of the kind in the English language. The utility of this work procured it a rapid demand, and, as I suffered no loss, I was content with the good which had been rendered, and sought no compensation from the government, nor do I now, for this work.

To prepare these works I was under the necessity of providing myself with more than two hundred volumes, principally French, and in the progress of the other works I undertook, with the promise of indemnity, to prepare a Military Dictionary; which I accomplished at the expense of \$4,000, independent of labor.

I shall take the liberty of enclosing some memoirs, presented at various times to the department, of which were printed only a few copies, to be placed in the hands of intelligent men; besides several others which were never printed. A reference to the military institutions of the times will shew the resemblance of features.

The last works were the completion of the infantry system, in conformity with the original design of a consonant and uniform military system, and the cavalry system. For the infantry system the department furnished me with the copper-plates. But it has remained on my hands to this hour, and exhibits the evidence of that injustice which is so frequently, in republics, the result of envy and jealousy of men who display any unusual activity, or render difficult services.

The cavalry system originated in the same way: the Secretary of War (Dr. Eustis) sent to me at Philadelphia, to consult me on the best system for the United States service. I recommended that which I deemed best, the new French system; and a copy of it was sent to me from the department, with a request to provide a translation, which was soon done. In about three months after my copy had been in the War Department it was returned to me, with the flattering information that it was preferred to two other translations, made contemporaneously, by two other officers in the army, and requesting me to publish my version; and should I find anything in either of the other translations to consult my own judgment in the adoption. The engravings were placed in the hands of six different engravers; and the text was about half printed when General Armstrong entered the department. I immediately apprised him of the service I was engaged in, which he approved, but directed me to omit the latter part of the work, which contained the evolutions of large squadrons of cavalry; although the plates were all ready, I obeyed, and finished the work; which remains also on my hands to this moment.

This is the history of my literary services for the War Department; my claim does not extend beyond the indemnity for the two last books, the complete *infantry* and *cavalry* systems, of which I prepared 1,000 copies of each, and seek no more than to be paid for those works, and to give the books for their value; and such a number of the Dictionary as equity and justice entitle me to expect.

In addressing you in your present station I do not think it proper to say anything of the movements which were made to injure me after rendering such essential service, and to do which there was not then one man in the country who united the necessary qualifications with the habits of composition that were indispensable.

I shall enclose an account in form, and shall look to the good faith of the government for the payment. I think it fit to state that I was deterred from presenting other claims by the indifference which I had experienced in relation to these.

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

WM. DUANE.

J. C. CALHOUN, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

D.

ROXBURY, July 8, 1820.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 30th of June, I recollect the request or engagement with Colonel Duane to cause to be translated from the French a system of cavalry exercise, and I also recollect signing a warrant for one or two hundred dollars as a compensation therefor. Whether this was a full compensation I am not certain; my impression is that it was, but at this distance of time I cannot decide with certainty. The issuing of the warrant, which must be on record, by designating the time may, by a recurrence to the books in the office, open information on the subject. I do not believe there was a written contract; my impression is that on a verbal statement from Colonel Duane of the expense of the translation, which appeared reasonable, he was verbally authorized to procure it. I also recollect delivering to Colonel Duane two volumes of French cavalry exercise, loaned to me by Colonel Fenwick, whether prior or subsequent to the translation before mentioned I am not certain. The return of the two volumes, with the translation, mentioned in my letter of December 13, 1810, must, I think, have been the return of two volumes from Captain Walbach and not those from Colonel Fenwick. By General Parker I have been requested to state whether I recollect authorizing the late Colonel Whiting, then acting adjutant general, to have prepared and published in Philadelphia a system of cavalry exercise. To this I answered that I did not recollect giving an order or instruction to that effect, although such may have been actually the case. It is, however, just to add that if Colonel Whiting entered into an engagement for that purpose, I should have been perfectly satisfied that he had acted on proper authority, and from his well known character should have felt myself in duty bound to fulfil his engagement.

There is a circumstance relative to the claims in question which appeared to me necessary to a just decision and which you will pardon me for mentioning, that is—to ascertain, as far as may be practicable, what part of the works or books charged to the department have been delivered to the department, or to the army, and whether any, and if any, what part, has been sold on account of the publisher. This suggestion I request may be considered confidential.

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

W. EUSTIS.

HON. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

E.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1822.

I am now satisfied that Colonel Duane was authorized and requested by me, in the year 1810, to translate a system of cavalry exercise from a French treatise, with plates, for the use of the army and militia, and that it was my intention to have the work published on account of the United States.

W. EUSTIS.

F.

Extract of a letter from General J. Armstrong to the adjutant and inspector general, dated Red Hook, January 27, 1820.

"I received your letter of the 25th instant, in relation to Colonel Duane's claim. I believe the basis of the claim to be good; that is, I well remember that when I took the direction of the War Department I understood that he (Duane) was engaged in translating or preparing for the press the French system of cavalry exercise, &c., at the request or under the direction of my predecessor, and I also recollect that, so believing, I urged him to finish it, with the exception of the evolutions prescribed for large bodies of cavalry, which I did not think useful or necessary to our petty establishment of a single regiment"

G.

Having been called on by Colonel William Duane, in January, 1820, for a certificate in relation to his preparing and publishing a translation of the French System of Cavalry Exercise, &c., by order of the War Department, when I was chief clerk in that department, I referred him to the records, and to Mr. Eustis and Mr. Armstrong, under whom the work was commenced and finished. I, however, wrote to both those gentlemen. I believe the first answered me that he had no very distinct recollections on the subject. (On examining my files I find I cannot refer to his letter.) I enclosed the following extract of General Armstrong's letter to Colonel Duane, in hopes he might have his accounts settled without further reference to me, viz:

Extract of a letter from General J. Armstrong, late Secretary of War, to the adjutant and inspector general, dated Red Hook, January 27, 1820.

"DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 20th instant in relation to Colonel Duane's claims. I believe the basis of the claim to be good; that is, I well remember that when I took the direction of the War Department I understood that he (Duane) was engaged in translating and preparing for the press the

French System of Cavalry Exercise, &c., at the request, or under the direction, of my predecessor; and also recollect that, so believing, I urged him to finish it, with the exception of the evolutions prescribed for large bodies of cavalry, which I did not think useful or necessary to our petty establishment of a single regiment."

Being now again called on by Colonel Duane I feel it to be a duty to state that, among the other arrangements preparatory to the most efficient prosecution of the late war, a system of cavalry exercise was deemed important, and several officers were required by the War Department to give their attention to that subject. Their partial reports and translations were transmitted to Colonel Duane, who did not then belong to the army, for his revisal and publication, in the fall or winter of 1812-'13. The uncertainty, in my mind, under which of the secretaries this arrangement was made, induced me to write to both to enable me to answer more satisfactorily, in case I should be again called on.

General Armstrong's statement convinces me that the work was commenced before he took the direction of the War Department; and I can only account for the expense not being paid by the recollection that the fondness for change of everything relating to the service, at that time, having made the book *unfashionable* before it was introduced into the army. It is proper further to state that I believe the copper plates* for the engravings were furnished by the War Department, and should, in my opinion, be taken into consideration in adjusting the claim of Colonel Duane.

D. PARKER.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1822.

H.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1822.

DEAR SIR: I have conversed with Dr. Eustis. He cannot recollect the number of copies which was ordered of the cavalry system which Colonel Duane was directed to print, &c., by your predecessors. Doctor Eustis thinks one thousand copies are not an unreasonable number to suppose was ordered, as he had a view to the militia as well as to the regular army. I presume the affidavit of Colonel Duane will be sufficient, with the corroborating proof.

Your obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office*, May 14, 1822.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant. In relation to the sum of \$500, charged to your account by the late accountant, in January, 1814, I cannot take the same view that you do of it. Your acknowledgment of that sum having been received by you from General Bloomfield, in your account current of moneys received and expended, was considered tantamount to a receipt, and you were charged and that officer credited, and his accounts settled accordingly. A credit could not be given to you for the same amount chargeable to him, though included in the same statement, unless you produced his receipt, or a like acknowledgment had been made in his account; neither of which was the fact. His not having charged you with the money could not be considered conclusive that he was not entitled to a credit. In another case, where the amount was much larger, say \$3,000, that sum was passed to your credit, on the acknowledgment, in his account current, of the late Colonel Gibson as having been received from you, when you had neither rendered his receipt therefor or charged the amount in any statement rendered to this office. I do not hesitate, however, to state that if the transaction of the \$500, with all its present lights, had been before the accountant, the debit would, doubtless, have been suspended until explanation could have been had to the satisfaction of both parties. You must be sensible that, without an acknowledgment now from General Bloomfield, I should not be authorized to admit the amount to your credit by charging the amount to his account.

As you are doubtful of the accuracy of the statement of your accounts, and it is the object of the department to afford every information in elucidation of the official statement, I will cause a particular statement of every item of debit and credit which has been passed to be furnished to you, by comparing of which with your own statements you may be enabled to satisfy yourself of their correctness.

I return, as you request, the rejected vouchers last rendered by you, with a statement of the causes of their disallowance, and accounting for the difference between the balance you acknowledge and that stated in the official statement as passed by the Comptroller. The memorandum which accompanied these documents is considered in the light of a statement, the original of which, therefore, is filed with your account. I send you, however, a copy, which, I presume, will answer your purposes.

Respectfully, &c.,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

WILLIAM DUANE, Esq., *Late Colonel United States Army, Washington City.*

* The copper-plates furnished by the War Department were those of the infantry system, as was explained in my letter to the War Department of February 22, 1819; and my account and letter of August 27, 1819.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 277.

[1st Session.]

RELATIVE TO A SITE FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 16, 1824.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of War, containing the information requested by a resolution of the House, dated the 25th ultimo, showing the reason why the engineers appointed to examine the most suitable site for a national armory on the western waters have not made their report.

JAMES MONROE.

APRIL 16, 1824.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April 10, 1824.*

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 25th ultimo, requesting the President of the United States "to lay before the House, as soon as convenient, any information he may have in his possession, showing the reason why the engineers appointed 'to examine the most suitable site for a national armory on the western waters' have not made their report," has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Ordnance Department, which contains the information required.

J. C. CALHOUN.

The PRESIDENT of the *United States.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, *April 10, 1824.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I transmitted a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 25th ultimo, to the commissioners appointed to examine suitable sites for an armory on the western waters; and have the honor to communicate, herewith, their report, in answer to said resolution.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO BOMFORD, *Lieutenant Colonel, on Ordnance duty.*Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*PITTSBURG, *Pennsylvania, April 3, 1824*

SIR: I have this day received your letter of the 29th March, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President of the United States "to lay before the House any information he may have in his possession, showing the reason why the engineers appointed to examine the most suitable site for a national armory on the western waters have not made their report."

I can only state, in answer, that the magnitude of the task has been beyond our ability to accomplish within the limits of the time prescribed.

In conformity with our instructions, and the requisitions of the act under which we were appointed, we commenced our operations at the earliest day in our power, and were diligently employed in making examination, from the Muscle Shoals of the river Tennessee to the Ohio Pife Falls of the Youghiogony, until late in December last. The returns of the surveyors were delayed from various causes, and were not all received until March. We have been since unremittingly engaged in arranging their details, and making such calculations and estimates as are, in our opinion, essential to a correct understanding of the peculiar and relative advantages of some of the proposed sites; which either possess, or are supposed to possess, the most prominent claims to preference.

I am unable to state, with any degree of precision, the time it will yet require to complete the report. I have hardly any hopes of seeing it finished before the end of the present month; and we can only pledge ourselves for the continuance of the same assiduity and effort with which we have heretofore labored in the performance of the duty confided to us.

I have the honor, &c.,

W. M'REE.

Colonel GEORGE BOMFORD, *Commanding Ordnance Department.*

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 278.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIM OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED BY THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 3, 1824.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States "on the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that State during the late war with Great Britain," report :

That, in considering the subject submitted to their investigation, they have been fully impressed with its intrinsic importance, and its association with events which were once the occasion of much sensibility and excitement. They trust, however, that they have approached the discussion devoid of all prejudice, with an honest desire in doing justice to sustain those great principles of concord and power which are essential to the durability of this Union.

Your committee deem it entirely unnecessary that they should recite all the circumstances comprising a history of this claim, as they are generally known to the nation, and are to be found in an authentic shape in the documents accompanying the President's message. To this source your committee would ask a special reference.

It will be sufficient for present purposes to premise that a large portion of the claim of Massachusetts does not appear to be affected by those constitutional difficulties which have so long, in the consideration of the Executive of the United States, operated as an impediment to its adjustment.

Your committee are unanimously of opinion that the services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts, which may be considered beyond all exception, and as entitled to remuneration, are comprised in a class of cases, in which, by the spontaneous impulse of the militia, with or without the sanction of the executive of that State, or with or without a requisition on the part of the officer of the United States commanding the department, they assembled, either for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion. It is, in fact, on this principle, and this principle only, that the claims for militia services of the various States have been audited and allowed at the Department of War. Services of this description, patriotically performed, ought not to be prejudiced by a pre-existing difference of opinion between the executive of Massachusetts and the commanding officer of the United States forces as to an abstract construction of the Constitution, when such a difference of opinion appears to have had no sort of effect on the extent and character of the services afforded. But, on the other hand, your committee are equally unanimous in declaring that, in all cases where the acts of the executive of Massachusetts gave a direction to the services of the militia of that State, in opposition to the views of the general government, the claim for such services is altogether inadmissible, for these the government of Massachusetts may be considered to have incurred an ulterior and exclusive responsibility to her own people.

Your committee waive the discussion of the question, how far the renunciation, on the part of the executive and legislature of the State of Massachusetts, of the constitutional principles on which the then governor of that State acted in the early stages of the war, is necessary to the allowance of any portion of the claims of the State, for the services in question. These claims, when first presented for adjustment, (immediately after the late war,) were considered rather in the mass, than in reference to the particular items of which they are composed. In fact, at that early period, the principles on which the claims for militia services ought to be audited and allowed were but imperfectly fixed. The subsequent presentation and examination of the claims of the several States for such services have shed much light on this subject, and have afforded many advantages at the present moment in examining those of Massachusetts. Distinctions, important to the elucidation of principles, and to the ascertainment of justice have been taken and sustained, which might naturally have been overlooked at the commencement of the discussion.

Your committee, however, cannot abstain from indulging in one remark, that if the fact of the government of Massachusetts having declined, for some years subsequent to the late war, to renounce the unconstitutional doctrines of her then executive, as developed in the opinions of the judges of her supreme judicial court, can be supposed ever to have borne upon that portion of the claim which the committee have recommended for payment, the recent disavowal of her present executive and legislature furnishes at least a belief that all danger of a future collision between the general government and the States, in reference to the authority of the former over the militia of the latter, has been permanently removed. In this light the committee cannot but regard the renunciation as honorable to the chief magistrate and legislature of Massachusetts, and as highly useful in fixing the true interpretation of the Constitution on an interesting and important point. This disavowal, in consonance, as it is affirmed, with the sentiment of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, is indeed a reiteration of the language which was expressed by the senate of that State, as early as October, 1812, at the moment when the unfortunate irritation between the national and State functionaries was most exasperated, and when remuneration for these services formed neither a subject of calculation or desire.

Your committee, in conclusion, recommend that in all cases where the militia of the State of Massachusetts were called out, in conformity with the desire of an officer of the general government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the State for such militia services be allowed, under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims; provided the number of troops so called out were not in undue proportion to the exigency.

Your committee likewise recommend that the claims of Massachusetts for militia services, not comprehended in the above description of cases, be disallowed. And in conformity with the foregoing principles ask leave to report a bill.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 279.

[1st Session.]

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY BREVETTED, AND COMPENSATION ON ACCOUNT OF SUCH RANK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 11, 1824.

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of War, containing the information called for by the resolution of March 10, requesting the names of all the officers of the army who have been brevetted, stating their lineal rank and brevet rank, when brevetted, and the amount of money paid to each, and when paid; which report, with the accompanying documents, contain the information desired.

JAMES MONROE.

MAY 12, 1824.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 10, 1824.

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th of March last, requesting the President of the United States "to lay before this House the names of all the officers of the army who have been brevetted, stating their lineal rank and brevet rank, when brevetted, and the amount of money paid to each on account of his brevet rank, and when paid," has the honor to transmit herewith a report of the adjutant general, marked A, and statements of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, marked B and C, which contain the information required.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

The President of the United States.

A.

List of brevet officers in the army of the United States.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Date.
ARMY.			
Edmund P. Gaines.....	Brigadier general.....	Major general.....	August 15, 1814.
Winfield Scott.....	do.....	do.....	July 25, 1814.
Alexander Macomb.....	Chief engineer.....	Brigadier general.....	January 24, 1814.
		Major general.....	September 11, 1814.
Hugh Brady.....	Colonel.....	Brigadier general.....	July 6, 1822.
Henry Atkinson.....	do.....	do.....	May 13, 1820.
John R. Fenwick.....	do.....	Colonel.....	March 18, 1813.
William Lindsay.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	do.....	March 12, 1823.
William Macrea.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	July 10, 1812.
George Bomford.....	do.....	do.....	December 22, 1814.
Henry Leavenworth.....	do.....	Colonel.....	July 25, 1814.
John McNeal, jr.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
William Lawrence.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	September 15, 1814.
George M. Brooke.....	do.....	Colonel.....	September 17, 1814.
Abraham Eustis.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	September 10, 1813.
Jacob Hindman.....	Major.....	Colonel.....	May 17, 1815.
James Bankhead.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	August 15, 1825.
Richard Whartenby.....	do.....	Major.....	May 1, 1814.
Enos Cutler.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John B. Walbach.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	May 1, 1815.
Daniel Baker.....	do.....	Major.....	August 9, 1812.
Josiah H. Vose.....	do.....	do.....	August 4, 1814.
William Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1818.
William Bradford.....	do.....	do.....	August 20, 1814.
Enoch Humphreys.....	Captain.....	do.....	December 28, 1814.
J. B. Crane.....	do.....	do.....	November 13, 1813.
Roger Jones.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	September 17, 1814.
Alexander S. Brooks.....	do.....	Major.....	September 11, 1814.
John A. Burd.....	do.....	do.....	October 31, 1814.
Saunders Donoho.....	do.....	do.....	July 6, 1822.
David E. Twiggs.....	do.....	do.....	September 21, 1814.
Thomas Stockton.....	do.....	do.....	April 15, 1814.
William Davenport.....	do.....	do.....	September 28, 1822.
William Whistler.....	do.....	do.....	December 31, 1822.
William Gates.....	do.....	do.....	March 3, 1823.
Alexander C. W. Fanning.....	do.....	do.....	August 15, 1814.
William S. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Sullivan Burbank.....	do.....	do.....	July 25, 1814.
Step. W. Kearney.....	do.....	do.....	April 1, 1823.

A.—List of brevet officers in the army of the United States—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Date.
Isaac Roach, jr.	Captain	Major	April 13, 1823.
J. F. Heileman	do	do	May 5, 1823.
George Bender	do	do	May 13, 1823.
John Bliss	do	do	Do.
James H. Hook	do	do	May 20, 1823.
Morril Marston	do	do	August 15, 1814.
John Jones	do	do	July 29, 1823.
James Dalliba	do	do	February 9, 1815.
George Tallcott	do	do	August 5, 1823.
Sylv. Churchill	do	do	August 15, 1823.
Benjamin Watson	do	do	July 25, 1814.
Daniel Ketchum	do	do	Do.
Charles Larrabee	do	do	August 9, 1812.
Benjamin K. Pierce	do	do	October 1, 1823.
Henry K. Craig	do	do	December 23 1823.
William J. Worth	do	do	July 25, 1814.
Newman S. Clark	do	Captain	Do.
Charles J. Nourse	do	do	August 15, 1813.
Henry Whiting	do	do	March 17, 1814.
E. Boardman	do	do	August 1, 1813.
William Browning	do	do	October 31, 1814.
Thomas J. Beall	do	do	March 17, 1814.
Richard A. Zantzinger	do	do	August 15, 1814.
John Mountford	do	do	September 11, 1814.
Joseph S. Nelson	do	do	April 30, 1813.
Samuel Spotts	do	do	January 8, 1815.
David T. Welsh	do	do	June 20, 1814.
N. Baden	First lieutenant	do	August 6, 1823.
Robert A. McCabe	do	First lieutenant	May 1, 1814.
Richard Bache	do	do	April 17, 1813.
Joseph P. Taylor	do	do	July 15, 1814.
R. M. Kirby	do	Captain	September 17, 1814.
Sac. Schmuck	do	First lieutenant	July 25, 1814.
John S. Abeel	do	do	October 1, 1814.
Joshua B. Brant	do	do	September 17, 1814.
Frederick Searle	None	Second lieutenant	July 1, 1823.
Richard De Treville	do	do	Do.
Andrew Kinnard	do	do	Do.
John Farley	do	do	Do.
William T. Washington	do	do	August 19, 1823.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.			
Joseph G. Totten	Major	Lieutenant colonel	September 11, 1814.
Sylv. Thayer	Captain	Major	February 20, 1815.
		Lieutenant colonel	March 3, 1823.
R. E. De Russey	do	do	September 11, 1814.
Stephen Tuttle	Second lieutenant	do	July 1, 1820.
Alfred Mordecai	None	Second lieutenant	July 1, 1823.

NOTE.—The officers on the above list, whose lineal and brevet rank is of the same grade, hold brevet commissions of a prior date to that of their lineal or regimental rank.

CHS. J. NOURSE, *Acting Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 13, 1824.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, May 8, 1824.*

SIR: I herewith transmit a statement exhibiting the names of all the officers of the army who have been brevetted, showing their lineal and brevet rank, when brevetted, the amount of money paid to each on account of his brevet rank, and when paid; furnished in obedience to a resolution of Congress of the 10th of March, 1824, as far as can be ascertained from the accounts on file in this office.

It may be proper to state that, as there has been no specific appropriation for the brevet pay of officers, the only way the information required could be obtained was by examining the abstracts and vouchers of all the accounts of paymasters that have been settled in this office, and that of the late accountant of the War Department, since the 8th of May, 1816.

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

WILLIAM LEE.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, April 19, 1824.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you herewith a statement of payments and allowances to the officers of the army who have been brevetted, on account of their brevet rank; showing the amount paid or allowed to each, and when paid, as far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts and vouchers in this office; furnished in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 10, 1824, and your letter of the 12th ultimo.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

B.

Statement exhibiting the names of all the officers of the army who have been brevetted, showing their lineal and brevet rank, when brevetted, the amount of money paid to each on account of his brevet rank, and when paid, furnished in obedience to a resolution of Congress of March 10, 1824, as far as can be ascertained from the accounts on file in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	When brevetted.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	Total amount.
Edmund P. Gaines.....	Brigadier general...	Major general.....	Aug. 15, 1814	\$824 10		\$671 20	\$1,123 60	\$1,439 54	\$1,591 20	\$1,590 00	\$1,590 00	\$1,590 00	\$10,419 64
Winfield Scott.....	do.....	do.....	July 25, 1814	1,150 20	\$1,691 41	672 70	327 00	206 47	1,948 80	1,897 00	1,921 00	1,760 94	11,575 52
Alexander Macomb.....	Chief engineer.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1814	620 20	341 20	1,288 60	452 53			823 38	1,483 00	1,483 00	6,491 91
Hugh Brady.....	Colonel.....	Brigadier general...	July 6, 1822										
Henry Atkinson.....	do.....	do.....	May 13, 1820							1,043 71	550 50	220 40	1,814 61
John R. Fenwick.....	do.....	Colonel.....	Mar. 18, 1813						245 00	42 20	89 47		376 67
William Lindsay.....	Lieutenant colonel.	do.....	Mar. 12, 1823										
William Macrea.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	July 10, 1812			47 30							47 30
George Bomford.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 22, 1814										
Henry Leavenworth.....	do.....	Colonel.....	July 25, 1814		165 47		93 70	152 80	64 22		474 20	386 60	1,341 99
John McNeal, jr.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	98 40	406 50	629 30	166 90						1,301 10
William Lawrence.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Sept. 15, 1814		44 40								44 40
George M. Brooke.....	do.....	Colonel.....	Sept. 17, 1814	24 13	39 40		57 22	151 60	189 00	298 60		72 30	832 25
Abraham Eustis.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Sept. 10, 1813	328 90	129 00	177 20	307 60	243 60	44 40	200 34			1,431 04
Jacob Hindman.....	Major.....	Colonel.....	May 17, 1815		267 20	232 30	271 20		88 20		317 43	186 00	1,362 33
James Bankhead.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Aug. 15, 1823										
Richard Whartenby.....	do.....	Major.....	May 1, 1814		294 93	66 80							361 73
Enos Cutler.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	65 54	75 54								141 08
John B. Walbach.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	May 1, 1815		327 35	689 00	310 65	174 60	116 99	146 00	127 60		1,892 19
Daniel Baker.....	do.....	Major.....	Aug. 9, 1812				340 80	301 10					641 90
Josiah H. Vose.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1814	92 91		80 70	333 12	28 50		376 10			911 33
William Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1818										
William Bradford.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 20, 1814		64 20	64 00	118 80						247 00
Enoch Humphreys.....	Captain.....	do.....	Dec. 28, 1814		216 33	123 15	214 26	37 17					590 91
J. B. Crane.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1813		151 36	579 96	114 83	194 40	289 21				1,329 76
Roger Jones.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Sept. 17, 1814		576 05	753 05	431 35						1,760 45
R. S. Brooks.....	do.....	Major.....	Sept. 11, 1814			112 62	548 85	536 40	178 24				1,376 11
John A. Burd.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1814				138 90	192 70			45 01		376 61
Saunders Donoho.....	do.....	do.....	July 6, 1822									78 83	78 83
David E. Twigg.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	126 40		376 57	200 35		230 14				933 46
Thomas Stockton.....	do.....	do.....	April 15, 1814	26 20	72 33		163 87	148 68					411 08
Wm. Davenport.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 28, 1822									87 41	87 41
Wm. Whistler.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1822										
William Gates.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1823										
A. C. W. Fanning.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1814		52 76	620 00		638 35	638 35				1,949 46
Wm. S. Foster.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	92 48			169 35		190 65	378 24	31 15	130 52	992 39
Sullivan Burbank.....	do.....	do.....	July 25, 1814		238 96								238 96
Stephen W. Kearny.....	do.....	do.....	April 1, 1823										
Isaac Roach, jr.....	do.....	do.....	April 13, 1823										

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J. F. Heileman	do	do	May 5, 1823																
George Bender	do	do	May 13, 1823																
John Bliss	do	do	do																
James H. Hook	do	do	May 20, 1823																
Morril Marston	do	do	Aug. 15, 1814			32 20	155 59												187 79
John Jones	do	do	July 29, 1823																
James Dalliba	do	do	Feb. 9, 1815			218 00													218 00
George Talcott	do	do	Aug. 5, 1823																
S. Churchill	do	do	Aug. 15, 1823																
Benjamin Watson	do	do	July 25, 1814																
Daniel Ketchum	do	do	do				1 04			26 00									27 04
Charles Larrabee	do	do	Aug. 9, 1812																
B. K. Pierce	do	do	Oct. 1, 1823																
Henry K. Craig	do	do	Dec. 23, 1823																
Wm. I. Worth	do	do	July 25, 1814			22 10				361 92	675 06	596 80	597 48	2,253 36					
N. S. Clarke	do	Captain	do																
Charles J. Nourse	do	do	Aug. 15, 1813																
Henry Whiting	do	do	Mar. 17, 1814																
E. Boardman	do	do	Aug. 1, 1813			135 00													135 00
Wm. Browning	do	do	Oct. 31, 1814		40 00		10 00												50 00
Thomas I. Beall	do	do	Mar. 17, 1814			70 00	58 25												148 06
R. A. Zantzing	do	do	Aug. 15, 1814							6 45									6 45
John Mountford	do	do	Sept. 11, 1814																
Joseph S. Nelson	do	do	April 30, 1813				227 30												227 30
Samuel Spotts	do	do	Jan. 8, 1815		48 00			20 00			15 00								83 00
David T. Welch	do	do	June 20, 1814		57 11														57 11
N. Baden	First lieutenant	do	Aug. 6, 1823																
R. A. McCabe	do	First lieutenant	May 1, 1814																
R. Bache	do	do	April 17, 1813																
Joseph P. Taylor	do	do	July 15, 1814																
R. M. Kirby	do	Captain	Sept. 17, 1814								11 77	54 07	62 40	128 24					
Jacob Schmuck	do	First lieutenant	July 25, 1814																
J. S. Abel	do	do	Oct. 1, 1814																
Joshua B. Brant	do	do	Sept. 17, 1814																
Frederick Searle	do	Second lieutenant	July 1, 1823																
R. De Treville	do	do	do																
Andrew Kinnard	do	do	do																
John Farley	do	do	do																
Wm. T. Washington	do	do	Aug. 19, 1823																
Joseph G. Totten	Major of engineers	Lt. col. engineers	Sept. 11, 1814	344 00	246 00	250 60	208 40	129 20	193 20	193 00	160 60	160 80	1,885 80						
Sylvester Thayer	Captain	Major	Feb. 20, '15, lt. cl. Mar. 3, '23.			140 20	189 61	262 20	446 12	723 12	610 00	932 58	3,303 83						
R. E. De Russey	do	Captain	Sept. 11, 1814	243 67									243 67						
Stephen Tuttle	2d lieutenant	Second lt. engineers	July 1, 1820				132 30						132 30						
Alfred Mordecai	do	Second lieutenant	July 1, 1823																
				4,077 13	5,710 50	8,143 10	6,623 08	4,837 31	6,841 64	8,413 52	8,053 83	7,749 26	60,446 37						

Statement of payments and allowances to the officers of the army who have been brevetted on account of their brevet rank, showing the amount paid or allowed to each, and when paid, as far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts and vouchers in the office of the Third Auditor, furnished in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of March 10, 1824.

Date.	Names of officers who have been brevetted.	Amount.	Total.
1817-----	E. P. Gaines, brigadier general, brevetted August 15, 1814 : Forage issued from February 1 to May 31-----	\$107 42	
1823-----	Fuel issued from January 1 to March 31-----	9 00	
April 7, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Louisville, Kentucky, to Baton Rouge-----	16 08	
May 19, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Louisville, Kentucky, to Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort St. Philip, and back to New Orleans; thence to Pensacola and back to New Orleans; thence to Natchitoches, Fort Smith, and to Louisville, Kentucky; admitted to his credit on settlement of his account May 19, 1823-----	72 62	\$205 12
1818-----	Winfield Scott, brigadier general, brevetted July 25, 1814 : Fuel issued for January, April, November, and December-----	45 00	
1822-'23-----	Fuel issued from October 1, 1822, to March 31, 1823, and for November, 1823-----	47 55	
April 2, 1823	Quarters from October 1, 1822, to March 31, 1823-----	60 00	
June 30, 1823	Quarters from April 1 to June 30, 1823-----	30 00	
Nov. 20, 1823	Quarters from July 1 to November 30, 1823-----	50 00	
Nov. 13, 1822	Transportation of baggage from New York to Philadelphia, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Smithville, Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, and back to New York, 2,217 miles-----	44 34	
	For transportation of baggage for various routes on official duty, 1817-'18-----	39 06	
	For transportation of baggage between November 23, 1819, and May 31, 1821, 4,000 miles-----	80 00	
June 28, 1823	For transportation of baggage from New York to West Point, Baltimore, and back to New York, and from thence to Old Point Comfort and back, 1,352 miles-----	27 04	
Nov. 1, 1823	For transportation of baggage from New York to Watervliet and back, 155 miles-----	3 10	426 09
	Alexander Macomb, chief engineer, brevet brigadier general, January 24, 1814, and brevet major general September 11, 1814, received as follows, in consequence of his brevet as brigadier general:		
1817-'18-----	Fuel issued from January 1 to April 30, and from November 1 to April 30, 1818-----	94 29	
June 12, 1822	Fuel issued from January 1, 1821, to May 31, 1822-----	33 75	
Sept. 30, 1822	Payment for fuel from June 1 to September 30, 1822-----	1 50	
Nov. 30, 1822	do-----for November-----	7 68	
Dec. 31, 1822	do-----for December-----	7 68	
Feb. 15, 1823	do-----for January-----	7 87	
Feb. 28, 1823	do-----for February-----	7 87	
March 31, 1823	do-----for March-----	7 87	
April 30, 1823	do-----for April-----	7 87	
Nov. 30, 1823	do-----for November-----	7 68	
Dec. 31, 1823	do-----for December-----	7 68	
June 12, 1822	Payment for fuel for quarters from June 1, 1821, to May 31, 1822-----	144 00	
Aug. 2, 1822	do-----do-----from June 1 to July 31-----	24 00	
Aug. 31, 1822	do-----do-----for August-----	12 00	
Sept. 30, 1822	do-----do-----for September-----	12 00	
Nov. 30, 1822	do-----do-----from October 1 to November 30-----	24 00	
Dec. 31, 1822	do-----do-----from December 1 to 31-----	12 00	
Feb. 15, 1823	do-----do-----for January-----	12 00	
Feb. 28, 1823	do-----do-----for February-----	12 00	
March 31, 1823	do-----do-----for March-----	12 00	
April 30, 1823	do-----do-----for April-----	9 00	
May 31, 1823	do-----do-----for May-----	9 00	
July 31, 1823	do-----do-----from June 1 to July 31-----	18 00	
Sept. 30, 1823	do-----do-----from August 1 to September 30-----	18 00	
Nov. 4, 1823	do-----do-----for October-----	9 00	
Nov. 30, 1823	do-----do-----for November-----	9 00	
Dec. 31, 1823	do-----do-----for December-----	9 00	
June 12, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Old Point Comfort and back-----	11 40	
Nov. 28, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Washington to Old Point Comfort, West Point, Rouse's Point, West Point, New York city to New Castle, and to Washington city-----	30 44	
July 23, 1823	Transportation of baggage from West Point to New York and back, and from Washington city to West Point-----	8 10	
Aug. 20, 1823	Transportation of baggage from West Point to Washington-----	5 70	
Oct. 9, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Washington to Old Point Comfort and back-----	8 44	
	Colonel Henry Atkinson, brigadier general by brevet, May 13, 1820 :		
1820-----	Fuel issued from November 1 to December 31-----	9 33	600 82
1821-----	Fuel for April, May, June, November, and December-----	17 16	
1822-----	Fuel from January 1 to April 30-----	22 50	
Dec. 31, 1821	Quarters from October 1 to December 31, 1821-----	30 00	
March 31, 1822	Quarters from January 1 to March 31-----	26 25	
May 15, 1822	Quarters from April 1 to May 15-----	15 00	
Sept. 18, 1820	Transportation of baggage from St. Louis to Council Bluffs and back, 1,000 miles-----	20 00	
Jan. 1, 1821	Transportation of baggage from Franklin to Fort Osage and back-----	4 00	
Dec. 3, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Fort Atkinson to Fort Smith and back-----	24 00	
Aug. 16, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Louisville to Big Bone Springs, Kentucky, and back, and thence to St. Louis-----	9 24	
Nov. 30, 1823	Transportation of baggage from St. Louis to Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, and from thence back to St. Louis-----	20 00	197 48
	Major Jacob Hindman, brevetted colonel May 17, 1815 :		
Aug. 16, 1819	Transportation of baggage from West Point to Baltimore and back-----	4 84	
Sept. 29, 1819	Transportation of baggage from Fort McHenry to Pittsburg-----	4 56	
Dec. 13, 1819	Transportation of baggage from Fort Mifflin and back, and to Annapolis and back-----	2 72	
Feb. 5, 1820	Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to West Point and back-----	4 98	
May 11, 1820	Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Pittsburg and back-----	4 80	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	Names of officers who have been brevetted.	Amount.	Total.
Dec. 31, 1820	Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to New York and back	\$7 56	
July 31, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Frankford	2 10	
Sept. 9, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Frankford to Watervliet, New York, thence to Niagara and Plattsburg and back to Frankford	28 26	
Oct. 22, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Frankford, <i>via</i> Philadelphia, to Pittsburg, and back to Baltimore	12 72	
Dec. 11, 1822	Transportation of baggage from Frankford to Fort Independence and back	11 84	
July 8, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Frankford arsenal to Fort McHenry	2 04	
Aug. 5, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Fort McHenry to Frankford arsenal, thence to New York and back to Frankford arsenal	10 94	
Aug. 21, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Frankford arsenal to Baltimore and Fort McHenry	3 14	
Aug. 25, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Frankford arsenal	2 08	
Sept. 23, 1823	Transportation of baggage from Frankford arsenal to Watervliet, New York, and back	8 80	
	Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brooke, brevetted colonel September 17, 1814 :		\$111 38
July 17, 1819	Transportation of baggage from Boston to Eastport and back	8 92	
May 4, 1820	Transportation of baggage from Boston to Montpelier	29 20	
	Major Daniel Baker, brevetted major August 9, 1812 :		38 12
1817	Fuel issued from January 1 to April 30		11 97
	Captain John A. Burd, brevetted major October 31, 1814 :		
1822	Fuel issued in December	9 62	
1822	Forage issued in November and December, 1822	27 08	
	Captain Roger Jones, brevetted lieutenant colonel September 17, 1814 :		36 70
1817	Fuel issued in June	2 25	
1818	Fuel issued from April 1 to June 30	11 37	
1819	Fuel issued in January	10 50	
	Captain Enoch Humphreys, brevetted major December 28, 1814 :		24 12
1818	Fuel issued from July 1 to December 31	35 00	
1819	Fuel issued for July, August, November, and December	24 00	
July 6, 1822	Transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Pensacola, <i>via</i> Mobile	12 00	
	Captain Charles Larrabee, brevetted major August 9, 1812 :		71 00
Jan. 16, 1821	Transportation of baggage from Rome, <i>via</i> Utica, to Sackett's Harbor, and thence to New York		9 64
	Captain William Browning, brevetted captain October 31, 1814 :		
1817	Fuel issued December, 1817		1 50
	Captain D. T. Welch, brevetted captain June 20, 1814 :		
Jan. 16, 1821	Fuel issued the first of each month from October 1, 1817, to April 30, 1818	9 28	
	Transportation of baggage to sundry places	4 48	
	Major John B. Walbach, brevetted lieutenant colonel May 1, 1815 :		13 76
Sept. 30, 1821	Transportation to and from sundry places, 1,263 miles	12 63	
Nov. 10, 1821	Transportation from Fort Independence to Fort Columbus, <i>via</i> Fort Wolcott and Fort Trumbull	4 98	
			17 61

The foregoing statement is predicated upon the list of officers of the army brevetted, as furnished by the Acting Adjutant General; the payments and allowances stated are those which have been settled through this office, in relation to which it may be proper to state that, prior to March 3, 1817, when the office of the Third Auditor was established, all accounts of the army, relating to the peace establishment, were by law settled by the accountant, now Second Auditor, and, consequently, from July 1, 1815, (the time at which it is understood the resolution contemplates this statement to commence,) to March 3, 1817, the statement of the Second Auditor will exhibit the allowances and payments called for by the resolution; after that date the accounts of the Quartermaster's department were, by law, transferred to this office, from which this statement has been prepared.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office*, April 19, 1824.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No 280.

[2D SESSION.]

ON A REORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 27, 1824.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives instructing it "to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of an additional number of deputy and assistant quartermasters general, in order to secure a more effective responsibility in the disbursement of property in that department," reported:

That the attention of your committee was directed to this subject at the last session not only by the judicious reflections of the Quartermaster General, in his communication to the Secretary of the War Department, but by the imperative instructions of this House, in a resolution of analogous import to the one under which they have now the authority to act.

Your committee beg leave to present for your consideration the information which was at that period collected by a call on the War Department, on which your committee had not time at the last session to report. A recent communication, however, this session with the same department has satisfied them that its views are unchanged as to the necessity of a reorganization of this branch of the staff for the purpose of obtaining more entire accountability in its various disbursements.

Independently of the utility of giving a higher and more permanent efficiency to so essential a department of the army, on the successful administration of which so much of its energy and comfort mainly depend, the change proposed by the bill which your committee have herewith the honor to report is calculated to subserve the purposes of a present economy, the saving resulting from which will very far transcend the expense necessarily incurred in providing for the appointment of an additional number of quartermasters.

Your committee ask leave to refer you to the accompanying communication, in which the policy of a reorganization of the Quartermaster General's department in certain particulars is set forth in a statement which appears to them entirely satisfactory.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 12, 1824.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Quartermaster General relative to the "expediency of providing by law for an additional number of quartermasters and assistants to be employed in the Quartermaster General's department," with the views of which I entirely concur.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON, JR., *Chairman Military Committee, House of Reps.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 9, 1824.*

SIR: In my annual report I adverted to the necessity of some further legislative provision to render more perfect the accountability in the Quartermaster's department.

At the reduction of the army, in 1821, all the officers then charged with the preservation and issue of clothing and camp equipage were discharged from the service. Whether this was an oversight or intentional is not important at this time to inquire; but the consequence was, that the purchasing department, in everything except the provision at the principal depot at Philadelphia, was left without officers to perform those duties which the service could not dispense with. As a measure of necessity, the charge, preservation, and issue of those supplies were, by your order, assigned to the Quartermaster's department, which added a third to its duties, while its force had been diminished in more than that ratio. This state of things has been productive of much embarrassment to both branches of service thus united, not because they were insusceptible of union, but from the limited number of officers attached to the department, and the absence of all legal provision.

To the duties of preserving and issuing, already adverted to, it will be recollected that there was assigned to the department in its administrative character the laborious duty of prescribing and enforcing a system of accountability for all supplies derived from the purchasing department.

As the accountability for those supplies extends to the whole army, and as the chief of the department has never been stationed at Washington, where, alone, the administrative duties could be sufficiently performed, there is abundant reason to fear that heavy losses have been sustained by the public for want of a proper system of accountability for the clothing and equipments of the troops. During the late war, as well as previous to it, there may be said to have been no accountability for public property, nor indeed any system by which those who were even disposed to account for whatsoever they had received could be governed in arranging their accounts.

The act fixing the military peace establishment, approved March 16, 1802, provided, it is true, that the pay department, in addition to its other duties, should have the charge of the clothing of the army; but it does not appear that any attempt was ever successfully made to carry into effect the provisions of that act. Indeed, from the organization of the pay department, and the situation of the army, the measure would have been impracticable; those provisions were, therefore, finally repealed, and no effort appears to have been made to enforce accountability for clothing until 1816. In September of that year an attempt

was made to correct the evil by introducing into our service a part of the British clothing system, in which the value of the clothing was added to the monthly or annual pay of the soldier, and he was charged the regulated price for every article issued to him. The pay department was charged with enforcing the new system; but its principles, though plausible in theory, were found in practice like most of those borrowed from foreign services, without regard to the difference of circumstances, to be entirely inapplicable to the state of our army, dispersed, as it was, in small detachments throughout the Union. It was impossible to have a paymaster at each post; the officers of that department were, therefore, necessarily itinerant, and could not in justice be held accountable for property which, from the nature of their situation, it was impossible they could secure from damage or depredation. But even had the system been correct in principle, it was wrong in most of its details; of which a single fact will be sufficient to convince any practical military man, or indeed any other, who shall take the trouble to examine the subject for a moment. When the system was first announced, it provided that no clothing should be furnished except on the certificate or report of an inspector.

Inspections were required to take place at the end of every two months. Now, if, by any accident, a soldier should have lost his cap or coat on the first day of January, neither could have been replaced until the inspection on the last of February. Though that glaring defect was partially remedied in 1817, other defects were uncorrected, in consequence of which the voice of the army was opposed to the system, and it was repealed.

The efforts made during the last two years, under the authority of the regulations of the War Department, issued in July, 1821, (which contain most of the provisions recommended in this report,) have, it is believed, been productive of much improvement. All estimates for clothing for the troops pass through this office, where they are examined, and, if more be required than the circumstances warrant, deductions are made from the estimate. All accounts for clothing also pass through the office; but, though these circumstances are powerful checks upon all persons who receive public property, I feel the want of legal provision to enable me to enforce a system which, to be effectual, should contain authority to mulct delinquents.

It is a fact worthy of notice that, while our statute-books abound with laws relating to *money* accountability, there is scarcely a line in relation to that of *property*. With a view to supply this deficiency, and to obtain for the department an organization better suited to its new and increased duties, I submit a detail of the provisions which I consider indispensably necessary to secure the public interests.

I propose that provision be made by law that the Quartermaster's department, in addition to its own proper duties, receive from the purchasing department, and distribute to the army, all clothing, camp and garrison equipage required for the service; and that it be the duty of the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce a system of accountability for all clothing and equipage, as well as quartermasters' stores, issued to the army. That every officer of the army who shall have clothing, camp and garrison equipage, or quartermasters' stores, for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, render to the Quartermaster General, at the expiration of each regular quarter of the year, quarterly returns of such supplies, according to the forms which may be prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers for any issue that shall have been made; which return and vouchers, after due examination by the Quartermaster General, be transmitted for settlement to the proper officer of the Treasury Department.

That it be made the duty of all officers, charged with the issue of clothing or other supplies, carefully to preserve the same from waste or damage; and that, in case of deficiency on final settlement of any article of supply, the value thereof be charged against the delinquent, and deducted from his monthly pay, unless he show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by one or more depositions, setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or was lost in actual service, without any fault on his part. And, in case of damage, that he be subject to charge for the damage actually sustained, unless he show, in like manner, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that due care and attention were given to the preservation of the supplies, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

That it be the duty of every captain or commanding officer of a company or detachment of the army to open, in a book to be kept for that purpose, an account against each individual of his command, wherein shall be carefully charged all the clothing and equipage issued by him to the said individual; and that, at the expiration of the soldier's term of enlistment, a statement of his clothing account, exhibiting the number and kind of each article received by him, the time when and from whom received, be furnished by the captain or commander of the company or detachment from which the soldier shall be discharged, on which statement the paymaster shall settle, paying the soldier, at the established prices, for any articles authorized by regulations which he may not have received, and deducting from his monthly pay the value of any articles which he shall have received beyond the established allowance. That in all cases the statement shall accompany the paymaster's accounts to the Treasury Department, and be subject to comparison with the original receipt rolls there on file; and in case it shall appear, on comparison, that any article for which the officer shall have received a credit on the soldier's receipt roll is omitted in the statement, the value of the articles thus omitted shall be charged against the officer by whom the statement shall have been made, and deducted from his pay.

That to enable the Quartermaster's department to carry into effect the proposed system of accountability, there be appointed three additional quartermasters and eight assistants, to be taken from the line of the army, with the same rank and compensation as are provided for like grades by the act entitled "An act to fix and reduce the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the 2d of March, 1821, and that the assistants be entitled also to receive the allowance of forage heretofore authorized to regimental and battalion quartermasters.

The necessity for the increase proposed in the number of officers for the department has been sensibly felt for the last two years. Prior to the year 1821, when the clothing duties were provided for elsewhere, there were at my disposal eighteen quartermasters and assistants, besides the same number of regimental and battalion quartermasters. At present there are but twelve of the former and none of the latter, they having been abolished at the reduction, while their duties, as well as those of the clothing department, were necessarily thrown on the limited number of regular assistants. The extent and importance of the latter duties may, perhaps, be estimated by this general remark, that clothing and equipage are received at Philadelphia by the officers of the Quartermaster's department, and thence transported to its destination and issued to the army; while it is the object of the system proposed to trace those supplies through the various intermediate agents, from the main depot till they reach the consumer, and thence by a

regular chain to a final accountability at the treasury. The details of these operations involve great labor, both in regard to the executive agents and the department in its administrative duties, and, besides, a considerable pecuniary responsibility is incurred.

The propriety of the additional quartermasters being authorized is too obvious to need demonstration. Those stations, by holding out the prospect of promotion to the assistants, would induce many of those possessing the requisite abilities to remain in the department. The allowance of forage to the assistants is absolutely necessary. Any one acquainted with the duties of a quartermaster must know that they cannot be duly discharged on foot. Those officers, least of all others in the army, can dispense with the service of horses; besides, they have taken the place of the regimental and battalion quartermasters, to whom forage has always been allowed, and it is but just, having regard to the necessities under which they labor, that the same allowance be accorded to them.

In regard to the disbursing officers of the army we have heretofore pursued a mistaken policy. The pay department is the only one whose subordinate officers receive a compensation bearing any proportion to their duties and responsibilities. The assistant quartermasters are charged with duties equally responsible and laborious with theirs, and their compensation is one-third less. It is also less than that allowed to the majority of clerks in this city, who have no pecuniary responsibility, and whose duties are not more laborious than theirs. The changes which I have recommended in compensation, though trifling in amount, are important to the officers, as well as to the service. If adopted, the officers will be able to devote their whole time and attention to their official duties, by which means alone can efficient service be expected, or can economy and punctuality be introduced and maintained.

I have the honor, &c.,

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 281.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO A GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 24, 1825.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred that part of the President's message relating to the proposed increase of the corps of engineers, and so much of the communication of the Department of War recommending the equalization of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the several principal professors of the Military Academy at West Point, as well as certain additional appointments necessary for the efficiency of the same, reported:

That they have carefully considered the topics embraced in the inquiry, and have arrived at the conclusion that however requisite at a future period a more enlarged organization of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers may be, that at present it seems to them the more judicious policy to provide for a multiplication of the subordinate grades in both corps, by which the materials for an increase, as they may be wanted for the public service of the higher officers, will be supplied in the best manner. With this view they have in the bill which accompanies this report made provision for a gradual reception of two lieutenants into each corps annually for the ensuing four years, at the discretion of the President, from those cadets at West Point who at their graduation evince the highest aptitude for this service. This arrangement will immediately enable the department to supply in some degree the assistants that are required at the fortifications, and supersede the necessity, to the extent of the appointments made annually, of citizen sub-assistants or overseers of work, being hired at a price much exceeding the pay of a subaltern of the army of the United States.

The committee think it unnecessary to discuss the expediency of equalizing the rank and pay of the different professors and teachers at West Point, or of establishing by law a professorship of chemistry at that institution and certain assistants, together with a requisite provision for the appointment of a sword master, modeller, steward at the hospital, and the fatigue party of laborers, &c., because it would be merely to repeat the reasons in detail for these necessary arrangements so strongly enforced in the report of the board of managers, which are to be found in part the second of the executive papers of this session, to which your committee beg leave to refer, and in conclusion to remark that the bill which they now report, in conformity with these recommendations, embraces such objects as they think of immediate and indispensable utility, and as calculated to give higher efficiency to an institution to which the best feelings as well as the best hopes of the country are strongly attracted.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 282.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE ERECTION OF MONUMENTS TO THE MEMORIES OF GENERALS WOOSTER AND DAVIDSON, OF THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 17, 1825.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of March 17, 1824, in relation to the payment of a sum allowed by a resolution of Congress for the erection of a monument to the memory of General David Wooster, and who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to carry into effect a resolution of Congress desiring the governor and council of North Carolina to erect a monument to the memory of General Davidson, reported:

That on the 17th day of June, 1777, Congress "resolved that a monument be erected to the memory of General Wooster, with the following inscription: 'In honor of David Wooster, brigadier general in the army of the United States. In defending the liberties, and in bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury, in Connecticut, he received a mortal wound on the 27th day of April, 1777, and died on the 2d day of May following. The Congress of the United States, as an acknowledgment of his merit and services, have caused this monument to be erected;' and that the executive power of the State of Connecticut be requested to carry the foregoing resolution into execution, and that five hundred dollars be allowed for that purpose." And that, on the 20th day of September, 1788, Congress "resolved that the governor and council of the State of North Carolina be desired to erect a monument, at the expense of the United States, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, to the memory of the late Brigadier General Davidson, who commanded the militia of the district of Salisbury, in the State of North Carolina, and was killed on the 1st day of February, in the same year, fighting gallantly in the defence of the liberty and independence of these States."

The committee have ascertained that neither of the monuments mentioned in the resolutions above recited has been erected.

The message of the President referred to the committee, and a communication from the Register of the Treasury, hereto annexed, satisfactorily prove that the sums allowed by Congress to carry into effect those resolutions have never been paid.

The committee do not deem it necessary particularly to advert to the distinguished merits and services of men whose eulogy is found in the legislative acts of the venerable founders of this republic. On that point the proceedings of Congress, in the opinion of the committee, are conclusive.

The devotion of Wooster and Davidson to the cause of freedom and self-government consigned them to a premature but honorable grave, and the committee will not forbear to express their regret that the design of their patriotic associates in that arduous and glorious cause to honor their memories has never been consummated. This omission can only be accounted for on the presumption that the limited means within the control of Congress or the legislatures of the several States at that time were imperiously demanded for other objects of deep and present interest, and vitally connected with the national existence.

Although the public exigencies of that period might justify such temporary omission, and the application of all the public funds to other objects of paramount concern, yet, in the opinion of the committee, the obligation created by those resolutions remains with undiminished force, inasmuch as the sum necessary for the erection of the monument has never been paid to the executive power of the States immediately interested.

The committee consider that lapse of time, in cases like those under consideration, furnishes no reason against doing that which it was originally the acknowledged duty of the government to have performed; and, in their opinion, it is incumbent on the national legislature immediately to make provision for the execution of a work the further neglect of which will be inconsistent with the sentiments that actuate the people of this Union. This opinion is strengthened by the consideration that in the resolutions which have been recited the committee see a pledge of the national faith, the fulfilment of which is due alike to the honor of the illustrious body by which those resolutions were passed and the memory of the distinguished general officers whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of their country.

The committee therefore ask leave to report a bill.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of February last, requesting "information whether any measures have been taken for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1777, directing a monument to be erected to the memory of David Wooster, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, who fell in defending the liberties of America, and bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury, in Connecticut," I have caused the necessary inquiries to be made, and find by the report of the Register of the Treasury that no monument has been erected to the memory of that patriotic and gallant officer, nor has any money been paid to the executive of Connecticut on that account.

JAMES MONROE.

MARCH 17, 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, February 7, 1825.

I certify that the sum of five hundred dollars granted by a resolution of Congress of September 20, 1781, for the purpose of carrying into effect the erection of a monument to the memory of Brigadier General Davidson, hath not been paid from the treasury of the United States.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

18TH CONGRESS.]

No. 283.

[2D SESSION.

ON THE AUDIT OF THE CLAIM OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE SERVICES OF THE MILITIA
OF THAT STATE DURING THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 22, 1825.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, with a report to him from the Third Auditor, of the settlement, in the amount stated, of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that State in the late war, the payment of which has hitherto been prevented by causes which are well known to Congress. Having communicated my sentiments on this subject fully in a message bearing date on the 23d of February, 1824, it is unnecessary to repeat in detail here what I then advanced. By recurring to that message and to the documents referred to in it, it will be seen that the conduct of the executive of that State, in refusing to place the militia thereof at that difficult conjuncture under the direction of the Executive of the United States, as it was bound to do by a fair construction of the Constitution, and as the other States did, is the great cause to which the difficulty adverted to is to be ascribed. It will also be seen, on a view of those documents, that the executive of the State was warned at the time, if it persevered in the refusal, that the consequences which have followed would be inevitable; that the attitude assumed by the State formed a case which was not contemplated by the existing laws of the United States relating to militia services; that the payment of the claims of the State for such services could be provided for by Congress only, and by a special law for the purpose. Having made this communication, while acting in the Department of War, to the governor of Massachusetts, with the sanction and under the direction of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, it would be improper, in any view which may be taken of the subject, for me to change the ground then assumed, to withdraw this great question from the consideration of Congress, and to act upon it myself. Had the Executive been in error, it is entitled to censure, making a just allowance for the motive which guided it. If its conduct was correct, the ground then assumed ought to be maintained by it. It belongs to Congress alone to terminate this distressing incident on just principles, with a view to the highest interests of our Union.

From the view which I have taken of the subject I am confirmed in the opinion that Congress should now decide on the claim, and allow to the State such portions thereof as are founded on the principles laid down in the former message. If those principles are correct, as on great consideration I am satisfied they are, it appears to me to be just in itself and of high importance that the sums which may be due in conformity therewith should no longer be withheld from the State.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1825.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, February 21, 1825.

SIR: Agreeably to your direction I transmit herewith a report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury on so much of the Massachusetts claim as has been fully audited, relating to the services of the militia belonging to the divisions commanded by Majors General King and Sewall.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

REPORT.

The Third Auditor having, conformably to the letter of the honorable Secretary of War, dated May 29, 1824, apprising him of the President's having directed that he should proceed in auditing the accounts of the State of Massachusetts, and be governed in auditing them "by the principles contained in the bill reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the claims of the State for militia services," and according to which bill such claims are to be audited and settled under the usual rules, in all cases where the "militia were called out at the desire or instance of an officer of the national government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion: *Provided*, the number of militia so called out and assembled were not in undue proportion to the exigency," audited a portion of the accounts referred to, he submits, with regard to one branch of the claim, the following report:

On examination of the vouchers for expenditures by the State for services of militia belonging to the 11th division, commanded by Major General William King, it has been found that, for the defence of various places on the maritime frontier of his district, viz: between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, there were called into service, about the 20th of June, 1814, numerous companies and detachments, constituting altogether, including officers, a force of nearly two thousand five hundred men. The calls under which these militia assembled appear to have been made principally by the officers commanding regiments, detachments, or companies, in pursuance of Governor Strong's general order of July 3, 1812, directing the militia, in case of actual invasion or imminent danger thereof, to march, without waiting for orders from the commander-in-chief, to the defence of the place or places invaded or in imminent danger of invasion, and to have been occasioned by the British ship-of-war the *Bulwark*, of seventy-four guns, being off the coast, with several barges having troops on board, and who made various attempts to land, as will be found more fully explained in the accompanying packet.

The militia thus called out were discharged after a few days' service, and on the 30th of June, in consequence of renewed attempts to effect a landing from the enemy's barges, several companies were again called out and kept in service for a few days. The services in these cases seem to be clearly of a description intended to be provided for by the bill. Whether the number of troops called out was in undue proportion to the exigency, and if it was, to what extent, are questions for the consideration of the Executive.

The amount disbursed for these services is \$5,445 19
And the deductions therefrom amount to 1,901 85

It appears also that small detachments from General King's division were in service as guards at various places within his district, under orders issued by him, to whom an authority for calling out troops for that purpose was given by a general order of the governor of the State, dated June 23, 1814, of which a copy is herewith. Some of these were kept in service until August, when a detachment, including officers, of about one thousand three hundred militia (and to which the claim of the State does not extend, the detachment having been paid and supplied by the general government) was placed in the United States service for three months' duty at different posts on the sea-shore of the State, agreeably to a requisition made on Governor Strong by General Dearborn on the 8th of July, 1814, and of which detachment two companies were from General King's division. Copies of General King's orders, under which these guards were in service, will be found in a manuscript book herewith, and explanations relative to their services will be found in his letters filed in the before-mentioned packet. There is no evidence of the guards having been called out at the desire or instance of any officer of the national government, and whether their services be of a kind intended to be provided for by the bill is a point for the Executive to decide.

The payments for their services amount to \$4,990 97
And the deductions to 1,467 88

In September, 1814, there appears by the rolls to have entered into the service of the State, for defence of the seaboard of General King's district, various regiments and detachments from his and Major General Sewall's divisions, a particular statement whereof, with remarks explaining by what orders the same were called out and discharged, is hereinafter exhibited, viz:

Two regiments, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Samuel Thatcher and E. Foote—force, including officers, 950.—Called into service by orders issued on the 2d of September, 1814, by General Payson, who commanded the 2d brigade of General King's division, in consequence, as is expressed in the orders, of the occupation of Castine and Belfast by the enemy. These places are not within the limits of the before-mentioned district.

Pursuant to an order of General King, dated September 7, these regiments were soon thereafter discharged, except one company from Lieutenant Colonel Foote's regiment, which remained in service until October 11.

A regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Comings, 374.—Called out, as stated on the rolls, by Lieutenant Colonel Comings. No order produced. In service from the 3d to the 19th September, when a division order for its discharge was issued.

A regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Day, 524; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cutter, 559.—One battalion of each of these regiments was called into service by an order issued by General King on the 5th September, and the remaining battalions thereof, by another order issued by him on the 9th of September. Agreeably to his order of September 22; Lieutenant Colonel Day's regiment was discharged on the next following day; and to his order of September 27, the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Cutter (save two companies, which, pursuant thereto, were detached for fifteen days' further service, as hereinafter specified) was discharged on the 28th of the same month.

A regiment of artillery commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. Thatcher, 114.—Of this regiment, a company commanded by Colonel Haskell was called out by General King's order of the 5th of September, and was discharged on the 9th; the residue was called out by his order of the latter date, and was, under his order of the 27th September, shortly afterwards discharged.

A battalion of cavalry commanded by Major McGrate, 70.—Called out by General King's order of the 5th of September, and, agreeably to his order of the following day, one of the companies commanded by Captain Chism was then discharged, the other company was discharged on the 9th of that month. Captain Chism's company re-entered the service on the 10th, (pursuant, as is stated on the roll, to a battalion order of that date, but which is not produced,) and was again discharged on the 24th; from that time, about twenty-five men, detached from both companies, were kept in service until the 5th of October, when the number was reduced to ten, and these were discharged on the 25th of that month.—(See division orders of the 22d and 27th September.)

A regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Reed, 396; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, 440; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Merrill, 611; a battalion of artillery commanded by Major Holden, 92; a battalion of cavalry commanded by Major Amies, 58.—General King, by a division order, dated September 5, directed Brigadier General McCobb to detach from his brigade three companies, to rendezvous at Bath, without delay. On the same day two orders were issued by General McCobb, each professing to be in obedience to this division order; one of them calling into service at Bath three companies of Lieutenant Colonel Reed's regiment, commanded by Captains Davenport, Pettes, and Motherwell, and the other requiring that one company from each of the regiments of Lieutenant Colonels Reed, Thomas, and Merrill, should be detached to Bath, and that Major Amies, with his battalion, should also rendezvous there.

Under these orders, militia appear to have entered the service, as follows, viz: the companies of Captains Davenport, Pettes, and Motherwell, on the 5th of September, Major Amies's battalion on the 6th, and a company from each of the regiments of Lieutenant Colonels Thomas and Merrill on the 7th September.

General McCobb, on the 9th, issued another order, calling into service at Brunswick, without assigning any cause, a company of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas's regiment, commanded by Captain Dunning, and that company appears to have entered on duty forthwith. The remaining parts of the three regiments, and the battalion of artillery, appear to have entered the service on or soon after the 10th of September, pursuant to General King's order to General McCobb of that date; and the whole of these regiments, and the battalions of artillery and cavalry (save five men of the latter, who were retained in the service until

the end of October) were discharged conformably to the orders of General King, dated 27th, 28th, and 30th of September, and 4th of October.*

A regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Stone, 754; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Blasdell, 512; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Fairbanks, 380; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sweet, 396; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel McGaffey, 423; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin, 484; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Waugh, 512; a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Moor, 553; a battalion of artillery commanded by Major Chandler, 173; a company of cavalry commanded by Captain Eastman, 45.—Called out by Major General Sewall's order of the 11th of September. Lieutenant Colonel Fairbanks's regiment was discharged on the 18th of September, by what authority does not appear, and the other regiments and battalions of artillery, save such portions thereof as were detached for forty days, as hereinafter expressed, were, agreeably to General Sewall's order of the 23d September, discharged on that and the next two or three following days. The cavalry were discharged by degrees between that time and the 6th of November.†

The occasions for these calls are explained in the documents filed in the packet before-mentioned. It does not appear that any of the militia were ordered out at the instance or desire of an officer of the national government. Major General Dearborn, it will be seen, in consequence of information he had received of the occupation of Castine by the enemy, issued, on the 4th of September, 1841, a requisition upon the governor of the State for several detachments to be received into the United States service; and whereof one was to consist of one thousand infantry and one hundred artillery, for the defence of the seaboard between Kennebeck and Penobscot rivers, being, as is before noticed, the district commanded by Major General King. No direction appears to have been given by the governor for a compliance with this requisition, and none of the militia in this district were placed in the United States service after it was issued. How far these circumstances may operate to exclude from the provision intended by the bill the whole or a portion of the claim for these militia services, it is for the Executive to determine. If the requisition is to be considered the criterion whereby to judge of the adequate number of militia to be called out for the defence of the district before-mentioned, (and it appears by the correspondence to have formed the basis of a decision by the State authorities as to the force proper to be kept in service within that district,) then it seems obvious that the number of troops called out was greatly "in undue proportion to the exigency." It will be seen that the application made to General Sewall by the town of Wiscasset was for "about one thousand men." The foregoing particulars shows that, under the order issued by him, in consequence of that application, the force in service from his division was more than fourfold the number asked for. The proportion of field and staff and company officers, from both divisions, far exceeded, too, the number that could have been, under the United States rules of organization, received into their service, even for so large a force as had been thus assembled.

The disbursement for the services of these militia amount to..... \$65,807 42
 And the deductions therefrom to..... 15,584 98

On September 10, 1841, W. H. Sumner, esq., appears to have been constituted an executive agent for providing defensive means in the district of Maine, and to have been despatched there with instructions from the governor, and from the commissioners for seacoast defence; copies of which, and of various letters detailing his proceedings under the same, will be found in the before-mentioned packet, and whereby it appears that an arrangement having reference to General Dearborn's last mentioned requisition was entered into between the agent and Generals King and Sewall, and relative whereto General Chandler of the United States army was consulted.

Pursuant to this arrangement, there entered on duty within General King's district, on or soon after the 24th of September, from General Sewall's division—

Force, including officers.

A regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sweet..... 604
 A regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin..... 567
 A company and detachment of artillery commanded by Captain Randlet and Lieutenant Vickers.... 93

 1,264

And which remained in service for forty days. It will be seen that propositions were made for placing these militia in the United States service, and that General Dearborn consented to receive them into that service, on their being organized into two battalions instead of two regiments; this, however, not having been complied with the militia remained in the State service.

The expenditures for their services amount to..... \$25,339 34
 And the sums deducted therefrom to..... 6,386 66

Under General King's order of September 27, 1841, there entered and remained on duty for forty days four companies from his division, commanded by Captains Flint, Reed, Curtis, and Kinney, constituting a force, including officers, of about 256 men; and under the same order, four other companies from his division, commanded by Captains Adams, Goodwin, Sproul, and Winslow, having therein, including officers, 291 men; and also Lieutenant Colonel Cutter, and four other officers of his staff, were in service on Squaw island for 15 days. And under orders issued, as stated on the rolls, by Lieutenant Colonel S. Thatcher, there were in service a detachment of 34 men, commanded by Lieutenant Levi Soul, for 40 days; a detachment of 12 men, commanded by Ensign J. McIntyre, for 31 days; and a detachment of 12 men commanded by Sergeant Bradford, for 23 days. It does not appear that the services of any of these militia were rendered at the desire or instance of any officer of the national government.

The payment for their services amount to..... \$6,834 32
 And the deductions therefrom to..... 1,662 88

* All the before-mentioned militia belonged to General King's division; and for the command thereof he, his two brigadier generals, and the officers of their respective staffs, appear to have been in the State service—11.

† The eight regiments, battalion, and company last mentioned belonged to General Sewall's division; and for the command thereof, there were in service, the major general, two brigadier generals, and the officers of the division, and each of the brigade staffs—9.

On November 2, 1814, (being before the aforesaid 40 days had expired,) an order appears to have been issued by Lieutenant Colonel Foote, wherein, after reciting that the enemy's force, consisting of a frigate, a brig-of-war, and a bomb-ketch, was then off Camden, and that the commodore had demanded of the citizens the restoration of a sloop-of-war and cargo, seized by the officers of the revenue, or the payment of £20,000 for the same, and had threatened, in case of non-compliance, to destroy the village and lay waste the whole coast; directions were given for the immediate assembling at Camden of several companies of Lieutenant Colonel Foote's regiment, and which appear to have assembled accordingly on that and the next following day. At the same time, five companies of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thatcher's regiment and a small detachment of artillery, presumed to have been called out on the same occasion, though the order is not produced, also assembled. These companies, and several field and staff officers, forming a force of nearly 500 men, remained in service till the 7th November, and were then discharged.

The payment for their services amount to..... \$1,305 28
And the deductions therefrom to..... 310 12

The several disbursements before-mentioned, amounting altogether to \$109,722 52, are such as appertain to the paymaster's department, and are, of course, exclusive of those for supplies procured for the aforesaid militia in the subsistence, quartermaster's, ordnance, and medical departments, the vouchers for which it has been impracticable to examine, and the investigation whereof, from their great irregularity, will necessarily occupy much time.

Of the aggregate of the deductions, being \$27,314 47, a portion, amounting to between three and four thousand dollars, consists of payments either insufficiently vouched or not allowable without special sanction; the residue, being composed of sums paid for clothing and use of arms to which militia are not entitled by any law of the United States, other payments unauthorized by law or regulation, overpayments and double payments, is considered to be inadmissible.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 12, 1825.*

A schedule of papers forming the packet referred to in the foregoing report.

- A manuscript book of orders issued by Major General William King.
Copy of a general order from the governor of the State, dated June 23, 1814, directed to General King.
Copy of an order issued by Brigadier General D. Payson, dated September 2, 1814.
Copies of orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel E. Foote, November 2 and 7, 1814.
A small manuscript book containing a copy of the application made by the town of Wiscasset to General Sewall, and copies of orders issued by him, &c.
Letter from Brigadier General Payson to General King, dated June 18, 1814.
Letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, June 18, 1814.
Letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, June 21, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Samuel Veazie to General King, June 22, 1814.
Copy of petition to General King from the town of Bath, June 24, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, June 24, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, June 27, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Brooks to General King, July 1, 1814.
Letter from Marius How to Adjutant General Brooks, July 1, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, July 4, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, July 8, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Payson to Adjutant General Brooks, August 31, 1814.
Copy of a letter from J. F. Wingate to Adjutant General Brooks, September 2, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel S. Thatcher to Adjutant General Brooks, September 4, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Sewall to Adjutant General Brooks, September 5, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, September 5, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel E. Foote to Adjutant General Brooks, September 6, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, September 8, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to General Sewall, September 8, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Brigadier General Chandler, September 9, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Sewall to General King, September 10, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, September 11, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Ulmer to Adjutant General Brooks, September 29, 1814.
Copy of requisition by Major General Dearborn upon Governor Strong, September 4, 1814.
Copies of three letters from General Dearborn to Adjutant General Brooks, September 5, 6, and 7, 1814.
Copy of the appointments by the commissioners for seacoast defence of W. H. Sumner, esq., as an executive agent, and of the instructions from them to him, September 10, 1814.
Copy of the instructions from Governor Strong to Mr. Sumner, September 10, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, September 12, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, September 12, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, September 15, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Chandler to General King, September 18, 1814.
Letter from General Chandler to Mr. Sumner, September 18, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General King to General Chandler, September 19, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 19, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Chandler to General King, dated September 20, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Chandler to Mr. Sumner, dated September 20, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 20, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 21, 1814.
Copy of a letter from General Chandler to General King, dated September 21, 1814.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to General King, dated September 23, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 23, 1814.
 Extract from a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 22, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Adjutant General Brooks to Mr. Sumner, dated September 24, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 25, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to General Chandler, dated September 27, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 28, 1814.
 Letter from Major General Dearborn to Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, enclosing the copy of one addressed by Mr. Sumner, on the 21st September, 1814, to E. Chase, esq., dated September 27, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Major General Dearborn to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 28, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated October 1, 1814.
 Letter from General King to Mr. Sumner, dated October 2, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated October 3, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Adjutant General Brooks to General Dearborn, dated October 4, 1814.
 Letter from George P. Peters, assistant adjutant general United States army, to Adjutant General Brooks, dated October 5, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Mr. Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated October 9, 1814.
 Copy of a letter from Governor Strong to Hon. T. H. Perkins, dated October 13, 1814.

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 284.

[1ST SESSION.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE
 MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1825.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF DECEMBER 6, 1825.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 1, 1825.*

SIR: Conformably to usage, I submit a report on the administration of this department during the current year. For information in detail I refer to the accompanying reports, prepared agreeably to my instructions, on the various branches of the public service, and marked from A to K.

Number A is the report of Major General Brown. It presents the number and condition of the army, and the positions occupied by its different parts. The character of the army, for the excellence of its discipline, is so satisfactory as to entitle the officers to commendation. Desertion, however, from the extent to which it prevails, is a serious evil. The state of society, which presents so many advantageous pursuits to our citizens, as also the difficulty of apprehension, may possibly render the evil remediless, yet its results are so injurious to the army, and constitute so heavy an item to our expenditures, that any measures promising a preventive should be adopted. I therefore recommend the plan proposed, of detaining a small portion of the monthly pay of the privates till their final discharge.

To this effect legislative aid is required. The good effects resulting from the establishment of the school of practice at Fortress Monroe are daily developed in the increasing improvement of the artillery corps, that important arm of the public force. To realize the anticipations which suggested that establishment the use of a few horses is indispensable, for the double purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of artillery and cavalry exercise. When it is recollected that in modern tactics these arms have had the most decisive influence on the fate of battles, the small additional expense proposed to be incurred for the procurement of means, without which they must be deficient in practical knowledge, bears no proportion to the manifest advantages which such an addition could not fail to produce.

No maxim is believed to be sounder than that which inculcates the propriety of adapting a military peace establishment to an eventual state of war. Economy and the genius of our institutions equally require that such an establishment should be reduced to the smallest number which a just regard to a future state of war will admit. Such an organization as will, without entrenching on this maxim, furnish the means of extension in the event of necessity is therefore highly desirable. Destitute as we are of cavalry, that part of the military science is in danger of being lost. We are equally without the means of a knowledge of the artillery field exercise. These defects will in part be remedied by the proposed plan, as the whole artillery corps will successively have the advantage of this school of practice. Each officer will understand the cavalry as well as the artillery exercise, and, in the event of war, will present ample materials for appointments to office in the corps of cavalry.

Documents B, C, D, E, F, and G are reports from the Quartermaster General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, Commissary General of Purchases, and Ordnance departments, by reference to which it will be seen that the administrative branches of the army have been conducted with zeal and success. And although unexpected calls have been made on some of these departments from military movements in the south, the expenditures have still been confined within the appropriations; and it is due to the chiefs as well as the inferior officers in these branches of the public service to notice particularly that every disbursing officer, as far as returns have been received, has discharged his duty with fidelity by the punctual application of the funds committed to his care, so that not a cent has been lost to the government.

In executing so much of the law of the last session as appropriates \$100,000 for the armament of new fortifications, the course pursued heretofore by the Executive of obtaining cannon by private contract was adopted in preference to advertising for bidders. The reasons which induced the adoption of this course, after much consideration, are presented in the documents accompanying the report of the Ordnance department, and are communicated for the purpose of presenting the subject to the consideration of Congress.

Document H is the report of the engineer department. Accompanying it is the report of the visitors of the Military Academy at West Point. The warm commendations the latter contains, coming from such

highly respectable authority, must be particularly gratifying to the American people. It is the nursery of this country of the military art on the cheapest plan, as well as the most efficient, furnishing annually a supply of officers for the army of great promise, equal to the demand produced by vacancies. To the military science proper are added many auxiliary acquirements, some of which are adapted to the walks of civil life, particularly civil engineering, which, from the efforts everywhere making by the general and State governments for internal improvements, promises to be among the most beneficial acquisitions in the whole range of science. But what imparts to this institution its predominant advantage over every other establishment for the improvement of our youth is the high moral character of the pupils, the result of an impartial though inexorable police, aided by the insulated situation of the institution, which separates it from the world, and as a consequence from the objects of temptation. The high esteem which this institution enjoys is indicated by the thousands applying for admission. The painful duty of rejecting twenty-nine thirtieths, many of whom are well qualified, is mitigated only by the reflection that, in designating the fortunate candidates, the rule of selection will be founded on impartiality and equality, to fortify which a cadet, whenever a fit candidate is presented, will be appointed from every congressional district in the Union. This establishment, to render it complete, requires legislative aid. In addition to the improvements suggested by the visitors, many of which are highly necessary, and for such estimates will be submitted, I recommend the purchase of a few horses. The same reasons already urged, showing the advantages resulting from the use of horses at Fortress Monroe, will apply with equal force in favor of such an addition to the Military Academy; to which may be added that, as the cadets are confined four years to the Point without horses, the art of riding itself must be greatly impaired, if not lost. United with its military advantages will be the exercise it furnishes, so friendly to the health of the cadets.

By reference to the report of the engineer department, it will be seen our system of fortifications is progressing as successfully as could be expected. Some delay and embarrassment have resulted from the very limited number of officers belonging to the engineer corps, an increase of whose numbers is required by the increasing duties they have to perform. The law, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates upon the subject of roads and canals," has received the attention its importance required. Three great projects have engaged the chief attention of the corps of civil and topographical engineers; the proposed connexion of the eastern and western waters by the Ohio and Chesapeake canal; the practicability of uniting the waters of lake Memphramagog with the Connecticut river, of improving the navigation of that river and its tributary streams; and the national road from this place to New Orleans. The reconnoissance of the first had been completed, and the board of engineers is preparing a full report on the subject. In causing a reconnoissance to be made upon the second object, I was led thereto as well by considerations of its national importance as the request of many of the States interested in the navigation of that river. Although the reconnoissance and examination have been completed, the report of the officer engaged in that service has not yet reached the department, as the details to accompany it have not been prepared.

The location of the road from this place to New Orleans has deservedly excited a very great interest, especially in those regions through which there was even the most remote possibility of its being carried. Memorials have been presented in favor of a great variety of routes. Although these have been respectfully considered, it is believed that the principal routes may with propriety be reduced to three. One by the capitals of the southern States; the second, the direct line which approaches, as near as practicable, the range of mountains nearly parallel therewith; and the third, crossing the Blue Ridge at the most convenient pass, (supposed to be Rock Fish Gap, in the county of Albemarle,) and pursuing the valley between the north and south mountains, passing the neighborhood of Knoxville, and thence to its final destination. The two first routes have been explored; the third is now in a course of inspection, and hopes are entertained that during the present session a full report, containing all the necessary information, may be made to Congress.

The execution of the law of last session entitled "An act for the continuation of the Cumberland road" was referred to this department. The superintendent being appointed during the extra session, steps were immediately taken to carry the law into effect. The site of the road not having been fixed upon, and great diversity of interest producing a correspondent diversity of opinion, interposed some difficulty in fixing the most eligible route. After yielding to the petition of a number of respectable citizens so far as to cause an inspection of a new route, which resulted in an unfavorable report, the one formerly recommended was adopted. Contracts have been already made for about twenty-eight miles of the road, and which are in course of execution. In directing the manner of its being made the McAdam plan was adopted, recommended by its cheapness and superior quality. The superiority of this mode over that formerly pursued in the construction of turnpike roads is ascertained most satisfactorily, by twenty years' experience in Great Britain; the evidence of which is found in the approbation of the executive and legislative branches of that government, both having liberally rewarded the inventor, and also from a small experiment made in this country. The result, as far as we have proceeded in the execution of this measure, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. By dividing the road into very small sections, so as to enlarge the sphere of competition and to exclude speculations, the cost is reduced to \$4,300 per mile, presenting a most favorable comparison with the expense incurred, being \$12,900 a mile, in the construction of the road on this side of the Ohio.

I refer to the reports of the quartermaster general, and of the engineer department, for the measures which have been adopted in execution of the several acts of Congress directing the surveys and construction of roads, as also of sundry improvements in the navigation of the United States.

Various applications have been presented from different parts of the United States, asking the aid of topographical engineers in inspecting and reporting upon projects of internal improvement, which it was impossible to comply with, from the very limited number of that corps, each of which has been engaged on service. It is submitted whether the corps itself should not be placed on a similar basis with that of the engineer corps, and to be successively increased within a prescribed maximum according to the discretion of the President, which would find security for its judicious exercise in the calls that might be made on the services of that corps, and the talents that time might successively offer for selection.

Document marked K is the report on Indian affairs. The act of Congress approved May 4, 1824, authorizing treaties with the tribes on the Missouri, has been successfully executed by the commissioners, Messrs. Atkinson and O'Fallon, who have made treaties with the Poncars, Teton, Yancton, Yanctonics, Angallallas, Saones, and Hunkpapas, tribes of the Sioux—the Chayennes, the Ricaras, the Mandan Minctares, and Crow Nation of Indians; treaties have also been concluded, by Governor Clark, with the Osages

and Kansas, by which one hundred millions of acres of land have been disencumbered of the Indian title; and also with the Shawnees, for exchange of lands in Missouri.

Deadly feuds and hostilities having raged for years among various tribes, which threatened their extermination, and which proved fatal to some of our citizens, the Congress of the United States, animated by the most laudable wish to put an end to them, appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of meeting the expense of a treaty, and the Executive appointed Governors Clark and Cass as mediators among these tribes, who were so fortunate as to reconcile them to each other, and to re-establish peace by adjusting their boundaries and removing other causes of discord, so as to justify a hope that it will not be again disturbed. The effect of our policy of furnishing the means of education to the Indian youths is disclosed in the report, by which it will be seen that in this year 1,159 have profited by our liberality. The pacific relations between every tribe and the citizens of the United States have been preserved without the slightest violation, as far as this department is informed. The situation of the Creeks claim, on account of its importance, a more particular notice, which will be the subject of a special report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, November 17, 1825.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 3d ultimo, I have the honor to lay before you the following returns and statements, viz :

A.—A statement of the organization of the army, agreeably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1821.

B.—A return of the strength of the army, from the last regimental and other returns received at headquarters.

C.—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department.

D.—A return showing the distribution of troops in the western department.

E.—A statement showing the number of men enlisted, the amount of money advanced for the purposes of recruiting, and the amount for which recruiting accounts have been rendered for settlement, from October 1, 1824, to September 30, 1825.

By statement E it will appear that the sum of \$12,593 01 remains unexpended in the hands of the recruiting officers. This amount is in a course of application to the recruiting service, and will doubtless, in due season, be regularly accounted for.

Subsequent to the date of my communication of the 20th November, 1824, a lucid and comprehensive report was received from Brevet Major General Gaines of his inspection of the left wing of the eastern department, made during that year, and embracing the posts of New-York Harbor, Fort Howard, Michilimackinac, Fort Brady, Fort Gratiot, Detroit, Niagara, Sackett's Harbor, and Boston, the arsenals at Rome, Watervleit, Watertown, and the arsenal and armory at Springfield.

During the early part of the present year, General Gaines proceeded on a tour of inspection of the southern posts of the eastern department, but his services having been required by government, for other objects, his inspection has not been completed.

From Brevet Major General Scott no report of inspection has been received. A portion of his time has also been employed by government during the past year, in duties of a special nature.

Colonel Wool has just completed a tour of inspection, embracing the posts of St. Augustin, Savannah, Charleston, New York, New London, Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, Portland, Eastport, West Point, Delaware, Baltimore, Sackett's Harbor, Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac, Green bay, and the Saut of St. Marie; besides the forts at Plattsburg, Salem, Beverly, Marblehead, and Fort Mifflin, which are not occupied by troops. Also the arsenals at Washington City, Pikesville, Frankford, Watertown, Watervleit, Rome, and Detroit. Colonel Wool is proceeding to the inspection of the posts at the south and west.

Colonel Archer has inspected the posts of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Cantonment Jesup, Cantonment Towson, and Cantonment Gibson; being prevented by sickness from completing his tour to the north and west.

The reports of inspections performed by the commanding officers of the artillery regiments are not yet received.

The general condition of the army, with respect to its administration, discipline, and efficiency, continues as favorable as can be expected from the dispersed state of its distribution, and from the partial efficacy of the present limited means of coercion and restraint.

As a remedy to the former evil, so far as it operates upon the artillery regiments—the establishment of the school of practice at Fortress Monroe—though laboring under the want of legislative aid, has, it is believed, already given the most favorable earnest of the advantages that may be expected from concentration. Among the numerous benefits to be derived from this institution there appears to me none more important than those to be reaped by the graduates of the Military Academy, in the incipient formation of their ideas and character, with reference to the practical duties of their profession. Propriety and uniformity in the discharge of these duties have long been considered as desiderata, and can be secured only through the agency of a supplemental school.

The evil of desertion throughout the army continues undiminished from the want of sufficient means to check its progress. While on this subject, I am induced to call your attention to my communication of the 20th November, 1824, addressed to the War Department, in which are suggested some plans for the extenuation of this evil; and as my reflection has been more matured I have been led the more strongly to confide in their probable efficacy.

In addition to the proposition then recommended of retaining a portion of the soldier's pay until his discharge, the better to secure his fidelity, I would advise that, as an encouragement to faithful service, and as the surest method of preserving the best materiel for the ranks, additional pay be allowed to the soldier as a condition of his re-enlistment. This plan has been adopted in almost every foreign service, and, it is believed, with invariable success.

I would also take the liberty of referring you to my letter to the Secretary of War of December last, containing certain propositions for the advancement of the non-commissioned grades of the army. I have recommended that the monthly pay of the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant of each regiment, and that of the first sergeant of each company, be increased to *fifteen* dollars, and that the monthly pay of every other sergeant be increased to *ten* dollars. This increase of pay would scarcely be perceived in the general appropriation under this head, while its beneficial influence on the mass of the army would be incalculable.

In order to command the talent and ability requisite in the station of a non-commissioned officer, it is necessary to hold forth a consideration proportioned to the importance of the object desired; and in the sphere of life from whence the candidates for this station are to be derived, the only inducement that can prove effectual is an adequate pecuniary emolument.

The *commissioned* officer finds his reward in the honor which clothes his profession, in a refined spirit of chivalry congenial with its character, and in that ready passport to the highest circles of society guaranteed to him by his commission. But there are no incentives like these to operate upon the non-commissioned grades, while from their exertions, not less than from those of the commissioned, will result the moral and physical efficiency of the rank and file. Indeed, there is no individual of a company, scarcely excepting the captain himself, on whom more depends for its discipline, police, instruction, and general well being, than on the first sergeant. This is a grade replete with cares and with responsibility. Its duties place its incumbent in constant and direct contact with the men, exercising over them an influence the more powerful as it is immediate and personal; and all experience demonstrates that the condition of every company will improve or deteriorate nearly in proportion to the ability and worth of its first sergeant.

By securing talent and intelligence, therefore, for the non-commissioned grades, the general mass of the army may be improved, and these qualities can be procured only by offering an adequate inducement to persons of proper character in civil life who would find in this inducement an object to enter the military; or else by stimulating the ambition of the rank and file to qualify themselves for stations now rendered more respectable on account of the additional value with which they will have been invested by the measure I propose.

If, in a country like ours, it shall be considered most wise to maintain in time of peace the small military establishment which is now authorized, I trust there is good cause to believe that the people will see and feel the importance of making that establishment as perfect as might be expected from the unequalled materials on which the nation has to draw.

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

JAC. BROWN.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Organization of the army of the United States.

	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	45																				10		10	
Medical staff.....																														54		54	
Pay department.....											1	14																		15		15	
Purchasing department.....													1	2																	3		3
Corps of engineers.....															1	1	2	6	6	6											23		23
Topographical engineers.....																	6	4												10		10	
1st regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		337	48	497	545	
2d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
3d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
4th regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																		4									56		4	56	60		
Aggregate.....																4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144		72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
1st regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
2d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
3d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
4th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
5th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
6th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
7th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
Aggregate.....																7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140		2,940	231	3,598	3,829	
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	12	12	19	120	148	148	11	11	354	434	14	212	108	56	4,452	542	5,642	6,184

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 9, 1825.
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 9, 1825.

JAC. BROWN.
 R. JONES, Adjutant General.

B.

General return of the army of the United States, taken from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's Office.

	PRESENT.																																	
	For duty.															Sick.																		
	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.		
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	45	1	14																						
Medical staff.....																																		
Pay department.....																																		
Purchasing department.....													1	2																				
Corps of engineers.....														1	1	1	2		6	6	6													
Topographical engineers.....																6	4																	
1st regiment of artillery.....															1				5	9	7	1	1	26	23		15	22	242		1	4		
2d regiment of artillery.....																1	1		6	13	9	1	1	24	18		13	8	230	1	3	2		
3d regiment of artillery.....															1	1	1		3	8	7	1	1	21	23		11	11	243	1	3	2		
4th regiment of artillery.....																1			4	4	8	1		19	18	1	16	13	181	1	2	4		
Supply for ordnance.....																																		
Aggregate of artillery.....															2	3	2		18	34	31	4	3	90	82	1	55	54	896	3	9	12		
1st regiment of infantry.....																			8	3	2	1		22	27	2	15		285		1	7		
2d regiment of infantry.....															1				7	4	4		1	21	25	2	16		285		2	4		
3d regiment of infantry.....																			7	5	2		1	23	27		10		263		1	2		
4th regiment of infantry.....															1				5	4	8	1	1	20	14	2	9		201		2	4		
5th regiment of infantry.....																1			5	5	2	1		21	17	1	15		203		1	2		
6th regiment of infantry.....																1	1		2	4	1		6	6	1	3		96		1	2			
7th regiment of infantry.....																1	1		4	2	3	1	1	16	24	1	10		222	2	3	3		
Aggregate of infantry.....															2	2	2		37	25	25	5	4	120	140	9	78		1,555	2	11	24		
Orderlies.....																																		
Recruits at rendezvous and on their way to join regiments.....																																		
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	5	6	12	65	65	62	9	7	219	222	10	133	54	2,451	5	20	36		

C.—Distribution of the troops in the eastern department, under the command of Brevet Major Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, showing their strength by posts and garrisons, taken from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's Office.

Posts.	Situation.	Commandants.	Troops.	Commissioned officers and staff.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine.....	Lieut. Patrick	1 company 1st artillery	5	45	50
Fort Preble	Portland, Maine.....	Capt. Dana.....	.....do.....do.....	6	38	44
Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Capt. F. Whiting .....	.....do.....do.....	5	46	51
Fort Independence	Boston, Mass.....	Colonel House.....	2 companies 1st artillery, field and staff.....	17	106	123
Fort Wolcott	Newport, R. I.....	Brevet Major Crane	1 company 1st artillery	5	39	44
Fort Trumbull	New London, Conn.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Walbach.....	.....do.....do.....	5	51	56
Fort Columbus	New York.....	Brevet Col. Macrea	1 company 2d artillery, field and staff	8	42	50
Fort Lafayette.....	.....do.....	Brevet Major Gates	1 company 2d artillery	5	43	48
West Point.....	.....do.....	Lieut. Col. Thayer.....	.....do.....do.....	4	46	50
Watervliet Arsenal.....	.....do.....	Brevet Major Talcott .....	.....do.....do.....	1	.....	1
Fort Delaware.....	Newcastle, Del.....	Brevet Major Fanning.....	1 company 2d artillery.....	5	46	51
Pittsburg Arsenal	Pittsburg, Penn.....	Brevet Major Churchill .....	.....do.....do.....	4	51	55
Fort McHenry.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Brevet Col. Hindman .....	.....do.....do.....	6	45	51
Fort Severn	Annapolis, Md.....	Lieut. Lendrum	1 company 3d artillery.....	4	48	52
Fort Washington	On the Potomac, Md.....	Col. Armistead	1 company 3d artillery, field and staff	7	44	51
Bellona Arsenal	Near Richmond, Va.....	Lieut. Lee	1 company 3d artillery	4	50	54
Fortress Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	Lieut. Col. Eustis.....	11 companies of 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th arty., field and staff.....	53	534	587
Fort Johnson	Near Smithville, N. C.....	Captain Taylor	1 company 3d artillery.....	3	58	61
Charleston Harbor	Charleston, S. C.....	Brevet Col. Lindsay	2 companies 3d artillery	9	88	97
Augusta Arsenal	Augusta, Georgia.....	Brevet Major Payne.....	1 company 4th artillery.....	5	22	27
Fort Jackson	Savannah, Georgia.....	Captain Monroe .....	.....do.....do.....	4	31	35
Fort Marion	St. Augustine, E. Florida.....	Lieut. Cooper	2 companies 4th artillery	9	100	109
Fort Niagara.....	New York.....	Brevet Major Thompson	1 company 2d infantry.....	3	50	53
Madison Barracks.....	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.....	Brevet Brig. Gen. Brady.....	4 companies 2d infantry, field and staff.....	15	187	202
Fort Brady	Sault Ste. Marie, M. T.....	Brevet Major Clarke	4 companies 2d infantry	12	188	200
Fort Shelby	Detroit, Mich. Ter.....	Captain Garland	2 companies 3d infantry	6	71	77
Fort Mackinac	Michigan Territory	Captain Hoffman	1 company 2d infantry.....	3	47	50
Fort Howard	Green Bay, Mich. Ter.....	Major Baker.....	8 companies 3d infantry.....	28	316	344
				241	2,432	2,673

NOTE.—The commissioned officers reported at the several stations enumerated are not all present. Some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, and extra duty at West Point.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 9, 1825.

JAC. BROWN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 9, 1825.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

D.—Distribution of the troops in the western department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, showing their strength by posts and garrisons, taken from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant General's Office.

Posts.	Situation.	Commandants.	Troops.	Commissioned officers and staff.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
Fort Atkin-on	Council Bluffs, Mo.....	Brevet Lt. Col. Woolley	4 companies 1st inf., 10 companies 6th inf., field and staff.....	47	647	694
Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi.....	Lieut. Col. Morgan	6 companies of the 5th infantry, field and staff.....	20	226	246
Fort Crayford.....	Michigan Territory.....	Capt. McCabe	2 companies of the 5th infantry	5	53	58
Fort Armstrong	On the Mississippi	Brevet Major Burbank .....	.....do.....do.....	5	74	79
Cantonment Gibson.....	Arkansas Territory.....	Major Cummings	5 companies of the 7th infantry, field and staff.....	21	240	261
Cantonment Jesup.....	Louisiana.....	Lieut. Col. Many	3 companies of the 7th infantry	8	119	127
Cantonment Towson.....	Arkansas Territory	Captain Hyde.....	2 companies of the 7th infantry.....	6	97	103
Baton Rouge	Louisiana.....	Col. Chambers.....	5 companies of the 1st infantry.....	13	224	237
New Orleans .....	.....do.....	Brevet Major Twiggs.....	1 company of the 1st inf. and 1 company of the 4th inf.....	6	99	105
Fort St. Philip.....	Near New Orleans, La.....	Capt. Schmuck.....	1 company of the 4th artillery	5	44	49
Petite Coquille.....	Lake Pontchartrain, La.....	Capt. L. Whiting .....	.....do.....do.....	5	46	51
Cantonment Clinch.....	Pensacola, W. Florida	Col. Clinch.....	5 companies of the 4th infantry, field and staff.....	20	179	199
Cantonment Brooke.....	Hillsborough, E. Florida.....	Brevet Col. Brooke	4 companies of the 4th infantry	11	175	186
				172	2,223	2,395

NOTE.—The companies of the 1st infantry, stationed at Baton Rouge, and those of the 4th, at Cantonment Clinch, have been temporarily ordered to occupy a position near the Creek agency, Georgia. The commissioned officers at the several stations enumerated are not all present; some are absent on the recruiting service, topographical duty, ordnance duty, and extra duty at West Point.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 9, 1825.

JAC. BROWN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 9, 1825.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

E.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of October, 1824, to the 30th September, 1825.

1st regiment of artillery.....	100	
2d regiment of artillery.....	94	
3d regiment of artillery.....	64	
4th regiment of artillery.....	55	
		313
1st regiment of infantry.....	185	
2d regiment of infantry.....	96	
3d regiment of infantry.....	65	
4th regiment of infantry.....	108	
5th regiment of infantry.....	38	
6th regiment of infantry.....	26	
7th regiment of infantry.....	54	
		572
RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.		
<i>Eastern department, Brevet Lieut. Col. Bankhead, superintendent.</i>		
Boston.....	68	
Buffalo.....	225	
Albany.....	133	
New York.....	129	
Philadelphia.....	188	
Baltimore.....	3	
		746
<i>Western department, Lieut. Col. Taylor, superintendent.</i>		
Newport.....	179	
Louisville.....	91	
Natchez.....	57	
St. Louis.....	76	
		403
Total number of men enlisted.....		2,034
Amount of money advanced, from the 1st of October, 1824, to the 30th of September, 1825, to officers, on account of recruiting service.....	\$43,700	84
Amount of the above accounted for, or for which accounts have been rendered, for the same period.....	31,107	83
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers.....	12,593	01

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 7, 1825.*

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 26, 1825.*

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated the 9th instant, I have the honor to report the receipts and disbursements of this department, during the first, second, and third quarters of the present year.

On the 1st day of January last there remained in the hands of officers of the department, applicable to the service of the present year, the sum of.....		\$28,225	47
In the first quarter of the year, the remittances amounted to.....	\$60,459	64	
In the second quarter to.....	82,002	90	
In the third quarter to.....	108,145	00	
Amount of remittances in the three quarters.....		250,607	54
During the same period there was received for rents of old barracks at Sackett's Harbor.....	91	25	
For farm and houses at Green Bush.....	120	00	
		211	25
Refunded to quartermasters by deserters.....		92	00
Proceeds of sales of damaged public property.....		519	08
Making the whole amount to be accounted for.....		279,655	34
The disbursements in the first quarter amount to.....	81,179	25	
In the second quarter.....	78,574	80	
In the third quarter, so far as accounts have been received.....	59,568	46	
		219,614	04
Whole amount to be accounted for.....		279,655	34
Amount of accounts rendered.....		219,614	04
Leaving a balance to be accounted for of.....		66,041	30

The accounts of all the officers acting in the department during the first and second quarters, except those of the officer who accompanied the expedition to the Yellowstone, have been received, examined, and sent to the Treasury for settlement. Those of forty-three officers have been received for the third quarter, a part of which have been sent to the Treasury, and the remainder are in a course of examination at this office. The accounts from seven posts have not yet been received, but are expected in the course of the present, or early in the next month. These posts are New Orleans, Pensacola, Fort Brooke, Fort Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, and Fort Snelling.

The remittances to the officers doing duty at those posts during the third quarter amounted to \$33,500, and I estimate their disbursements for the same period at nearly that sum, say \$30,000, which would leave in the hands of officers on the 30th of September, on account of the department, \$30,041 30 applicable to the present quarter, all of which it is believed will be applied to the service before the close of the year.

By comparing the remittances during the first and second quarters with the accounts received, it will be seen that the money accountability is as perfect as it can be made. The accountability for property of the department will admit of but little improvement, but that of clothing is extremely defective, and I fear that it cannot be improved unless the force of the department be augmented.

Of the roads confided to the superintendence of this department that from Pensacola to St. Augustine, authorized by an act of Congress approved the 28th day of February, 1824, will, it is believed, be completed by the last of January. When it was commenced in September 1824, your predecessor intended to have it opened entirely by the labor of the troops; but discovering that a sufficient number of men could not be spared from other duties to finish it in a reasonable time, he directed that a part should be done by contract. In June last, when the troops were withdrawn from the road, they had completed it from Pensacola to the Ochlockney, a distance of one hundred and sixty-five miles, at an expense of only \$9,583 32. The section of the road from the Ochlockney to the river St. John's, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles, was put under contract in December last. The contractor stipulated for \$13,500, to complete it before December 30, 1825. By the last accounts, such progress had been made that I have reason to believe the contractor will be able to deliver it to the department completed agreeably to the contract, early next month. There will then remain to be opened only the distance from Picolata, on the river St. John's, to St. Augustine, about seventeen miles, which it is believed may be done with the balance of the appropriation.

Of the roads authorized by the same act to be surveyed that from Suwaney to Cape Sable, the southwestern extremity of the peninsula of Florida, has been surveyed to Charlotte Harbor, one hundred and twenty-seven miles south of Tampa Bay, by Captain Clark, of this department, with a detachment of troops. The party was compelled to return without completing the survey, in consequence of the country south of Charlotte river being entirely impassable. Captain Clark ascended that river upwards of sixty miles, and found the country everywhere inundated. Between Charlotte harbor and Tampa Bay, the route lies through a country generally low, and intersected by innumerable streams and bayous. There are several fishing establishments at the harbor, in which about fifty Spaniards and Indians are employed. A road through that country would be at this time of little value in a military point of view, nor would it ever be of much importance, unless Charlotte harbor should become the resort of pirates, which is not probable, as it is entirely out of the range of commercial intercourse.

The survey of the route from St. Augustine to Cape Florida has been completed. Colonel Gadsden, the commissioner appointed to perform that service, is of opinion, from a minute examination of the country, (and I concur in the opinion,) that the improvement of the inland navigation, as far as the southern point of Indian river, would effect the objects which the government has in view by a road, at a less expense; for military purposes it would be superior, and as a convenience to future settlements in that part of Florida it would be preferable. The only expense to be incurred in improving the navigation would be the opening of a canal between Indian and Mosquito rivers, a distance of not more than one mile. Were that done, and the old Spanish road from St. Augustine to Smyrna repaired, the communication would be uninterrupted to the river St. Lucie, which is two-thirds of the distance to Cape Florida, and is, perhaps, the ultimate limit of population on the Atlantic coast. But whether the government determine to open a communication south of St. Augustine or not, I consider it highly important that a good road be made from the St. Mary's river to St. Augustine.

Annexed are the reports of Colonel Gadsden, marked A, B, and C, which contain much valuable information in relation to the country south of St. Augustine.

For those surveys Congress appropriated three thousand dollars, of which nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents remain unexpended.

The northern section of the road authorized from Coleraine, in Georgia, to Tampa Bay, in Florida, by an act of Congress approved the 3d day of March last, will be commenced in the course of next month. By the last accounts received from Tampa Bay I have reason to believe the troops are now employed upon the southern section of that road. The whole country through which it must pass is low and flat. The labor of making it will, consequently, be greater than had been anticipated. The sum already appropriated, will, however, be sufficient to make a practicable road for carriages of every description in the dry season of the year; but to make the causeways and bridges necessary in the wet season, and to construct a road equal to that from Pensacola to St. Augustine, a further appropriation of six thousand dollars will be necessary.

A road is much required from Natchitoches to Fort Towson, on Red river, and thence to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas. Those posts are highly important, whether they be considered in relation to the military defence of the southwestern frontier in the event of war, or their influence over the Indian tribes in their vicinity during peace. At present they are almost without communication, both with the interior and with other posts. The distance from Natchitoches to Fort Towson is about three hundred and twenty miles, and thence to Fort Gibson is about one hundred and fifty miles. A good road could be made by the troops at a trifling expense. As it regards the military defence of that frontier, I consider the improvement of the navigation of the Red river a matter of the first importance; it might be done by the troops, and I confidently believe the difference of the expense for the supply of Fort Towson would in five years equal the sum necessary to complete the work.

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

TH. S. JESUP, *Brigadier General and Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

KERVILLE TOMOKA, *November 5, 1824.*

SIR: I have surveyed and marked the route of the contemplated road to Cape Florida, as far as this place, a distance of forty-four and a half miles from St. Augustine. After examination, I have selected, as the most favorable route thus far, *the old King's road to New Smyrna*, which is still in a tolerable state of preservation, and might be placed in complete repair at a comparatively small expense. The principal labor to be bestowed upon it would be in bridging of the small creeks over which it passes, which do not exceed ten in number, and all of them narrow, not exceeding from thirty to fifty feet in width.

I have deemed it advisable to make this hasty and partial report, that Congress may be able to act on the subject should circumstances prevent my final reports from being received in time. I think this road would be important, even should it be found impracticable to extend it to the cape. It would open a communication between the settlements on Tomoka to St. Augustine, and encourage emigration to the Moschetto and Indian river, a frontier which it would be all-important to populate as early as practicable. I am inclined to the opinion that \$2,000, with two companies, would place this road, as far as the Tomoka, in very good repair.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

General JESUP.

B.

KERVILLE TONECKA, *December 21, 1824.*

SIR: I have to report to you my return to this place, having failed in accomplishing the objects of my commission. The day after my departure from hence, we encountered most inclement weather, which, in conjunction with the inundated character of the country in which we were operating, the uncommon warmth of the season, the badness of the weather, and the unavoidable fatigue we were exposed to, soon generated disease in my camp, which increased to such an alarming degree, on my arrival at the St. Lucie river, as to leave me but three effective men—a number not even sufficient for the necessary attentions to the sick. Finding it therefore impossible to advance, the only alternative left was to retreat by short marches, halting as often as necessary, upon my old blazes. I have thus succeeded in returning my party, with the loss of two buried in the wilderness, to this place. Notwithstanding the distressing circumstances which have thus embarrassed my operations, I have succeeded in making, in my opinion, the most direct practicable route of a road as far as the St. Lucie river, and about two-thirds of the distance to Cape Florida, if not the whole of the distance contemplated by the act of Congress.

The St. Lucie is unquestionably beyond the ultimate limit of population on the Atlantic border of Florida, (excepting such establishments as may be made for the object of wrecking and fishing near the cape,) and, from the character of the country, far south of any point from which an enemy would attempt hostile operations. Both for military purposes, therefore, and as a convenience to future inhabitants on the Atlantic border, the route of a road has been marked to its full extent. I am inclined to the opinion, however, after a somewhat minute examination of the country, that the improvement of the inland navigation, as far as the southern point of Indian river, would effect the objects which government have in view by a road at a much less expense. For military purposes it would be superior, and as a convenience to future settlement on the Atlantic coast of Florida, it would be preferable. The only land fit for cultivation is on the immediate margins of the rivers, which, strictly speaking, are inlets from the sea and run parallel with it. The inland navigation would be bringing the means of transportation to the very door of each inhabitant, while the road, from the nature of the ground, must necessarily be from one to two miles west of each settlement. A road could not, from the flat character of the country, be accomplished without much labor and consequent expense; without calculating the possible loss of lives, from operating in a country unfriendly to those not acclimated.

The population from the real poverty of the country south of the Moschetto river cannot be dense, and consequently will not be capable of preserving the road from dilapidation after completed. The only expense to be incurred in the inland navigation, to the extent noted, will be in opening a canal at the Haul Over, between Indian river and the Moschetto, the distance of which is represented not to exceed one mile. With these impressions, I suggest to your consideration the propriety of first placing in complete repair the old King's road, which has been marked by me as far as Tomoka, and may be traced, without much difficulty, beyond to Smyrna; and, secondly, that of opening a canal at the Haul Over. The first operation may be performed at a comparatively trifling expense; it is already in a tolerable condition, the old causeways only requiring repair, and the small creeks which it crosses to be bridged. These are all of inconsiderable width, averaging, perhaps, from twenty-five to thirty feet. I have not the time, by this opportunity, as I am anxious to despatch my sick to St. Augustine, to furnish you with an estimate of probable cost in detail; but if soldiers are to be employed in the operation, I hesitate not in expressing it as my opinion that, with judicious management, \$5,000 will accomplish the object.

As to the second operation, *the canal at the Haul Over*, I will report to you after a personal examination of the situation. I have sent to town for a reinforcement of men, and the interval I shall employ in making the necessary examinations, when I will write you on the subject.

In marking the Indian boundary, I shall necessarily be compelled to approach within thirty or forty miles of the point on the St. Lucie where my recent operations terminated.

I contemplate, therefore, obliquing to that position, and continue the route of the road as contemplated, if practicable. From all the information, however, I have been able to collect, it would seem that the St. Lucie is within thirty miles of the most southern point to which a road can be made. Beyond that the country is cut up by lagoons and morasses, and so impassable as to compel the Indians to seek the sea and beach in order to effect a journey to the cape. These uncertainties, however, will be ascertained from personal inspection, when you will receive a detailed report from me, embracing all the objects to which my attention has been directed by your communication.

I conclude with reiterating my suggestion as to the propriety of obtaining an appropriation this session of Congress for the road as far as Tonecka or Smyrna. If the government hereafter should persist in extending it to the cape, much will have been already performed, and the whole operation cannot be performed in a single season. The distance from St. Augustine to Tonecka, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Tonecka to Spruce creek, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Spruce creek to Smyrna, 7 miles; total, 67 miles.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Brigadier General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

C.

Report of the survey of a road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida by Colonel Gadsden.

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina, August 20, 1825.*

SIR: In my previous communications to you I have reported the obstacles encountered, the sickness and death which afflicted my party, and the disasters generally which attended my first operations in surveying the route of a road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida. After having, under complicated embarrassments, penetrated to the St. Lucie river, two-thirds of the distance contemplated, disease in my camp rendered my party unfit for active service, and compelled me to retrograde to the settlements on Tomoka. Having reorganized my corps, my second efforts were attended with more success, and I now report to you in detail the result of my labors and observations in the performance of the duties of the commission received from the department over which you preside.

The country south of St. Augustine, to the very extremity of the promontory of Florida, is alluvial, and has been formed by successive encroachments on the Atlantic. A chain of inlets or sounds and fresh water lakes extend north and south for the greater part of the distance, separated from the ocean by a narrow barrier of sea beach and sand hills, and communicating with it at intervals by contracted and shallow entrances. On the west of these inlets and lakes is a parallel chain of sand hills, from one quarter to half a mile wide, intersected by inconsiderable pine flats and oak hammocks, the western base of which is washed by another succession of smaller lakes or saw-grass ponds and swamps, occasionally connected with each other by natural canals. To the west of these ponds commence the pine planes and saw-palmetto flats common to low latitudes, varying in the character of their surface and elevation, and more intersected by grassy and cypress ponds as you descend south, until they are lost in communication with the everglades, or submerged flats of the cape, spotted with small islands of pine, palmetto, &c. Immediately west of these pine planes is an immense grassy savannah, inundated the greater part of the year, and forming the source of the river St. John's. This great basin, receiving the overflowings of all the interior swamps and ponds, branches to the east and west, and discharges its accumulated waters by many minor streams, which disembogue into the Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico. It is an inexhaustible reservoir, tributary to almost all the rivers which intersect and flow through the promontory of Florida. Those on the eastern coast, and which are among the principal obstructions to the opening of a road to Cape Florida, are the Tomoka, Spruce, Elbow, Crane, Turkey, St. Sebastian, St. Lucie, Jupiter, Rio Seco, Middle, New, Rantones, and Miami rivers. The route of the road surveyed is on the pine lands described as lying between the sand hills and second chain of minor lakes or ponds on the east, and the great basin of the St. John's, west, until opposed at Jupiter inlet by the everglades, and from thence on the sand beach of the ocean as the only practicable communication with the cape. The beach at low tide is spacious and firm, and the lakes, sometimes approaching within sixty, and never receding more than 250 yards from the ocean, furnish an abundant supply of fresh water. An attempt to penetrate by the everglades proved unsuccessful; the whole surface of the earth was covered with water from four and five inches to two and three feet in some places. For two days my party waded through these submerged flats, and with the greatest difficulty could a spot be found sufficiently extensive and free from water, for dry it was not, on which to pitch our tents. On the last night we had to elevate our blankets from the water, which flowed beneath our bodies, with sticks, palmetto leaves, &c. The route blazed crosses the streams which have been enumerated at points where they are fordable, or where they present facilities for ferries or bridges; and ferries will be only necessary on the Tomoka, St. Sebastian's, St. Lucie, Middle, and New rivers. A more eastern route, so as to edge the western base of the second chain of sand hills, which have been noticed, would present the best ground for a road, and many of the difficulties on the route marked, from ponds, flats, &c., requiring causewaying, might be avoided. But in this case greater labor would have to be encountered in removing an impenetrable growth of scrubs, palmetto, &c., and more ferries become necessary over rivers of no inconsiderable magnitude. Thus, Elbow, Crane, and Turkey creeks, which are but minor streams and fordable where crossed by the road, are, in less than one mile to the east, swollen into rivers of eighty and one hundred yards wide, with deep and precipitous banks, while the St. Sebastian's and St. Lucie, the one about twenty-five and the other eighty yards wide at the points designated for ferries, nearer their mouths widen into rivers of a half and of a mile in extent. These difficulties however would not weigh in consideration with the superior character of the ground otherwise obtained, if the country was such as to encourage a hope of the frequency of travelling, or the density of population ever presenting sufficient inducements to individuals to keep up ferries at the points designated. The whole country south of the Moschetto offers but feeble allurements to an agricultural population, and this opinion is somewhat strengthened by the fact of there being no evidences, within that distance, of old Indian settlements; scattering hunting camps alone indicate the purposes to which that district had been hitherto appropriated.

The only land fit for cultivation is on the immediate margins of the rivers or inlets, inconsiderable as to extent and of light sandy soil, barely sufficient to raise the ordinary subsistence in grain for small families whose energies may be directed to other than agricultural objects. The resources of the southern district of Florida are limited to ranges for stock of cattle, to wrecking, and the fisheries; objects in themselves opposed to a dense population, and only inviting to that class of adventurous emigrants who

attach little value to roads, and would prefer, in their neighborhood communications, making use of those channels provided by nature. These channels are in the chain of inlets and lakes which have been noticed as extending, with but partial interruptions, the whole length of the coast from St. Augustine to Cape Florida. Thus the waters of the Matanzas flowing into St. Augustine harbor and those of the Moschetto or Halifax approach within eight miles of each other, while the southern extremity of the latter are separated from those of Indian river by a narrow isthmus of less than one mile in width. Indian river, in the high waters, is connected by a natural canal with a large lake south, which, with very inconsiderable labor, may be made to communicate, through the Rio Seco and Middle, with New river, discharging into the Atlantic only 20 miles north of Cape Florida. But by only opening the communication by a canal through a low level surface, requiring no locks, between the Matanzas and Moschetto or Halifax and the latter inlet and Indian river, a distance of but nine miles, a safe inland communication along the eastern coast of Florida from St. Augustine south, for upwards of 200 miles, may be secured to the country, the benefits of which may be extended north as far as Charleston, South Carolina, by another canal of about 10 miles in extent, uniting the waters of the North river with those of the St. John's. Connected with this imperfect general sketch of that portion of the eastern section of Florida which has come under my observation in the survey of the road assigned me, I subjoin a more minute description, in divisions, of the whole distance according to the variety of character in the country, with a geographical sketch, estimate of probable costs of construction of roads, &c.

Description.

From Solanos ferry, west of St. Augustine, by the route of the old King's road, to Tomoka, 44½ miles. For the first 25 miles, generally flat pine lands intersected by three creeks, Moultrie, Three Runs, and Mill, the first about 15 feet wide and easily bridged; the second, from swamps on both sides, intersected by small branches, about 200; and the third about 70 yards wide. Within the same distance five old causeways, the whole not exceeding 250 yards in extent, will require repairing. The last 9½ miles to Tomoka, sandy, black-jack, scrub, and spruce pine ridge, occasionally diversified with pine flats, and spotted with small ponds, and intersected by nine small creeks running to the east, and from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide, all easily bridged. Tomoka river, about forty-five yards wide and favorable for a ferry, high bluffs on the south, and marsh on the north bank, with an old causeway about 200 yards wide and easily repaired. The situation owned by Mr. Andeson, who resides on the spot, and willing to establish a flat for the accommodation of travellers so soon as the road can be opened.

From Tomoka to Spruce creek, 15 miles 32 chains, crosses near the Tomoka a small branch tributary to the same. Level pine lands, interspersed with saw-palmetto flats and low, wet, grassy planes, with scattering growth of dwarf pine trees, occasionally spotted with cypress ponds and swamps. The greater part of this distance will require causewaying.

From Spruce creek to Indian river, 33 miles 76 chains, Spruce creek, including the Cabbage tree and Hammock margins which are subject to overflow and will require causewaying, is about 200 yards wide. The first ten miles low, wet, pine, saw-palmetto flats, interspersed with cypress ponds and grassy planes, converted from their lowness, after heavy rains, into ponds. For the next six miles cypress swamps and saw-grass ponds, diversified occasionally with saw-palmetto and bay-bush flats. These are the sources of Indian river, and unavoidable as extending west, and communicating with the savannahs and tributaries of the St. John's river. The last seven miles pine and saw-palmetto planes, singularly spotted with saw and flag grass ponds, and occasionally diversified with sea-sand hills and pine land swells, with an undergrowth of broom-grass—their superior elevation only detected by their comparative dryness. The greater part of this distance will require causewaying, and the labor in rendering practicable for wheel carriages a road through the cypress swamps, heads of Indian rivers, will be considerable.

Ridge of Indian river, 23 miles 40 chains. For one half of this distance high ridged, diversified with sea-sand undulations, and occasionally indented with ponds. The last half level pine lands, comparatively dry, spotted as usual with ponds. To Elbow creek, 15 miles 40 chains; to Crane creek, 9 miles 40 chains; to Turkey creek, 11 miles 10 chains; to St. Sebastian's, 5 miles 20 chains; to St. Lucie, 34 miles 55 chains; the whole distance 76 miles 5 chains; generally pine planes, diversified with occasional swells of saw-palmetto lands and interspersed with grassy flats, spotted with cypress and bay ponds. A large portion of this distance will require causewaying; the base, however, being sand, a solid foundation for a road may be obtained. Elbow, Crane, and Turkey creeks are narrow, from 15 to 20 feet wide, where crossed, and seldom otherwise than favorable; they may with great facility be bridged. The St. Sebastian's and St. Lucie are deep, with perpendicular banks; the sites, however, are favorable for ferries, the former about 25 and the latter 80 yards wide. From St. Lucie to Jupiter river, 30 miles 50 chains. The country similar in general character to that just described; the ponds, however, increasing in number and magnitude, and the dry land scarcer as you descend south, crossing in the distance four small streams, easily bridged, tributaries to a southern branch of the St. Lucie. Jupiter river, about 35 yards wide, subject apparently to great freshets, but may be bridged.

From Jupiter river to sea beach, 8 miles 20 chains, crossing the canal or communication between the lakes south and Jupiter inlet north, a grassy channel about 70 yards wide, with a rapid current from the lake, subject to overflowing when the lake is full, though generally fordable, with firm, sandy bottom. The first four miles flat pine lands comparatively dry, the last sea-sand undulations.

On beach to Rio Seco, 35 miles 15 chains; Middle river, 5 miles 30 chains; mouth of New river, 13 miles 43 chains; west point of Bear cut, opposite Cape Florida, (bay about 3 miles wide,) 20 miles 45 chains. The whole distance 74 miles 48 chains. The beach at low tide is spacious and firm, with the ocean on the east, and sand hills and chain of fresh water ponds or lakes on the west, sufficiently convenient to furnish to the traveller an abundant supply of water. The sand hills do not present the naked appearance of more northern latitudes but are generally covered with grass, and occasionally crowned with a thick overshadowing growth of sea or mangrove grape. From being exposed generally to a wind, blowing uniformly from the same quarter, regularity has been given to their figure, and instead of the sea-sand undulations common to the north, and the dazzling reflection of light from the convex and concave inequalities of their surface, these ridges present the appearance of artificial parapets, with their scarps and berms all seemingly sodded with the skill of an engineer. The Rio Seco has been closed by a sand bar which has been formed across its mouth, and similar sandy seals have been placed very recently upon Jupiter and Little Matanzas inlets. The whole Atlantic coast of Florida presents evidences of these struggles between the sands, set in operation by the agitations of the ocean and the currents of the rivers,

the one striving to close and the other to maintain an outlet for their waters. Middle river is now fordable at its mouth, and a sand bar forming across the New river has already diminished the depth of water at its entrance to less than four feet. Middle river will, more than probable, suffer the fate of the Rio Seco, Jupiter, &c., and this decrease in the number of the outlets to the lakes, necessarily diverting an accumulated discharge of water through the channel of New river, may alone counteract the operations of the sea on its entrance.

Estimate of cost of construction of road, &c.

80 m. 00 c.	From St. Mary's river, by Jacksonville, to Solano's Ferry, principally repairing old road, bridges, &c.	\$5, 000
42 m. 40 c.	From Solano's Ferry to Tomoka, with causeways and bridges.	4, 000
15 m. 32 c.	From Tomoka to Spruce creek.	1, 500
33 m. 76 c.	From Spruce creek to ridge of Indian river.	4, 500
23 m. 40 c.	From ridge of Indian river.	1, 000
76 m. 05 c.	From ridge of Indian river to St. Lucie river, bridging Elbow, Crane, and Turkey creeks, ferries on the St. Sebastian's and to St. Lucie.	8, 500
30 m. 50 c.	From St. Lucie to Jupiter river.	3, 000
8 m. 20 c.	From St. Lucie to beach.	1, 000
74 m. 48 c.	From Beach to Bear cut, opposite Cape Florida, for road —O—; two flats, one at Middle, the other at New river. A Mr. Cooley and Williams reside at this place, either of whom will keep a ferry. Middle river is generally fordable at its mouth.	200
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386 m. 71 c.	From St. Mary's river to Cape Florida.	28,700
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306 m. 71 c.	From St. Augustine to Cape Florida, as surveyed.	23,700
80 m. 00 c.	From St. Mary's to St. Augustine, on old road.	5,000
<hr/>		
386 m. 71 c.		28,700
<hr/>		

The above estimate is founded on the labor being performed by soldiers, receiving only their extra pay.

Should it be deemed advisable to open the road, for the present, only to Smyrna, the route of the road marked will have to be abandoned at the Tomoka Ferry, and the Old King's road followed, or a more eastern route selected, so as to cross Spruce creek at or near its connexion with the Halifax. The facilities, however, of crossing this creek, from its width and margins of marsh, are diminished on approaching its mouth. On the Old King's road there is the remains of a causeway, which may be repaired without much labor. I am inclined, however, to the opinion that the superior advantages of a more eastern route will more than counterbalance any greater difficulties which may be encountered from crossing the creek still nearer its mouth. If the road be opened to Smyrna, it may be continued at a very inconsiderable expense, should it be deemed important, along the high ridge of the South Halifax sound to the Haul Over, at Indian river, thus avoiding the bad cypress swamps near the heads of this stream.

The great width of Indian river at the Haul Over, and for many miles above, presenting more the appearance of an inland sea, is the only objection to the selection of this direction for a road to Cape Florida. In other respects, for that distance, it possesses a decided preference over the route surveyed and marked. Crossing Indian river at this point, however, the road would be continued from thence on the survey which has been made. It may be here necessary to state that I do not consider my blazes as undeviating guides to those who may be intrusted with the construction of the road, but as merely designating a line of operations from which any deviations may be made which subsequent and more minute examinations of the adjacent country might render advisable. The objects of my commission were more to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of a highway between St. Augustine and Cape Florida than to survey and mark every aberration from a direct line which might be necessary to avoid obstacles and for the selection of the best ground. This operation would have required a more minute examination of the whole country than was practicable with the exploring party under my command, and the unavoidable disasters which interrupted our early movements, and can be better performed by the roadmakers keeping always in advance, and on the flanks of the laborers, a small intelligent examining party. Such was the character of the country in many places that it was impossible to keep on ground where the road ought to run. A thick, impenetrable growth of saw palmetto, bay, scrub, and briar bushes, matted together, often forced my party to seek a passage through ponds and savannahs, and abandon the higher grounds, thus obstructed, for the lower lands, where the waters only had been able to check the luxuriant growth of these southern latitudes.

From the detail now furnished you will be able to form your own opinion as to the cost, practicability, and advantage of a road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, agreeably to the examination which has been made under an act of Congress. Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained on the subject of the whole extent, none I hope will exist as to the great necessity of opening immediately the highway south as far as New Smyrna. The route of the King's road may be selected, which will require little more expense than for the repairs of the old causeways and bridges over the smaller branches and creeks. To extend, however, as much as practicable the benefits of this communication, and to open a passage for emigrants to the Atlantic as well as western coast of a territory, the populating of which is a policy of national importance, I would suggest to your consideration the propriety of commencing operations at the St. Mary's river, so that the road may branch from Georgia *west* to the Bay of Tampa, as has been sanctioned by appropriation, and *east* along the Atlantic border to the extent which may be approved. The immediate operation as far as New Smyrna will be necessarily connected with any subsequent extension of the communication to the cape which the government of the United States may think advisable, and will cost, as estimated, \$11,000, divided thus:

From St. Mary's to St. Augustine.	\$5,000
From St. Augustine to Tomoka.	4,000
From Tomoka to Smyrna.	2,000
<hr/>	
Total.	11,000
<hr/>	

The communication to Cape Florida may be extended hereafter, either by opening and improving the inland passage by the lakes and sounds which have been described, or by the road which has been surveyed. For the accommodation of any population which may be induced to settle south of the Moschetto, the inland communication would be preferable; and I am inclined individually to the opinion it would even prove so for all military defensive operations which events might render necessary. A road sufficiently practicable for rapid military movements, and for the necessary unimpeded transportation of heavy ordnance, baggage-wagons, &c., south of Smyrna, could not be constructed but at a cost greatly exceeding the estimate which has been furnished, with a continued annual expense to keep it in a proper state of repair. The population on the route will probably never be sufficient to contribute to this important object, while the inducements to individuals to keep up the necessary ferries will scarcely ever be adequate.

This communication contains, however, only the hasty observations and speculations of an individual on a country, made under many unfavorable circumstances. However just may be his inferences from the existing state of things as to the uncertainty of the immediate concentration of a population south of the Moschetto, it is not improbable that the improvement in the science of agriculture now attracting general attention, and the discovery of some new southern staple, the unknown value of some native production, with the successful introduction of fruits, tropical and European, adapted to a climate supplying the deficiency of a light sandy soil, connected with the inexhaustible reservoirs of valuable fish, extensive ranges for cattle, and a seabeach annually enriched by the misfortunes of the enterprising, may, in these combined objects of fruit, fish, stock, and wrecking, under a mild and salubrious climate, present strong allurements to emigrant adventurers, and particularly to a class of citizens where capital being tonnage, and where ploughing is confined to the deep, may convert Cape Florida and the coast into a southern nursery for seamen. The object, therefore, of opening a communication to the southern extremity of Florida, whether by the inland passage noticed in this communication or by the road which has been surveyed, will, it is hoped, be steadily held in view as connected with those great internal national works now attracting general attention, and which have become identified with the most approved policy of the republic.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Washington City.*

[Appended to this report in the original is a map of the survey.]

C.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 25, 1825.*

SIR: In compliance with your orders of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit a statement of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors, and assistant and acting assistant commissaries, during the first, second, and third quarters of the present year, together with the balances on hand December 31, 1824, amounting in the aggregate to..... \$364, 307 74
 And the disbursements made by them for the same period, amounting to..... 333, 382 29

Leaving a balance to be accounted for in the fourth quarter of..... 30, 925 45

And making the balances due to government on the 30th of September, 1825, \$7,611 63 less than on the 31st of December, 1824.

Of the sum of \$30,925 45 due on the 30th of September, \$7,000 were remitted to the assistant commissaries at New Orleans and St. Louis in the last month of the third quarter to meet the disbursements at those posts in the fourth quarter of the year, and \$2,620 71 were ordered to be transferred to the quartermaster's funds at Detroit, where it was wanted for the expenditures of that department; leaving in the hands of the assistant commissaries at all the other posts, including Tampa Bay, Fort Armstrong, Council Bluffs, St. Peter's, Mackinac, and the Saut de St. Marie, too remote to receive the accounts for the third quarter, the sum of \$21,304 74, part of which has already been expended on account of that quarter, and the residue will remain entirely applicable to the expenditures of the fourth quarter of the year, during which period the greater portion, if not the whole amount, will be disbursed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1825, the sums charged to them on account of failures, the amount retained to cover purchases that may arise from failures, and the amount accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries of subsistence on December 31, 1824; the moneys remitted to them in the first, second, and third quarters of 1825; the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts; sales of empty barrels, boxes, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period; together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1824.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total amount charged.	Accounted for.	Balances in possession of assistant commissaries Sept. 30, 1825.	Balances due to the assistant commissaries September 30.	Retained from contractors, to cover purchases.	Remarks.
James Moore, jr., and R. Dement, contractors.		\$1,022 41		\$1,022 41	\$10,022 41				
Peter Yarnall.....contractor.		3,578 16	\$62 49	3,640 65	- 3,640 65				
John O. Lay.....do.....		1,715 69	69 88	8,785 57	8,785 57				
John and Forman Hanna ..do.....		5,246 38		5,246 38	5,246 38				
Benjamin McGinness.....do.....		18,550 58	597 94	14,148 52	14,148 52				
Giles Sanford.....do.....		136 65		136 65	136 65				
Samuel Hale.....do.....		962 30		962 30	962 30				
Henry and David Cotheal. do.....		7,216 34		7,216 34	7,216 34				
Asa Smith.....do.....		5,239 75		5,239 75	5,239 75				
John Jackson.....do.....		469 64		469 64	469 64				
Jesse Smith.....do.....		1,592 99		1,592 99	1,592 99				
Andrew Way, jr.....do.....		8,212 13		8,212 13	8,212 13				
Cumberland B. Williams ..do.....		1,868 77		1,868 77	1,868 77				
William and John James ..do.....		8,946 41		8,946 41	8,946 41				
John Gardiner ..do.....		962 22		962 22	962 22				
William Yeaton.....do.....		773 61		773 61	773 61				
John McGee.....do.....		784 85		784 85	784 85				
Alfred J. Huntington.....do.....		1,722 18		1,722 18	1,722 18				
Samuel Mitchell ..do.....		8,105 47		8,105 47	8,105 47				
David Butler, jr.....do.....		8,075 63		8,075 63	8,075 63				
Sparks and McCollum.....do.....		3,088 32		3,088 32	3,088 32				
Thomas Bulfinch ..do.....		896 76		896 76	896 76				
Ashbel Symons ..do.....		1,990 17		1,990 17	1,990 17				
John Ramsey ..do.....		20,714 05		20,714 05	20,714 95				
James Pemberton ..do.....		40,200 00		40,200 00	40,359 49			\$159 49	
William S. Hamilton.....do.....		2,520 86		2,520 86	3,020 86			500 00	
Noble H. Merwin ..do.....		29,374 95		29,374 95	29,374 95				
G. Huntington, sp'l con'r for rec'ts		164 25		164 25	164 25				
James Trowbridge.....do.....		176 23		176 23	176 23				
John K. Graham ..do.....		424 11		424 11	424 11				
John P. Wade ..do.....		936 78		936 78	936 78				
A. M. Smith ..do.....		2,331 92		2,331 92	2,331 92				
S. Matthews.....do.....		268 17		268 17	268 17				
John Potter ..do.....		54 99		54 99	54 99				
Lt. H. P. Welch, act'g. A. C. S.	\$325 00	995 00	56 83	1,376 83	1,144 25	\$232 58			Disbursing.
Lt. Richard Bache ..do.....	18 23	470 00		468 28	471 58	16 70			Do.
Lt. D. Brooks.....do.....	3 84			3 84	3 84				Closed.
Lt. Thomas Childs.....do.....	106 43	275 00	200 00	581 43	561 78	19 65			Disbursing.
Lt. Justin Dimmick ..do.....	18 87	245 00		263 87	261 99	1 88			Do.
Lt. Timothy Green.....do.....	16 36	510 00		526 36	461 68	64 68			Do.
Lt. N. G. Dana.....do.....	43 18	350 00	8 54	401 72	379 43	22 29			Do.
Lt. Thos J. Baird, act'g. do.....	175 00	530 00	5 10	710 10	681 85	28 25			Do.
Lt. George W. Corprew ..do.....	150 00		28 20	178 20	178 20				Closed.
Lt. Jackman J. Davis ..do.....	64 13	1,096 00	37 60	1,197 73	1,133 62	64 11			Disbursing.
Lt. Wm. A. Ellason, act'g. do.....	136 31	2,630 00		2,766 31	2,766 31				Closed.
Lt. H. W. Fitzhugh ..do.....	64 66	5,450 00		5,514 66	5,016 42	498 14			Disbursing.
Lt. A. C. Fowler, acting.....do.....	64 41	609 00	4 87	669 28	502 53	166 75			Do.
Lt. Geo. W. Gardiner ..do.....	170 89	690 00		860 89	790 52	74 37			Do.
Lt. J. C. Holland.....do.....	52 17	375 00	200 00	627 17	626 28	89			Deceased.
Lt. Thos. Johnston, act'g. do.....	90 48		9 24	99 72	9 26	90 46			Disbursing.
Lt. Rich. B. Lee, jr.....do.....	29 32	680 00		709 32	559 44	149 88			Do.
Lt. Chas. S. Merchant.....do.....	296 05	150 00		446 05	443 77	23			Do.
Lt. Andrew McIntyre ..do.....		8,070 00	2,178 77	10,248 77	10,016 56	142 21			Do.
Lt. Thos. McNamara, act'g. do.....	177 46		338 12	515 58	581 15	65 57			Do.
Lt. Andrew Lewis.....do.....	1,225 69		1,412 92	2,638 72	1,370 24	1,268 48			Do.
Lt. Wm. Day, acting ..do.....	209 31		109 63	318 94	281 06	37 88			Do.
Lt. Wm. S. Colquhoun.....do.....	314 67		349 33	1,164 00	223 67	943 33			Do.
Lt. Walter Bieker ..do.....	274 72	2,112 48	518 71	2,905 91	2,905 91				Closed.
Lt. Wm. W. Outlaw, act'g. do.....	693 60		760 34	1,458 94	766 86	692 08			Disbursing.
Lt. B. L. E. Bonneville.....do.....	774 04		295 08	1,069 12	1,069 12				Closed.
Lt. Chas. Burbridge, act'g. do.....	1,308 74	30 48		1,439 22	1,439 22				Do.
Lt. E. R. Alberti ..do.....	162 65	717 74	425 06	1,245 45	1,245 45				Do.
Lt. Thos. Noel.....do.....	24 10		33 63	57 73	22 50	35 23			Disbursing.
Lt. John Page.....do.....	304 40	2,960 00	3,590 10	6,854 50	4,637 15	2,217 35			Disbursing accounts for third quarter not received.
Lt. Zalmon C. Palmer. .do.....	1,059 24	3,000 00	5,035 19	9,094 43	5,483 85	3,610 58			Do. do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1834.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total amount charged.	Accounted for.	Balances in possession of assistant commissaries Sept. 30, 1835.	Balances due to the assistant commissaries September 30.	Retained from contracts, to cover purchases.	Remarks.
Lt. M. N. Patrick.....A. C. S	\$0 44	\$175 00	\$233 89	\$408 33	\$408 33				Closed.
Lt. Phillips.....do.....	53 82		1,482 63	1,536 45	1,536 45				Do.
Lt. L. Rigall.....do.....	142 80	480 00	1,220 24	1,843 04	1,576 89	\$266 15			Disbursing.
Lt. Samuel L. Russell.....do.....	753 17	1,010 00	17 00	1,785 17	1,691 10	94 07			Do.
Maj. Henry Stanton.....do.....	3,305 70			3,305 70	684 99	2,620 71			Has been ordered to expend the balance on account of Quartermaster's Departm't.
Lt. Walter Smith.....do.....	54 67	310 00	398 06	762 73	762 73				Closed.
Lt. Charles Thomas.....do.....	1,251 05	3,919 37	1,926 48	7,096 90	6,093 10	1,003 80			Disbursing.
Lt. David Van Ness, act'g.....do.....	150 78			150 78	48 45	102 33			Do.
Lt. James Young.....do.....	109 82	620 00	63 97	793 79	981 69	\$187 90			Do.
Lt. Wm. H. Bell.....do.....	33 90	10,400 00		10,433 90	10,433 90				Closed.
Lt. Thos. Barker.....do.....	271 91	1,300 00	340 31	1,912 22	1,755 95	156 27			Disbursing.
Lt. Joseph M. Baxley.....do.....	351 19		1,651 50	2,002 69	1,862 68	140 01			Accounts for third quarter not received.
Lt. John B. Clark.....do.....	468 10	17,800 00	5,609 91	23,878 01	21,132 94	2,745 07			Disbursing \$2,000, remitted Sept. 23, to meet the expenses of 4th quarter.
Maj. James H. Hook.....do.....	15,400 00			15,400 00	15,400 00				Closed.
Lt. John L'Engle.....do.....	169 84			169 84	169 84				Do.
Lt. Thos. W. Lendrum.....do.....	26 39	500 00	39 90	566 29	522 95	43 34			Disbursing.
Lt. Elijah Lyon.....do.....	242 08	2,350 00	2,287 58	4,879 66	4,605 48	274 18			Do.
Lt. H. K. Meade, acting.....do.....	26 57	350 00		376 57	376 57				Closed.
Lt. John Munroe.....do.....	212 08			212 08	212 08				Do.
Capt. Joseph S. Nelson.....do.....		99 67		99 67	99 67				Do.
Lt. Wm. Rose.....do.....	69 87	250 00		319 87	319 87				Do.
Lt. Joseph B. Shaw.....do.....	185 48		4 50	189 98	188 18	1 80			Disbursing.
Lt. Samuel Shannon.....do.....	2 81			2 81	2 81				Closed.
Lt. A. W. Thornton.....do.....	190 37	1,640 00	922 27	2,752 64	2,730 73	21 91			Disbursing.
Lt. J. B. Triplett.....do.....	21 36		546 64	568 00	547 00	21 00			Do.
Lt. Josh. P. Taylor.....do.....	29 58	680 00	6,192 97	6,902 55	6,902 55				Closed.
Lt. Wm. E. Williams.....do.....	300 15			300 15	300 15				Do.
Lt. John A. Webber.....do.....	63 58			63 58	63 58				Do.
Lt. James W. Webb.....do.....	383 93		84 65	468 58	363 94	104 64			Disbursing.
B. Week.....do.....	1 52			1 52	1 52				Do.
Lt. James Green.....do.....		500 00		500 00	500 00				Closed.
Lt. James R. Blaney.....do.....		899 30	58 28	957 58	946 05	11 53			Do.
Lt. Wm. W. Wells.....do.....			380 32	380 32	370 81	9 51			Disbursing.
Lt. Benj. Walker.....do.....	315 50			315 50	315 50				Closed.
Lt. Aaron M. Wright.....do.....	35 54		927 13	962 67	27 17	935 50			Do.
Capt. P. Wager.....do.....		34 30		34 30	34 30				Do.
Lt. E. V. Sumner.....do.....			1,255 66	1,255 66	659 99	600 67			Disbursing.
Lt. John Pickell.....do.....		100 00	265 28	365 28	349 22	16 06			Do.
Lt. Julius A. d'Lagnel.....do.....	1,125 37		238 63	1,364 00	1,364 00				Closed.
Lt. James W. Kingsbury.....do.....			209 31	209 31		209 31			Closed account of third quarter not received.
Lt. S. B. Dusenbury.....do.....			32 82	32 82		32 82			Do. do.
Lt. C. C. Hobart.....do.....			900 02	900 02	16 15	973 87			Do. do.
Capt. Thos. F. Hunt.....do.....		5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00			Remitted Sept. 13, 1835, to meet the expenses of fourth quarter.
Lt. John Stewart.....do.....		100 00		100 00	58 50	41 50			Disbursing.
Lt. Lorenzo Thomas.....do.....		500 00	2,159 20	2,659 20	599 65	2,059 55			Do.
Lt. Henry Clark.....do.....			263 12	263 12	263 12				Closed.
Lt. A. Drane.....do.....			232 54	232 54		232 54			Disbursing accounts for third quarter not received.
Lt. H. J. Feltus.....do.....		175 00	46 67	221 67	181 37	40 30			Do. do.
Lt. John Mackenzie.....do.....			2,196 60	2,196 60	2,192 00	4 60			Do. do.
Lt. John B. F. Russell.....do.....			742 10	742 10	572 50	169 60			Do. do.
Lt. Harvey Brown.....do.....	596 93			596 93	392 00	204 93			
Lt. Wm. M. Graham.....do.....	2,431 22	3,000 00	2 81	5,434 03	3,297 93	2,136 10			
Lt. John Philbrick.....do.....	955 45			955 45	955 45				Closed.
	38,537 08	275,453 06	49,404 64	363,394 78	333,382 29	30,925 45	253 47	\$659 49	

RECAPITULATION.

Balances in the hands of assistant and acting assistant commissaries December 31, 1834.....	\$38,537 08
Remitted in the first, second, and third quarters of 1835.....	275,453 06
Charged on account of failures, sales to officers on the frontier posts, sales of empty boxes, &c.....	49,404 64
Total amount charged.....	363,394 78
Amount to be paid to assistant commissaries as balances due them.....	253 47
Amount retained to cover failures.....	659 49
Accounted for.....	364,307 74
Balances on hand September 30, to be accounted for in the fourth quarter of the year.....	333,382 29
	30,925 45

D.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *War Department, November 28, 1825.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report in detail of the money advanced to the several paymasters of the army within the first three quarters of the present year, amounting to \$794,308 71, of which the sum of \$753,839 11 has been accounted for, leaving a balance of \$40,469 60 to be settled within the fourth quarter.

From the reports of paymasters I am authorized to state that by this time all the troops have been paid to the first of September, and that the *whole* amount of advances within the first three quarters will be accounted for without loss to the government before the close of the year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the amount of money drawn from the appropriations for the pay department and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the first three quarters of the year 1825, the amount unexpended and deducted from the estimates for the fourth quarter, the balance to be accounted for, and the periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.

Names of paymasters.	Amount of funds re- mitted on the first three quarters of the year.	Amount unexpended, and deducted from the estimates for the 4th quarter.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.	Periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts ren- dered.	Remarks.
David S. Townsend.....	\$30,300 00	September 1, 1825.....	\$708 82 due Paymaster Townsend.
Edmund Kirby.....	42,900 00	\$2,162 90	.....	.....do.....
Thomas I. Leslie.....	89,400 00	2,769 20	.....	.....do.....
Charles B. Tallmadge.....	80,100 00	7,199 26	.....	.....do.....
Timothy P. Andrews.....	72,945 51	.....	.....	November 1, 1825.....
Charles H. Smith.....	67,100 00	130 84	.....	September 1, 1825.....
Abraham A. Massias.....	23,650 00	4,020 76	.....	Sept. 1; officers to October 1....
Thomas Wright.....	56,600 00	.....	4,604 67	July 1 and September 1.....
Daniel Randall.....	47,410 82	40 70	.....	September 1, 1825.....
Benjamin F. Larned.....	49,100 00	4,335 28	.....	Sept. 1; some officers to Oct. 1.
Asher Phillips.....	33,800 00	2,939 70	May 1 and July 1; some officers to September 1.	The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit, after the April and October musters.
Thomas Biddle.....	33,200 00	229 78	September 1, except one com- pany on Fevre river.	The payment of a part of the troops de- layed, in consequence of the expedition up the Missouri.
Alphonso Wetmore.....	56,000 00	.....	17,275 23	May 1 and September 1.....
David Gwynne.....	41,100 00	4,078 06	.....	September 1.....
Jeremiah D. Hayden.....	59,702 33	15,650 00	July 1 and September 1.....	
	794,308 71	24,966 78	40,469 60		

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 28, 1825.*

E.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 27, 1825.*

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 3d instant, I have the honor to report that the amount of money disbursed in the medical department during the first three quarters of the present year was \$20,245 32, and that the whole has been regularly settled and accounted for without delay or loss. Of this sum a small amount was applied to the payment of an old claim, so that the current expenses of the department have been precisely the same as during the previous year.

The annual requisitions were received at the stated period, and the supplies immediately put up for the several posts. They were reported to be of the best quality, and were purchased on the most reasonable terms.

The returns and reports required by the regulations have been duly received. All public property has been satisfactorily accounted for, and the hospitals appear to have been amply supplied in every respect.

The number of deaths reported during the first two quarters was but fifty-four; of which fifteen were from consumption, four from intemperance, and eleven from casualties; leaving but twenty-four from all other causes during the six months. The whole number reported during the same period of the previous year was fifty-three.

All the officers of the medical staff are on duty or under orders for their respective stations except one assistant surgeon, who is on furlough in consequence of ill health; and the reports from various sources, official and unofficial, concur with the trifling bill of mortality in showing that a faithful and diligent attention to duty has been, with scarce an exception, added to no ordinary degree of professional talent and acquirement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

F

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions dated on the 3d October, 1825, I have prepared, and now have the honor to enclose, eight statements, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchasing department during the first three quarters of 1825.

No. 2. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woollens for 1826, in advance, during the same period.

No. 3. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the purchasing department.

No. 4. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the appropriation for the purchase of woollens in advance for 1826.

No. 5. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for building a brick and stone wall around the arsenal lot during the same period.

No. 6. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of arsenals.

No. 7. Of moneys received and disbursed on account of contingencies during the same period.

No. 8. Being a comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the years 1824, 1825, and 1826; all of which I hope will meet with your approbation.

These statements, with the exception of No. 6, have been ready for some days, but I was desirous to have settled and introduced the masons' account therein, which would have accounted for nearly the whole of the money; and as large advances were made to them previous to 30th September, 1825, the expense of building the wall ought to have been embraced; but, to prevent imposition, I have been under the necessity of having the work inspected, measured, and valued, and will therefore detain the statements no longer on that account, although it exhibits moneys in my hands that have been long since paid to Cromwell, Andrews & Co., the contractors.

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

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "Purchasing Department" (1825) during the first three quarters of 1825.

March 1, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft No. 8444	\$49, 536 06
April 8, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft No. 8511	35, 423 60
May 11, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 8553	29, 795 00
June 14, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 8602	20, 887 00
August 8, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft No. 8673	16, 338 00
	151, 979 66

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys drawn from the "appropriation for the purchase of woollens for 1826, in advance," during the first three quarters of 1825.

May 11, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 8553	\$10, 000 00
June 14, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 8602	10, 000 00
	20, 000 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of 1825, on account of the "Purchasing Department."

To amount of sundry warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st January, 1825, to the 1st October following, as per statement No. 1	\$151, 979 66
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By amount of purchases during the first quarter of 1825, passed to the credit of the commissary general of purchases by William Lee, esq., Second Auditor Treasury Department.....	\$34, 703 16	
By amount of purchases during the second quarter of 1825.....	74, 507 71	
By amount of my account for the third quarter of 1825, before the Second Auditor for settlement	40, 281 83	
		<u>\$149, 492 70</u>

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 4.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of 1825, on account of the "appropriation for the purchase of woollens, in advance, for 1826."

To amount of warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, as per statement No. 2		\$20, 000 00
By amount of purchases during the second quarter of 1825, passed to the credit of the commissary general of purchases by William Lee, esq., Second Auditor Treasury Department.....	\$15, 452 35	
By amount of my account for the third quarter of 1825, before the Second Auditor for settlement	5, 047 91	
		<u>20, 500 26</u>

N. B.—Five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents of last year's appropriation was unexpended on the 1st of January, 1825.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 5.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for building a brick wall, &c., round the arsenal lot, during the first three quarters of 1825.

March 28, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft No. 8490.....	\$8, 000 00
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COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 6.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "arsenals" during the first three quarters of 1825.

To amount of warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, as per statement No. 5		\$8, 000 00
By amount of disbursements during the second quarter of 1825, passed to the credit of the commissary general of purchases by William Lee, esq., Second Auditor Treasury Department.....	\$30 00	
By amount of my accounts for the third quarter of 1825, before the Second Auditor for settlement	844 70	
		<u>874 70</u>

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 7.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "contingencies" during the first three quarters of 1825.

August 16, 1825.—Received Treasurer's draft No. 8679.....	\$384 00
By amount of my accounts for the third quarter of 1825, before the Second Auditor for settlement.....	384 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 8.

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the years 1824, 1825, and 1826.

Garments.	Price in 1824.	Price in 1825.	Price in 1826.	Garments.	Price in 1824.	Price in 1825.	Price in 1826.
Forage cap	\$0 40	\$0 40	*\$1 70	Worsted wings, pairs.....	\$0 55½	\$0 55½	\$0 55½
Leather cap	1 50	1 50	1 35	Cotton shirts, privates'	72	65	56
Oil-cloth cap cover.....	45	45	45	Do.....sergeants'	75	71	71
Pompon	20	20	20	Flannel shirts.....	1 27½	1 27½	1 15
Band and tassel.....	12	12	12	Flannel drawers	1 00	1 00	91
Cockade and eagle.....	06½	06½	06½	Fatigue frocks	1 10	1 10	1 03
Cap plate	08	08	08	Fatigue trowsers.....	78½	78½	75
Cap scales.....	60	60	60	Bootees, pairs	1 62½	1 58	1 58
Grey twilled cloth overalls	2 27	2 20	2 18	Shoes	1 25	1 25	1 23
Drilling overalls, privates'	87	76	76	Stockings	40	35½	35½
Do.....sergeants'	1 01	90	1 02	Socks	21	18½	18½
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 22	1 11	1 22	Blanket	2 70	2 65	2 65
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 05	94	93	Great coat	7 00	7 00	6 93
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 11	1 00	99	Guard coat .....	.....	7 68	7 51
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 28	1 17	1 28	Leather stock.....	14½	14½	14½
Artillery grey twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 93	2 86	2 80	Infantry private's coat.....	5 81	5 81	5 62
Infantry grey twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves	2 82	2 75	2 72	Infantry sergeant's coat.....	5 81	5 88	5 70
				Infantry musician's coat.....	7 53	7 53	7 34
				Artillery private's coat	6 00	6 00	5 89
				Artillery sergeant's coat	6 00	6 07	5 98
				Artillery musician's coat	7 72	7 72	7 63
				Knapsacks	2 14	2 12	1 51
				Havresacks.....	46	46	30

* New pattern.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

G.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1825.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to communicate herewith the papers marked A, B, C, D, E, and F, which contain the statements required.

Statement A exhibits an account of the remittances through this department in the year 1824, showing the amount under each head of appropriation received and expended by each disbursing officer, and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the year.

By this statement it appears that the total amount of money remitted through this department during the year 1824 was..... \$638,798 82
And that the amount of accounts rendered during the same period was..... 617,838 62

Leaving a balance in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the year of..... 20,960 20

The whole of which was accounted for in the first quarter of 1825, except a balance due from the estate of a deceased officer, which is in course of payment.

Statement B exhibits an account of the moneys transmitted to the several disbursing officers at the armories and arsenals during the first three quarters of the present year, the amount of the accounts rendered by them during the same period, and the balances remaining unexpended in the hands of each at the close of the third quarter.

By this statement it appears that the total amount of moneys transmitted was..... \$360,450 11
The amount of accounts rendered..... 353,247 63

The amount remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the third quarter, and applicable to the service of the fourth quarter..... 7,202 48

The accounts of all the disbursing officers of this department have been rendered up to the 30th September last, excepting in one case, where the officer died a short time previous to that date.

Statement C shows the number and description of arms and accoutrements procured, and the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the militia, during the first, second, and third quarters of the present year.

The arms procured are 5,630 muskets, and 3,660 rifles, with 1,500 rifle flasks.

The amount drawn from the treasury on this account is..... \$131,963 01
Amount collected on account of advances made to contractors prior to the year 1819..... 3,695 00

Total value of arms procured..... 135,658 01

Statement D exhibits an account of the work done, and supplies procured, at the several arsenals and armories during the year ending September 30, 1825. By this statement it will be seen that 29,500 muskets, and 1,000 rifles have been manufactured at the national armories during the year. This number exceeds, by about 3,000, the product of any former year, and the arms are equal in quality to any heretofore made.

In addition to the particulars exhibited in this statement, much other business has been done, which cannot be stated in a tabular form; such as the repair of the public buildings, the arrangement and preservation of the military stores, and the improvement of the depots generally, to which due attention has been given.

The work done under the appropriation for arsenals, which is not exhibited in this statement, is as follows, viz: at the arsenal in Washington, D C., there has been erected one building, 100 by 30 feet, two stories high; one building, 75 by 25 feet, two stories high; one building, 45 by 22½ feet, two stories high; and two small buildings, 25 by 19 feet, one story high; all of which are substantial brick buildings.

At the arsenal in Watervliet, N. Y., but a small portion of the appropriation has been expended. It was found, after the appropriation was made, that building materials could not be procured upon favorable terms so late in the season. It was considered necessary, also, that additional ground should be purchased, before all the buildings contemplated at this post should be commenced. For these reasons it was deemed most advisable to defer erecting the buildings until the next season. Arrangements have, however, been made for procuring the necessary materials, preparatory to an early commencement next spring.

The amount appropriated for the arsenal at Baton Rouge has been transmitted to that post, and will effect the object contemplated.

Statement E exhibits the number and description of ordnance and ordnance stores issued from the arsenals to the army and military posts, during the three first quarters of the present year.

Statement F exhibits a view of the operations at the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Potosi, Missouri, and near Fever river, an eastern branch of the Upper Mississippi. By this statement, it appears that the amount of lead produced at those mines, during the first nine months of the present year, was 887,298 pounds; and that the amount received by the United States, for rent of mines, during the same period, was 104,113 pounds. If to the latter be added the amount which it is estimated will accrue on the ore already raised, and which it is supposed will be smelted during the present quarter, the rents will be augmented to 192,113 pounds.

The number of leases granted is twenty-seven, the greater part of which were given during the present year. The business is therefore in its incipient state at present, and it is estimated that in the next year the product of the mines now in operation will amount to three or four million pounds, yielding a rent to the United States of about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The rents have been fixed at a very low rate, being but ten per cent. on the lead produced at the mines, while the duties on imported lead are more than twenty-five per cent. It is supposed therefore that additional leases will be applied for, and that five million pounds will be made at the United States mines next year, which will yield a rent of half a million pounds.

It may be proper to add that it is not contemplated to sell any of the lead which has been or which may be received on account of rent, but to deposit it in the arsenals for public use.

Contracts have been entered into for cannon and shot for the new fortifications, to the extent authorized by the appropriation made on the 2d of March last. The contractors are engaged in the business, but have not yet made any deliveries.

These contracts were made by this department in the usual manner, after having been submitted to and approved by the proper authorities. The contracts for cannon were made upon proposals invited by letters addressed to the proprietors of all the foundries where cannon had been made for the public service, and which were then in operation. The contracts for shot were made upon proposals obtained by public advertisement. It may not be irrelevant to advert briefly to the considerations which led to this course.

All the existing cannon foundries, as well as the manufactories of small arms, had been established under the assurances of continued support from the government, if their terms and the quality of their work should prove satisfactory. These foundries have accordingly continued to furnish all the ordnance required for the public service, both for the War and Navy Departments. The experience acquired in a practice of many years enables them to furnish ordnance of a more safe and durable description and of a better quality, generally, than could be expected from new establishments. The cannon foundries now established are capable of furnishing more ordnance than is required in the public service. It was not therefore considered either advantageous to the public interest or just to those who had relied upon the promised support of the government to depart from the course long since established and uniformly pursued for a number of years, by inviting proposals from persons unaccustomed to the business, and thereby encouraging the establishment of additional cannon foundries which the wants of the public service did not require and could not sustain. The course uniformly pursued in procuring the public supplies, both of small arms and of cannon, was therefore adhered to by the government.

As there are no foundries designed for the manufacture of shot exclusively, and as most of the ordinary foundries of the country are competent to make them, without incurring any material additional expenses, proposals for them were invited by public advertisement, from the belief that competition, in this case, would be advantageous to the public interest, without the hazard of receiving for the public service articles of an inferior quality.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

A.
Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance Department in the year 1824.

Officers' names.	Stations.	AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS JANUARY 1, 1824.						Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers, December 31, 1824.	Remarks.
		Appropriations.								
		For national armories.	For the current expenses of the ordnance service.	For arsenals.	For cannon, shot, &c.	For arming and equipping the militia.	Total amount remitted.			
John Chaffee	Armory, Springfield, Mass.....	\$195,836 16	\$577 36			\$1,330 13	\$197,743 65	\$188,658 00	\$9,085 65	Balance accounted for in the first quarter of 1825.
William Broadus.....	Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va.....	167,839 57					167,839 57	167,033 19	806 38	Do. do.
William P. Craighill, deceased.....	do.....do.....	38,413 41				75 00	38,488 41	30,755 75	7,732 66	The sum of \$1,265 48 has been paid into the treasury on account of this balance during the year 1825, leaving a balance due from the estate of \$6,467 18.
Lieuts. J. W. Thompson and D. Van Ness.....	Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.....		4,982 79			226 46	5,209 25	5,170 45	38 80	Balance accounted for in the first quarter of 1825.
Major J. Daliba, Lieut. T. J. Baird, and Major G. Talcott.	Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.....		7,417 07				7,417 07	7,370 74	46 33	Do. do.
Lieut. J. Monroe.....	Arsenal, New York.....		1,888 31				1,888 31	1,353 42	534 89	Do. do.
Lieut. J. Simonson.....	Arsenal, Rome, New York.....		1,258 58				1,258 58	1,217 66	40 92	Do. do.
Lieuts. M. Thomas and T. J. Baird	Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.....		3,004 08			2,100 00	5,104 08	4,819 03	285 05	Do. do.
Lieut. G. S. Drane and Major S. Churchill.....	Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.....		10,195 85			859 22	11,055 07	9,642 01	1,413 06	Do. do.
Captain N. Baden.....	Arsenal, near Baltimore, Md.....	59 22	2,270 14				2,329 36	2,263 39	65 97	Do. do.
Lieuts. W. E. Williams and W. H. Bell.....	Arsenal, Greenleaf's Point, D. C.....		6,458 61	\$1,455 64	\$222 45	111 31	8,251 01	8,248 15	2 86	Do. do.
Captain R. L. Baker.....	Fortress Monroe, Va.....		700 00				700 00	652 79	47 28	Do. do.
Captain D. T. Welch.....	Arsenal, near Richmond, Va.....		1,603 51			750 00	2,353 51	1,946 02	407 49	Do. do.
Major M. M. Payne.....	Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.....		4,211 94	2,100 00			6,311 94	5,928 15	383 79	Do. do.
Lieut. J. Symington.....	Arsenal, Charleston, S. C.....		1,540 93				1,540 93	1,540 93		
Lieut. J. A. Adams.....	Arsenal, Baton Rouge.....		2,009 05			200 00	2,209 05	2,209 05		
Major J. Whistler.....	Arsenal, Belle Fontaine.....		111 83				111 83	42 76	69 07	Do. do.
Captain S. Perkins.....	Detroit.....		306 06				306 06	306 06		
McClung & McKnight, for cannon.....						2,772 70	2,772 70	2,772 70		
John Clarke & Co., for six-pounder shot.....						1,670 14	1,670 14	1,670 14		
Sundry contractors for small arms, &c.....						168,219 70	168,219 70	168,219 70		} Payments due on audited accounts.
Sundry persons for balances due on settlements.....			5,717 34			301 26	6,018 60	6,018 60		
Total.....		402,148 36	54,253 45	3,555 64	222 45	178,615 92	638,798 82	617,838 62	20,960 20	

B.

Statement of funds transmitted to the several armories and arsenals of the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1825, and the amount of the accounts rendered from each during the same period.

Officers' names.	Stations.	Amount in officers' hands January 1, 1825.	Transmitted in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1825.	Total amount.	Amount of accounts rendered in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1825.	Balances remaining in officers' hands Oct. 1, 1825.	Remarks.
John Chaffee	Armory, Springfield, Mass.	\$9,085 65	\$127,500 00	\$136,585 65	\$134,638 20	\$1,947 45	
William Broadus	do...Harper's Ferry, Va.	806 33	152,000 00	152,806 33	151,863 20	943 18	
Lieut. D. Van Ness and Major H. K. Craig.	Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	38 80	2,750 00	2,788 80	2,546 16	242 64	
Major G. Talcott.....	do...Watervliet, N. Y.	46 33	2,700 00	7,746 33	6,480 27	1,266 66	
Lieut. J. Monroe.....	do...New York	534 89	500 00	1,034 89	1,034 89	.....
Lieut. J. Simonson	do...Rome, N. Y.	40 92	675 00	715 92	704 94	10 98	
Lieut. T. J. Baird.....	do...Frankford, Pa....	285 05	3,220 00	3,505 05	3,503 10	1 95	
Major S. Churchill.....	do...Pittsburg, Pa. ...	1,413 06	11,250 00	12,663 06	11,572 82	1,090 24	
Capt. N. Baden	do...near Baltimore, Md.	65 97	1,658 18	1,724 15	1,724 15	.....
Capt. R. L. Baker	Fortress Monroe, Va.....	47 28	2,200 00	2,247 28	2,088 17	159 11	
Capt. D. T. Welch	Arsenal, near Richmond, Va.	407 49	1,350 00	1,757 49	798 83	963 66	Deceased.
Lieut. W. H. Bell and Major W. Wade.	do...Greenleaf's Point, D. C.	2 86	24,225 14	24,228 00	24,223 17	4 83	
Major M. M. Payne	do...Augusta, Ga.....	383 79	4,700 00	5,083 79	4,575 61	508 18	
Lieut. J. A. Adams and Lieut. C. Ward.	do...Baton Rouge, La. ....	.....	6,026 58	6,026 58	6,025 77	81	
Major J. Whistler.....	do...Belle Fontaine ..	69 07	50 00	119 07	91 24	27 83	
Capt. S. Perkins	do...Detroit.....	.....	650 00	650 00	614 44	35 56	
Remitted sundry persons ..	.....	.....	767 67	767 67	767 67	.....	Settlement on audited accounts.
Total.....	.....	13,227 54	347,222 57	360,450 11	353,247 63	7,202 48	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1825.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance service.*

C.

Statement of the arms and accoutrements procured, and of the expenditures made under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from January 1 to September 30, 1825.

ARMS, &C., PROCURED.

Muskets complete	5,630
Rifles complete.....	3,660
Rifle flasks	1,500

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

Amount paid for arms, &c., procured	\$126,142 95
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the respective States.	5,820 06
Total amount drawn from the treasury	131,963 01
Amount collected from contractors on account of former advances	3,695 00
Total value of arms, &c., procured at contract price	135,658 01

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1825.

D.

Statement of work done at each of the armories and arsenals of the United States from October 1, 1824, to September 30, 1825.

	Muskets manufactured.	Patent rifles manufactured.	Extra bayonets manufactured.	Extra ramrods manufactured.	Ball-screws made.	Wipers made.	Screw-drivers made.	Spring-vices made.	Packing-boxes made.	Rifles cleaned and repaired.	Rifle barrels proved.	Muskets cleaned and repaired.
Armory, Springfield.....	14,600				2,360	14,600	14,600	2,260	397			
Harper's Ferry.....	14,900	1,000	2,350	6,331	5,000	11,000	26,926		848			
Arsenal, Watertown.....												3,722
Watervliet.....									1			1,087
Rome.....												
Frankford.....									8		548	
Pittsburg.....			1,055	956					22	476		4,018
Baltimore.....												1,401
Washington.....												429
Richmond.....									12			113
Augusta.....												1,040
Baton Rouge.....	1								46			1,236
Fortress Monroe.....												209
Total.....	29,501	1,000	3,405	7,287	7,360	25,600	41,526	2,260	1,334	476	548	13,255

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Muskets cleaned.	Musket barrels proved.	Musket-stocks.	Musket cartridges made.	Bayonets repaired and finished.	Bayonet scabbards made.	Sets of infantry accoutrements cleaned and oiled.	Pistols cleaned and repaired.	Sabres cleaned and repaired.	Sabre-belts made.	Number of flints inspected and packed.	Ammunition boxes made.
Armory, Springfield.....												
Harper's Ferry.....												
Arsenal, Watertown.....									253			
Watervliet.....					185				8,878		1,943,000	72
Rome.....	271						3,202					
Frankford.....	3,516										248,000	168
Pittsburg.....			444	110,060		550	1,048	128		277		
Baltimore.....			24									
Washington.....									350			
Richmond.....												
Augusta.....			277					170				
Baton Rouge.....												
Fortress Monroe.....				9,230					3			
Total.....	271	3,516	745	119,290	185	550	4,250	298	9,484	277	2,191,000	240

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Musket cartridges inspected and repacked, pounds.	Pounds of shot repacked.	Boxes and kegs of ammunition repacked.	Cannon cleaned and oiled.	Cannon lincered.	Mortars lincered, and placed on skidding.	Gun-carriages made.	Gun-carriages repaired.	Gun-carriage wheels made.	Arm-chests made.	Rammers and sponges made.	Sponge buckets made.	Bricoles made.
Armory, Springfield.....													
Harper's Ferry.....													
Arsenal, Watertown.....													
Watervliet.....	120,212			162									
Rome.....					25								
Frankford.....		129,691											
Pittsburg.....							4		45	4	31		100
Baltimore.....			301								70		
Washington.....						50	6	1		9		10	58
Richmond.....													
Augusta.....											5		
Baton Rouge.....								12					
Fortress Monroe.....													
Total.....	120,212	129,691	301	162	25	50	10	13	45	13	106	10	158

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Gunner's havresacks made.	Tube-pouches made.	Thump-stalls made.	Fuze-augers made.	Fuze-engines made.	Shot-gauges made.	Tubes cast.	Port-fires made.	Fuzes made.	Sets of artillery harness made.	Cannon cartridges made.	Rockets made.	Shot and shells proved.
Armory, Springfield.....													
Harper's Ferry.....													
Arsenal, Watertown.....											1,000		
Watervliet.....											25	132	
Rome.....													
Frankford.....													20,495
Pittsburg.....	22						10,150	60	95	4	139		
Baltimore.....											860	125	
Washington.....	32	15	21	6	1	12					2,268	75	
Richmond.....													
Augusta.....													
Baton Rouge.....											1,000		
Fortress Monroe.....							204	36	234		575	151	
Total.....	54	15	21	6	1	12	10,354	96	329	4	5,867	483	20,495

STATEMENT—Continued.

	Barrels of powder proved.	Powder barrels repaired.	Barrels of powder repack'd in water-proof linings.	Sheets of paper varnished, water-proof.	Percussion-primers made.	Wagons made.	Carts made.	Picks and mattocks made.	Lands of gravel hauled.	Pounds of iron-railing made.	Feet of fence-chain made.	Feet of board-fence made.
Armory, Springfield.....												
Harper's Ferry.....												
Arsenal, Watertown.....											1,021	650
Watervliet.....			971	13,491								360
Rome.....		360										606
Frankford.....	1,349				1,000			1,645			1,220	300
Pittsburg.....	1,139			860		2	45		498			851
Baltimore.....	240		240									
Washington.....	577											
Richmond.....												
Augusta.....												
Baton Rouge.....	313	40					1					
Fortress Monroe.....												
Total.....	3,618	400	1,211	14,351	1,000	2	1	45	1,645	498	2,241	2,767

E.

Statement of the artillery, small arms, and accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, issued to the troops of the United States, from January 1 to September 30, 1825.

6-pounder iron cannons	3	Tubes	8,000
12-pounder iron cannons	2	Portfires	500
Iron eprouvette and ball	1	Cartridge formers	60
6-pounder travelling carriages, with equip- ments complete	7	Cartridge chargers	9
12-pounder travelling carriages, with equip- ments complete	2	Slow match, pounds	235
Iron axle-tree	1	Cartridge paper, reams	6
Wooden axle-trees	2	Rocket paper, reams	9
Rammers and sponges	13	Portfire paper, reams	2
Ladle and worm	1	Wrapping paper, reams	2
Sponge skins and caps	130	Powder sieve	1
Sponge tacks, No.	6,500	Laboratory bullet moulds	2
Gunner's belts	3	Laboratory buckshot mould	1
Gunner's haversacks	20	Laboratory chests	2
Gunner's callipers	2	Laboratory cutting boards	2
Gunner's quadrants	4	Sets shot gauges	2
Thumb-stalls	24	Set shell callipers	1
Tompions	55	Saltpetre, pounds	135
Portfire stocks	3	Sulphur, pounds	104
Portfire cases	9	Charcoal, pounds	50
Linstocks	3	Antimony, pounds	5
Powder-horns	6	Pitch, pounds	20
Lead aprons	6	Tow, pounds	10
Bricoles	32	Yarn for quick match, pounds	10
Prolongs	5	Twine, pounds	50
Tube boxes and belts	9	Thread, pounds	23
Kit ladles	2	Scales and weights	1
Kit brushes	6	Spirits of wine, gallons	5
Sets of harness	14	Stamp, for lettering	1
Sides of harness leather	9	Funnels	2
Slings for hoisting cannon	2	Padlocks	6
Trail handspikes	4	Copper locks, for magazine	6
6-pounder shot	6,450	Copper hinges, for magazine	6
6-pounder strapped shot	300	Copper nails, 10d	50
6-pounder case shot	50	Lead, pounds	4,480
12-pounder shot	1,080	Iron, pounds	300
18-pounder shot	500	White lead ground in oil, pounds	274
24-pounder carcasses	30	Lampblack, pounds	7
10-inch shells	100	Red ochre, pounds	28
Pounds grape and cannister shot	2,800	Yellow ochre, pounds	28
6-pounder stands for grape-shot	60	Whiting, pounds	28
12-pounder stands for grape-shot	30	Gallons of tar	32
18-pounder stands for grape-shot	100	Gallons of lacker	74
24-pounder stands for grape-shot	100	Gallons of linseed oil	72
6-pounder cannisters for grape-shot	30	Gallons of neatsfoot oil	6
6-pounder bottoms for grape-shot	30	Gallons of spirits of turpentine	5
6-pounder plates for grape-shot	30	Paint brushes, assorted	18
Muskets, complete	208	Spades	42
Cartridge boxes	498	Shovels	16
Cartridge boxes and belts	498	Hoes	12
Bayonet scabbards	510	Brooms	18
Bayonet belts	433	Sets of timber for 6-pounder carriages	6
Gun slings	300	Sets of timber for 12-pounder carriages	3
Breast plates	233	Sets of timber for caissons	6
Brushes and wires	55	Feet of timber for skids	350
Wipers	150	Augers, assorted	39
Screw-drivers	150	Adzes, assorted	5
Ball-screws	32	Axes, felling	20
Spring vices	20	Axes, broad	4
Flints	8,700	Axe, hand	1
Powder, pounds	8,900	Brace and bits	1
Musket cartridges	36,000	Compasses, pairs	4
6-pounder flannel cartridges, filled	250	Chisels, assorted	81
6-pounder flannel cartridges, empty	2,630	Chalk, pounds	2
12-pounder flannel cartridges, empty	1,080	Chalk lines	44
24-pounder flannel cartridges, empty	200	Drawing knives	13
Yards flannel	12	Files, assorted	274
Fuze engines	2	Gimlets, assorted	63
Fuze augers	2	Gauges, assorted	6
Fuzes	60	Gauges, assorted	4
Tube mould	1	Glue, pounds	4
		Grindstone	1
		Hammers, assorted	9

E.—Statement of the artillery, small arms, and accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, &c.—Continued.

Hatchets, assorted.....	2	Rasps	9
Iron square.....	1	Rules, 2 feet.....	3
Trying squares.....	2	Saws, assorted.....	30
Mallet.....	1	Spokeshave.....	1
Nippers, pairs.....	2	Sand paper, quires.....	2
Oil-stone.....	1	Scissors, pairs.....	6
Pincers, pair.....	1	Vices, blacksmith's.....	2
Plane irons.....	42	Wheelbarrows.....	6
Planes, assorted.....	31	Wrenches.....	2

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1825.

F.

Statement of the operations at the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river, and in Missouri, from January 1 to September 30, 1825.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead ore raised.....	1,514,451	1,375,803	2,890,254
Pounds of lead ore smelted.....	642,518	1,031,016	1,673,534
Pounds of lead ore remaining on hand.....	871,933	344,787	1,216,720
Pounds of lead made.....	500,688	388,610	887,298
Pounds of lead received for rent.....	65,854	33,259	104,113
Estimated product of ore and ashes remaining on hand.....	430,000	450,000	880,000
Rent accruing on which will amount to.....	43,000	45,000	88,000
Making a total of lead received during the year.....	108,854	83,259	192,113

NOTE.—In addition to the ore stated, there is a large quantity of ashes on hand at the mines in Missouri.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1825.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance service.*

H.

Report of the operations of the Engineer department during the year ending September 30, 1825, accompanied by documents marked K, L, M, and N.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 21, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following as the annual report of the operations conducted under the direction of the Engineer department during the year ending on the 30th of September last, and to refer to it, as affording the information required to be furnished, by the instructions contained in your letter of the 3d ultimo, on the subjects of fortifications, internal improvements, and the Military Academy; and I beg leave to refer to the general estimate of funds required for conducting the operations under the Engineer department, during the next year, for information respecting the office of the chief engineer, which subject was also included in the instructions.

The fiscal operations of the Engineer department, referring to the several subjects to be embraced by this report, as above stated, are exhibited in the accompanying table marked K. The amounts available for the respective operations, as derived from the appropriations passed at the last session of Congress; the balances of former appropriations undrawn from the treasury, and the balances remaining in the hands of agents on the 30th of September, 1824; the amounts applied to the respective operations during the year ending on the 30th of September last; the balances undrawn from the treasury, and those remaining in the hands of agents on the 30th of September last; and the amounts of accounts for disbursements applied to the respective operations during the year ending on the 30th of September last, which have been rendered and settled, are shown in this table. The aggregate cost of the several fortifications, and other operations under construction on the 30th of September last, and the amounts requisite for their completion, respectively, are also shown. The accounts rendered and settled embrace all the disbursements made under the Engineer department during the year ending on the 30th of September last, with the exception of a small amount, and exhibit satisfactory evidence of the faithful application of the moneys advanced for expenditure during that period, except the small amount for which accounts have not been rendered, as above stated; of the faithful application of which amount the reports of the progress of the operations to which it has been applied leave no room to doubt.

The fortifications for which plans have been projected by the board of engineers, and which have not yet been commenced, are arranged in the accompanying table, marked L, in three classes, referring to the order in which they should be commenced; and the estimate of the expense of its construction is stated opposite to each.

The board of engineers for fortifications were occupied during the early part of last winter in completing the memoirs and estimates for the fortifications projected for the defence of Portland, Salem,

Marblehead, Boston, Canonnicut island, the Patuxent river, and for Bogue point, and the mouth of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina; in preparing an estimate for the repair of Fort Delaware; in examining the plans and models of machines for removing snags, sawyers, and other impediments of that nature, from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in selecting that which they conceived to be entitled to the premium of one thousand dollars, which was offered by advertisement for the plan or model which should be preferred by the board of engineers. In the month of March the board was temporarily dissolved, and since that period the members have been separately employed in inspecting the forts on the Gulf of Mexico, Forts Monroe and Calhoun, Fort Delaware, and the fort at New Utrecht point, called Fort Hamilton, and in examining the island of Nantucket.

The results exhibited in the table marked K, respecting the application to fortifications and other operations under construction, of the funds available for the service of the year ending on the 30th of September last, are derived from statements exhibiting, in minute detail, all the means applied, whether of materials or workmanship, and the cost of each kind, under each head, respectively. From these statements, and from memoirs and drawings illustrative of them, which are also in the possession of this department, the following summary of the operations adverted to has been collated.

Of these operations there were commenced this year the fortification on Oak island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, and that on Bogue point, near Beaufort, both in North Carolina, and the works on George's island, in the harbor of Boston, intended for its preservation as a site of a fortification.

The appropriations for commencing these operations were made after it had been reported by this department that officers of engineers could not be spared to superintend them without neglecting other important operations then going on. With respect to the works in Boston harbor there was no difficulty, their superintendence, under the general supervision of Colonel Totten, of the corps of engineers, having been committed to a person who had acquired the requisite qualification while employed at fortifications. But it was proper to have engineers for the fortifications in North Carolina, and, the whole corps being employed, it was not easy to determine whence they could be taken without injury to the public interests. It was at length decided to transfer an officer from the Gulf of Mexico, on account of the operations in that quarter being less active during the summer, then commencing, and the fall season.

The officer so transferred reached North Carolina in July, and, having purchased the site at Oak island, commenced the preliminary examinations prescribed by the regulations for testing the accuracy of the surveys and levellings of the site, the adaptation of the plan to them, the accuracy of the estimate, the resources of the country, &c. A report, to contain the result of those examinations, is in the course of preparation, but is not expected to reach here until late in next month.

In the month of September the same officer proceeded to Bogue point, for the purpose of purchasing the site and making the requisite preliminary examinations, but having failed to effect the former, he returned to Oak island. Another officer has since been assigned to the superintendence of the work at Bogue point. He arrived there on the 1st instant, and will lose no time in purchasing the site and in making the examinations and arrangements preliminary to commencing the construction.

The sea-wall for the preservation of George's island has been but recently commenced, and will not probably be advanced during the remainder of this season beyond the laying of the foundations. It had been attempted early in the summer, by advertising for proposals, to have the stone, the only material required, supplied and laid by contract; but the rates of the proposals received were much higher than had been anticipated, and it was considered very doubtful if lower terms could be procured in Boston for a length of time, as an unusual demand for materials and workmanship existed, and was likely to be maintained there. It was suggested that there would be a great saving by deferring the commencement of the work until next year; but as the expense was deemed to be of secondary importance in comparison with even a partial fulfilment of the object to which it was to be applied, and moreover, as the circumstances under which the appropriation for defraying the expense of effecting that object was made appeared to indicate that its early application was contemplated and desired, it was determined to go on with the work. The advertisements which had been issued having failed to produce proposals for furnishing the stone required from the neighborhood of Boston, upon terms that could be accepted, the quarries at Cape Ann were examined, and the quality of stone they could furnish being satisfactory, arrangements were made for procuring the requisite supply of stone from them, upon comparatively reasonable terms.

The fortification at Brenton's point, which has been named Fort Adams, was commenced last year under an appropriation for purchasing the site and collecting materials. This year, besides the completion of a very minute survey and levelling of the site which had been commenced last year, the construction of extensive wharves for landing materials, the construction of cranes, and other labor-saving machinery, and the conducting of other auxiliary operations, the excavations of earth and stone for the foundations, and the laying of the same in stone masonry, were effected in nearly the whole extent of the eastern, northern, and western fronts, and the superstructure of the scarp wall of the eastern and northern fronts was also commenced, and in some parts carried to the height of nearly five feet. The three fronts commenced are on the water side, and the remaining two fronts which have not been commenced are on the land side of the fort. The greater part of the funds applicable to this work which remain unexpended have been reserved to fulfil contracts which will not be completed until next year.

The fortifications at New Utrecht, which has been named Fort Hamilton, like Fort Adams, was commenced last year under an appropriation for purchasing the site and collecting materials. The land requisite, in addition to that already owned by the United States, to complete the site of this work has not yet been procured, and the progress of the work has been in consequence somewhat retarded. The legislature of New York having authorized the appointment of assessors to value the land, no doubt existed that possession would be obtained through them, and the plan of operations for the year was adapted to that event. When, however, the survey of the land to be procured was made, agreeably to the boundaries laid down in the act of the legislature for the purpose of enabling the assessors to see the land and judge of its value, it was perceived, for the first time, that the boundaries did not join those of the United States land, there being two narrow triangular slips intervening, and that one of those slips embraced a part of the land intended to be occupied by the constructions which were included in the plan of operations. The assessors valued the land included within the boundaries designated by the act of the legislature of New York, and an attempt was made to purchase the intervening slips from the owner, but without effect. The governor of New York has been requested to apply to the legislature of New York, at its next session in January ensuing, for an amendment of the act of its last session that will remove the difficulty above stated. The boundaries designated in the act of the legislature of New York corresponded with those stated in the original application to the governor of New York, and the error of

that statement arose from reliance being placed upon the correctness of determining with instruments upon a map, the lines referring to the boundaries, instead of resorting to the deed of the land owned by the United States, to the boundaries of which those designated were intended to be joined. Notwithstanding the derangement of the plan of operations produced by the difficulty above stated, very good progress in the work has been made during the year. A substantial sea-wall to secure the site from abrasion, has been built; the railway, commenced last year, for conveying materials from the wharf to the top of the bank, has been finished, and saves one-third of the expense of transportation; and the foundations of the scarp and counterscarp of nearly one-half of the work, exclusive of the gorge, and of a caponiere in the ditch have been laid, and the walls have been built up several feet.

Of the appropriation of the last session of Congress for completing the unfinished parts of Fort Delaware, and repairing injuries that had occurred at that place, about one-half has been advantageously applied. The report of a recent inspection of the work done this year represents it to have been executed in the best manner, and that the results intended to be produced by the repairs have been in a degree, and will be ultimately fully realized.

The work done at Fort Monroe during this year has been very considerable and in due proportion to the sum expended, the amount of which was, on the 30th of September last, nearly equal to the amount of the appropriation for the year. The operations are organized in a manner that admits of the various branches into which they are divided being conducted with the utmost regularity, whether conjointly with or independently of each other.

The superstructure of Fort Calhoun was not commenced last year, and could not be commenced this year for the want of an officer to superintend it. A large balance, which remained unexpended, of the appropriation of last year, and the greater part of the appropriation of this year, have, however, been advantageously applied in the formation of the mole, in collecting materials for the superstructure, in the erection of cranes, and the completion of the permanent wharf to facilitate the landing of materials, and the establishment of railways to aid in the transporting of them to the places where they were to be used, in the erection of buildings for workshops and quarters, and in other auxiliary preparations necessary to be provided previously to commencing the superstructure.

The works at Mobile Point have progressed successfully during the year, but have been attended with extraordinary expense, in consequence of the rise in the price of cotton having caused a correspondent rise in the price of labor. The expenditure has been in due proportion to the amount applicable, and would have been greater but for the interruption produced by the failure in the supply of materials from the north, which had been relied on. The citadel has been completed, with the exception of a small portion of the carpentry, and a wharf has also been completed. All the foundations, except those of one front, have been laid, and the walls of the superstructure have been raised, in some parts, to the height of three feet.

At Chef Menteur the progress of the operations has been much obstructed by the unusual quantity of rain which fell during the year; yet the means of the contractors have been so ample and well organized as to have enabled them to overcome every difficulty, and, by the quantity of work executed, to have absorbed nearly the whole appropriation on the 30th of September last. The advances which had been made to the contractors on their commencing the work at the Rigolets, and which amounted to upwards of eighty thousand dollars, have been in the progress of gradual redemption, and were finally redeemed on the 30th of September last.

The arrangements for procuring materials, and otherwise facilitating the progress of the work, which were made at Fort Jackson last year, and which were expected to produce the most favorable results upon the operations during this year, were rendered, in a great measure, unavailing, in consequence of the site of the work being almost constantly inundated. During the year, ending on the 31st of May last, it had rained one hundred and twenty days, and the unprecedented quantity of one hundred and seven inches had fallen within that time; added to this there were two overflows from the sea and three violent storms, the effect of which, and the excessive rains, was to destroy, on several occasions, parts of the levee or embankment for excluding the adjacent waters from the site of the work. Four powerful pumps, upon the plan of the Archimedes screw, were found to be insufficient to keep out the water from the excavations required to be made in preparing for laying the foundations. Under these circumstances; it became impossible to lay the whole of the foundations, and it was with great difficulty that about a fifth of them was laid. Besides these several causes of embarrassment, there were, on three occasions, mutinous combinations among the mechanics and laborers, or "turning out," as they term it, for an increase of wages, and their unreasonable demands having been resisted, a number left the work, and injurious delay ensued until others could be procured. These events, combined with the unhealthfulness of the climate, which rendered unavoidable the suspension of the works from June until November, a period exceeding four months, have been the cause of so large a balance of the appropriation remaining unexpended. The weather being dry during the present fall, it may be expected that in a very short time after the resumption of operations the remainder of the foundations will have been laid, and by the month of February the balance of the appropriation will have been absorbed. Should that prove to be the case, the best part of the working season—that is, four months, from February to May, inclusive—will be lost, unless the appropriation which may be contemplated for next year, or a part of it, should be granted at the commencement of the session of Congress.

This remark applies to the works at Mobile Point and Chef Menteur, as well as the new work at Bayou Bienvenue, for the commencement of which an appropriation will be asked this year. Indeed, it would save expense and greatly facilitate the operations of all of the fortifications if appropriations for them, entire or partial, could be obtained at the commencement of the session of Congress.

The board of engineers for internal improvements were employed, during the early part of last winter, in preparing the report of their operations during the last year, which was submitted to Congress and published, and in preparing instructions for the several brigades to be employed this year in making the requisite surveys to enable the board to fulfil the objects of their examinations of last year in relation to the proposed routes for canals to connect the Chesapeake and the Ohio and the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Pursuant to the instructions of the War Department, the board, consisting of General Bernard and Mr. David Shriver, in the further prosecution of the objects contemplated by the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates on the subject of roads and canals," set out, on the — of March last, from this place, to commence a reconnoissance and examination of the country between the seat of government of the United States and New Orleans, with a view of selecting the most eligible site for locating the great national road contemplated to be constructed

between the two cities. The board was directed, in considering this subject, to take into view three routes, viz:

1st. The Atlantic, or the route passing through the capitals of the southern States, as Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Milledgeville, &c.

2d. The intermediate route, comprehending all the routes west of the first and east of the mountains.

3d. The western route, or the route through the valley of the mountains west of the Blue Ridge.

In determining which of these routes should be preferred, the board was instructed to take into view every consideration which ought to have weight, such as the comparative distances of the several routes, the facilities and cheapness of construction, the political, commercial, and military advantages, and the transportation of the mail.

The board made an examination of the first and second routes, but was unable to proceed to the examination of the third, or the route west of the mountains, owing to the indisposition of Mr Shriver and the necessity of General Bernard's attending to the subject of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal; but as great anxiety was manifested by the inhabitants west of the mountains that the western route should be examined this season, in order that a report might be made on the subject of the road to Congress this session, if possible, Captain Poussin, of the topographical engineers, and Lieutenant Trimble, who were both employed on the examination of the other routes as assistants to the board, and who were deemed fully competent to the duty, were, in obedience to your instructions, ordered to make the examination. Captain Poussin and Lieutenant Trimble left this on the — of October last, to commence their operations, and it is expected they will return in time to enable the board to make its report before the rising of Congress.

The board was also required, while at New Orleans, to examine the communications between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of connecting them by a canal, to be navigable by sloops, that would possess greater commercial and military advantages than those afforded by the communication through the Bayou St. John and Canal Carondelet, which does not enter the Mississippi. The board examined two routes: one through the city of New Orleans, and in the direction of the Canal Marigny, to debouche into Lake Pontchartrain about two miles east of the mouth of Bayou St. John; the other from the plantation of Mr. Trémé, on the Mississippi, about two miles below New Orleans, to enter Lake Pontchartrain about five miles east of Bayou St. John.

The report of the board, which is to furnish the results of those examinations, will be prepared after the report upon the Chesapeake and Ohio section of the Chesapeake and Erie canal, and the report respecting the route for a national road between the seat of government and New Orleans shall have been completed; and no exertion will be omitted to have them ready to be laid before Congress during the ensuing session. Some time will elapse, however, before the reports and drawings connected with the surveys of this year, relating to the canal route above-mentioned, can be prepared; and as they will present a great mass of materials, and much time will be required to digest and collate them, it will not be practicable, within the limited time that can be bestowed upon them, to prepare, in time to be laid before the ensuing Congress, a very full report upon the subject to which they relate. A general project and preparatory estimate for the Chesapeake and Ohio section of the canal, containing information sufficient to authorize the commencement of operations, should they be sanctioned, will, if possible, be completed. These several subjects will be attended to in the order of their relative importance: the canal route between the Chesapeake and Lake Erie first; the national road next; and lastly the route for a canal between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain.

Two brigades of topographical engineers and one brigade of civil engineers were employed this season upon the Chesapeake and Ohio section of the canal to connect the Chesapeake and Lake Erie, and have completed all of the surveys upon that section requisite to enable the board to select the most eligible route, determine a general line of direction for the canal, and make a preparatory project and estimate, upon which the operations may be commenced.

The surveys connected with the Deep creek route across the summit level, required to be executed by one of the brigades of topographical engineers, having been finished early in the season, the brigade, in pursuance of the instructions of the board, commenced the survey of another route across the summit level, from Wills' creek to Castleman's river; and while that was going on a part of the brigade, in the fulfilment of instructions direct from this department, examined and ascertained the levels and distances of a route to pass the summit level by the way of Cheat river.

Two brigades of topographical engineers were employed this season on the route between the Ohio and Lake Erie. One of the brigades was required to survey a route descending from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Big Beaver, and ascending the valleys of Big Beaver and the Chenango to pass near Conneaut Lake, and descending to terminate at the mouth of Elk creek, on Lake Erie; and also to survey a line, for feeder, from French creek to Conneaut lake. Minute surveys of all parts of this route which presented any difficulties have been completed, and general experimental lines have been surveyed of the remainder, including the valleys of the Chenango and Big Beaver, to the mouth of the latter, and thence to Pittsburg. The surveys embraced by the instructions to the other brigade, from the mouth of the Ashtabula, on Lake Erie, through the Champion swamp, and along the valley of the Mahoning to Big Beaver, have been completed.

The survey of a route for a canal between Buzzard and Barnstable bays, in Massachusetts, which was commenced last year, was completed this season.

The brigade of civil engineers which, in pursuance of your orders, was instructed to examine the communications between Lake Memphremagog, in Vermont, and Connecticut river, and also between Lake Connecticut and the tide waters of the river Connecticut, and to make the surveys requisite for determining whether it would be practicable and expedient to unite, by canals, the waters of those communications, respectively, and for selecting the most eligible routes, and preparing projects and estimates for the same, has effected the several objects of those instructions, and has also examined the communication between the rivers Connecticut and Merrimack.

A limited topographical brigade has been employed this season in making surveys at the island of Nantucket, which may subserve the immediate purpose of ascertaining if a harbor for the protection of shipping can be formed there by the establishment of a pier, and the ultimate purpose of affording the requisite preliminary information for projecting a system of defence, should it be determined at any time hereafter to be necessary. The survey was commenced late in the season, and no report has as yet been received of the progress made in its execution.

Another topographical brigade was divided between Marblehead and Holmes' Hole, to carry into effect the objects of an appropriation of the last session of Congress for making surveys at those places

to ascertain the practicability and utility of improving these harbors by the erection of piers. The surveys at both places have been completed.

The execution of the plan projected by the board of engineers for deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle was commenced at a late period in the last season, and has been continued during the present season. The results produced by the work which has been done afford abundant evidence of the feasibility of the plan, and of the ultimate fulfilment of its object on the completion of the work. The work may be completed in the course of next summer, should an appropriation be made of the sum estimated to be necessary for that purpose.

The works for the security of Plymouth beach, which were commenced last year, late in the season, under the superintendence of an officer of the corps of engineers, have been continued this year with an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, under the general superintendence of Colonel Totten, of the corps of engineers, and the immediate superintendence of a gentleman, a respectable inhabitant of Plymouth, who had paid particular attention to the work during its progress last year. The appropriation of this year has been very advantageously applied, and although extremely limited, has produced highly important results. The appropriation asked for next year, if granted, will complete the work, and afford permanent security to the beach.

The experiment for the removal of the sand bar in the Ohio, near the town of Henderson, which could not be carried on last year, though arrangements had been made for the purpose, because of the river not having subsided to the usual level at its lowest stage, has been conducted this year under favorable circumstances, and is expected to produce the desired effect by the officer superintending it.

The officer who has superintended the execution of the contract for the removal of snags, sawyers, planters, and other impediments of that nature to the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, has reported that the contractor had faithfully executed his contract on that part of the Ohio extending from Pittsburg to Louisville.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the continuation of the Cumberland road, from Canton to Zanesville, which was commenced this season. Some interruption occurred in the early part of the season in making a thorough examination of a different route from that which had been recommended by the commissioners, and adopted in compliance with representations in its favor which were signed by the owners of the land through which it was desired that it should pass. The examination resulted in the confirmation of the selection which had been made by the commissioners. That point having been settled, contracts, for which proposals had been previously required by advertisements, were entered into for executing twenty-eight miles and eighty-eight poles of the distance, from Canton towards Zanesville, which it was estimated would be as great a distance as the existing appropriation would allow of being undertaken at present. Nearly the whole extent of road embraced by the contracts has been cleared, cut, graded, and shaped, so as to be ready for receiving the first course of metal, as it is called, meaning the stone broken to a small size, agreeably to the McAdam plan. It is not intended to lay on the first course, to consist of a thickness of three inches, until May next; the second course, also of three inches, will be laid after the first course shall have become consolidated and compacted by the pressure of a heavy roller, and it is believed will be found, after having been compacted by the same process, to afford the requisite solidity to the road. If it should prove to be otherwise, a third course of three inches will be laid.

The continuation of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville has been laid out as far as Columbus, a distance of fifty-three miles. The commissioner under whose direction the work has been performed represents the location to be more favorable than had been anticipated, and especially with regard to the first twenty miles west of Zanesville, which pass through a very hilly region. The laying-out of the road, as above stated, was not commenced until the season had considerably advanced, the commissioner having been occupied in the early part of the season in examining the route between Zanesville and Canton, which had been presented to the consideration of government for competition with that which had been selected by the commissioners.

The commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Detroit to Chicago have reported the same to have been executed, and promise at an early day to send their report and drawings relating to it.

No reports have been received from the commissioners appointed to lay out roads from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, and from St. Louis to the confines of Mexico; and nothing therefore is distinctly known of the progress which may have been made in the prosecution of those operations, although it is understood the former has been completed and the latter nearly so.

A brigade of topographical engineers was employed this year on the coast of South Carolina, in the continuation of surveys requisite to aid the projection of a system of fortifications for the defence thereof.

The Military Academy has maintained during this year the high standing to which it had previously obtained. The report of the last examination of the board of visitors, which is herewith submitted, marked M, represents its condition in a very favorable light, and suggests improvements and additions, some of which require legislative provision for their accomplishment. The number of cadets at this time attached to the Military Academy amounts to 258, and the number which has been graduated and attached to the army and marine corps this year amounts to 37.

In addition to what is now taught at the Military Academy, I beg leave to suggest the advantage of introducing a system of equitation, and also the exercises and manoeuvres of cavalry and light artillery. Although cavalry does not constitute a part of the present military establishment, in the event of war it must be resorted to as a powerful means of attack and defence; and it is evident that the possession of a competent number of well-trained officers in this arm would be of incalculable advantage to the service in forming a good corps of cavalry whenever it may be required. Besides these advantages, the instruction is deemed essential to the staff and artillery officers, and the exercises cannot but prove highly beneficial to the health of the students at the Military Academy. It could be introduced at an expense not considerable when compared with the advantages that may be expected to be derived from it, as will be seen by the enclosed estimate, marked N, for the purchase, keeping, and equipment of fifty horses, the number deemed fully adequate to the contemplated purposes of instruction.

The operations conducted under the general direction of the Engineer department have progressively increased for several years. Those of the last year greatly exceeded those of the year before, and have been exceeded by those of this year in a still greater ratio. The corps of engineers and topographical engineers are relied on chiefly for conducting these operations, and their numbers are so limited that it was thought expedient, the year before last, to apply to Congress for an augmentation of them. If it was expedient then to augment the strength of these corps, it is now obviously much more so, and must become

more and more so for several years henceforward. The operations of this year, notwithstanding that they have been so much greater than they had been at any former period, have been limited in comparison with what they may be expected to become in the course of a few years. The fortifications for which plans have been already projected, and which, in the accompanying table, are arranged in the first class, which refers to those which should be commenced without delay, are 18 in number, and of themselves, if they were under construction, would require more than twice the number of officers now in the corps of engineers to attend to them properly. The fortifications for Charleston and Pensacola, for which plans have not yet been projected, would also belong to the first class. Should it be determined upon a further development of the present views of the nation in relation to internal improvements, that the government should undertake the construction of roads and canals, the improvement of rivers and harbors, &c., these objects would give further employment to the corps of engineers, of extent nearly equal to that of the fortifications. The duties of the topographical engineers would be increased nearly in the same ratio with those of the corps of engineers. Many of the surveys upon which plans of fortifications have been projected, have not been and were not intended to be sufficiently minute to be relied on for the location of the works, and others will be required to be made for that purpose. All of the surveys connected with canal routes which have been made have been intended merely to afford the information requisite to determine upon the practicability and the general line of direction of such routes, and other surveys, far more minute, will be required for the location of the canals. Many routes for roads and canals, but little if at all inferior in national importance to those already surveyed, remain to be surveyed. These operations, with others now contemplated, which are of less importance but are still entitled to the consideration of the government, would afford constant employment, for many years, to treble the number of topographical engineers now in service. It has been found by experience that the skill requisite to carry on works of the nature adverted to in a proper manner can be acquired only by a regular course of instruction in the theory, with long and faithful experience in the practice. The means at present at the disposal of the Engineer department are the corps of engineers, consisting of twenty-two officers, the topographical engineers, consisting of ten officers, aided by occasional details of officers of artillery and infantry, who have been graduated at the Military Academy, and the occasional employment of civil engineers when required. The only portion of this force that has a specific organization is the corps of engineers. The topographical engineers have no regimental form, and the employment of the civil engineers is temporary. In all regular establishments it is necessary and convenient that there should be order and form, and that there should be different grades in the officers, suitable to the circumstances of the service to be performed; indeed it is essential to discipline and a just accountability and responsibility in the various branches of duty. The propriety of recommending an increase of the corps of engineers, and the organization of the topographical engineers into a corps similar to the present establishment of the corps of engineers, is therefore respectfully submitted to your consideration. The enlargement and formation of these corps should be gradual, and none should hereafter be permitted to enter either who had not been graduated at the Military Academy, and they should be appointed, in the first instance, to the lowest grades, and be advanced or promoted with a view to particular merit, without regard to rank or seniority.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September 30, 1825, in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated, and accounted for, by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction; and the amounts requisite to complete them.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1825, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1825.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1825.	From balances of former appropriations, undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents on Sept. 30, 1824, and accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1825.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1825.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
FORTIFICATIONS.								
For the preservation of the islands in Boston harbor, necessary to the security of that place.....	\$52,972 56	.....	\$52,972 56	\$6,636 14	\$46,336 42	\$52,972 56	\$6,636 14	\$46,336 42
Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point.....	60,000 00	\$25,185 54	85,185 54	43,774 57	41,410 97	85,185 54	68,589 03	661,577 49
Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point.....	40,000 00	47,922 37	87,922 37	46,381 92	41,540 45	87,922 37	48,459 55	376,535 77
Fort Delaware.....	71,679 50	.....	71,679 50	33,784 30	37,895 20	71,679 50	431,872 54	37,895 20
Fort Washington.....	.....	3,752 93	3,752 93	.....	3,752 93	3,752 93	440,467 37	.....
Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort.....	100,000 00	42,615 63	142,615 63	132,241 66	10,373 97	142,615 63	1,032,003 11	227,789 08
Fort Calhoun, at Rip-Rap Shoals.....	70,000 00	53,264 19	123,264 19	104,084 44	19,179 75	123,264 19	605,893 22	293,462 18
Fort at Bogue Point, North Carolina.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....	175,000 00
Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	119,000 00
Fort at Mobile Point.....	100,000 00	63,283 90	163,283 90	97,138 29	66,145 51	163,283 90	395,730 54	387,562 21
Fort at Chef Menteur.....	100,000 00	8,476 83	108,476 83	86,206 82	22,270 01	108,476 83	253,548 94	107,270 01
Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend.....	100,000 00	81,246 58	181,246 58	97,686 49	83,560 09	181,246 58	192,286 06	200,641 34
For repairs to Fort Jackson, Savannah.....	.....	4,143 70	4,143 70	.....	4,143 79	4,143 70	.....	.....
Fortifications.....	.....	19,414 11	19,414 11	.....	19,414 11	19,414 11	.....	.....
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	8,320 50	24,663 30	32,983 80	13,404 49	19,579 31	32,983 80	.....	.....
	782,972 56	373,969 08	1,156,941 64	661,339 22	495,602 42	1,156,941 64	.....	.....

Remarks.—The amount stated in the above table, as the amount of expenditure, and of accounts rendered and settled for the year ending September 30 last, at Mobile Point, corresponds with the latter, which does not include the amount of the accounts for the month of September. The expenditure has been reported to have amounted to \$123,056 13; the difference between that amount and the amount stated being, it is supposed, the amount of the expenditure in the month of September. The statements in the report of the progress made during the year, in the operations at Fort Jackson, accounts for the balance unexpended being of so large an amount as that stated.

K.—Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1825, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1825.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1825.	From balances of former appropriations, undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, on Sept. 30, 1824; and accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1825.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1825.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.								
For deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle		\$18,890 81	\$18,890 81	\$11,728 29	\$7,162 52	\$18,890 81	\$12,837 48	\$14,163 52
For repairing Plymouth beach,	\$5,712 00	964 06	6,676 06	5,167 15	1,508 91	6,676 06	24,203 09	26,508 91
For making surveys, and carrying on the operations of the board of engineers in relation to internal improvements,	28,567 00	15,809 55	44,376 55	28,167 21	16,209 34	44,376 55	.....	.....
To improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,		72,842 80	72,842 80	2,317 74	70,525 06	72,842 80	4,474 94	.....
For the continuation of the Cumberland road,	140,000 00	.....	140,000 00	4,995 59	135,004 41	140,000 00	4,995 59	.....
For the examination and survey of the Cumberland road, continued from Zanesville, Ohio, to the permanent seat of government of Missouri,	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
For surveying and opening a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the State of Illinois,	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
For marking out a road from the western frontier of the State of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico,	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
For surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the Territory of Arkansas,	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
For surveys to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier at the mouth of the harbor of Marblehead, for the security of shipping; and, also, a pier in Holmes' Hole, for the same purpose,	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
	207,679 00	108,507 22	316,186 22	52,375 98	263,810 24	316,186 22	.....	.....
MILITARY ACADEMY.								
For the quartermaster's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books, and stationery, for the Military Academy at West Point,	11,500 00	8,274 28	19,774 28	12,917 12	6,857 16	19,774 28	.....	.....

L.

Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimates of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.		SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.		THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.	
Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort St. Phillip, Louisiana	\$77,810 79	Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana.....	\$264,517 52	The rafts to obstruct the channel between Forts Monroe and Calhoun	\$240,568 00
Battery at Bayou Bienvenu	94,583 30	Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile bay.....	16,677 41	Fort on Craney Island flats.....	258,405 00
Fort at Soller's Point flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44	Tower at Bayou Dupre	16,677 41	Fort at New Port News.....	244,337 14
Fort Tompkins, New York.....	420,826 14	Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river.....	244,337 14	Fort at Naseway Shoal.....	673,205 44
Redoubt in advance of ditto	65,162 44	Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river.....	205,602 33	FOR THE DEFENCE OF PATUXENT RIVER.	
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456,845 51	Fort opposite Pea Patch, Delaware river.....	347,257 71	Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort at Throg's Point, New York.....	471,181 53	Fort at Middle Ground, outer harbor, New York.....	1,081,411 66	Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort at Dumpling's Point, Rhode Island	579,946 57	Fort at East Bank, New York.....	1,681,411 66	Fort at the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine.....	101,000 00
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island.....	82,411 74	Fort Hale, Connecticut.....	31,815 83	Total.....	
Dyke across west passage, Narraganset roads.....	205,000 00	Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27,793 34	1,854,575 58	
FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOSTON HARBOR.		Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77,445 21	RECAPITULATION.	
Fort on George's island.....	458,000 00	Fort Griswold, Connecticut.....	132,230 41		
Fort on Nantasket Head.....	539,000 00	Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00		
Lunette in advance of ditto.....	79,000 00	Fort on House island, Portland harbor, Maine.....	32,000 00		
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of ditto.....	33,000 00	Fort Pickering, Salem.....	116,000 00		
Redoubt No. 1, (on Hog island,) in advance of ditto	29,000 00	Fort for Nangus Head, Salem.....	35,000 00		
Dykes across Broad Sound passage.....	140,000 00	Fort Sewall, Marblehead.....	116,000 00		
Cutting off the summit of Gallop island.....	2,429 51	Fort for Jack's Point, Marblehead	96,000 00		
Works for the defence of Conanicut island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island	220,053 43	Fort on Bald Head, mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.....	120,000 00		
		Fort on Federal Point, mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.....	12,000 00		
Total.....	4,626,455 40	Total.....	5,357,177 63	First class, eighteen works	\$4,626,455 40
				Second class, twenty works	5,357,177 63
				Third class, seven works ..	1,854,575 58
				Total.....	11,838,208 61

M.

Copy of a letter from the president of the board of visitors, transmitting to the Secretary of War the report of the board.

MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June 23, 1825.*

SIR: I do myself the honor to enclose you the report of the board of visitors of this seminary.

I remain, with great consideration, &c., &c.,

J. HAMILTON, Jr., *President of the Board.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Hon. James Hamilton, Jr., president of the board of visitors.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *August 8, 1825.*

SIR: I have received and read with satisfaction the report of the board over which you presided. It confirms me in the very favorable opinion I had formed, from my own observation, while with you a short time during the examination. The evidence of the prosperity of the institution furnished by the report of the board, formed, as it was, by distinguished citizens from different parts of the Union, must be highly gratifying to the nation. The changes and improvements suggested in the report will receive my particular attention, with a view of presenting them to the proper authority for adoption, as far as they may be deemed proper and practicable. Be the organ of my thanks to the members composing the board for the patience and zeal they displayed in the protracted examination, and for the able manner in which they have presented the results of their investigations.

With assurance of my respect, I am, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Colonel J. HAMILTON, Jr.,

President of the Board of Visitors, Military Academy, West Point, Northampton, Mass.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June 22, 1825.*

SIR: The undersigned, agreeably to your invitation, have repaired to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and attended to the annual examination of the cadets. The journal, which is herewith transmitted, will furnish a particular account of our proceedings as a board of visitors. In conformity with the duty enjoined upon us by the fourteenth paragraph of the regulations of the academy, and in compliance with your request, as expressed in the circular letter of invitation addressed to us, we have made the condition of the academy, in all its branches, a subject of careful attention, and beg leave to submit the following statements as the result of our observation and inquiry:

I. Our attention was first directed to the system of instruction and the subjects connected with it. The general course of studies pursued in the academy may be learned from the paper marked (*a*), which is herewith submitted to the department. In this paper the various studies pursued by the different classes are stated, the text books, where any are used, are named, and the instructors designated, to whom the different sections in the several classes are entrusted. The board of visitors beg leave to make a few remarks relative to the various branches of study embraced in this synopsis in the order in which they occur:

1. *Engineering*, in its two branches, civil and military. The appearance of the class in these branches is deserving of all praise. The promptness with which the diagrams, illustrating the most important and difficult problems, were drawn on the black board, and the clearness and fluency with which their analysis and demonstration were performed, were in the highest degree creditable both to the cadets and their teachers in this department. The drawings exhibited by the class in the two branches of engineering, also bore testimony not merely to a great familiarity with the subject, but to a high degree of skill in drawing. The board deem it, however, superfluous to enlarge on this topic, as they understand that a series of these drawings, executed by the cadets, has already been forwarded to the Department of War.

The board understand a considerable portion of the instruction in this department to be given without a text book in the lectures of the accomplished teacher at the head of it. In that part of the instruction which is given from text books the authors followed are Gay de Vernon and Isanzin. The board are not acquainted with any works better adapted to the purpose than those of these two distinguished ornaments of the French Polytechnic school. It might, however, be desirable that the work of Gay de Vernon should be used in the original.

To place this department on a proper footing a suite of models of works in civil and military engineering is indispensable; and to this end a recommendation will be made in another part of this report.

In order to give the most satisfactory specimen of the high attainments of the cadets in these branches the board beg leave to subjoin a few problems from among many others that were drawn and solved in the examination; they are contained in the paper annexed, marked (*b*.)

2. The course of mineralogy, owing to the recent appointment of the instructor, is as yet in a progressive state. Connected with the nature which devolves on a corps of engineers, the study of mineralogy is of great practical importance, and is worthy of being very diligently pursued at the academy. To this end, however, a cabinet of minerals is indispensable; and a small appropriation for this object would be among the most useful services that could be rendered to the institution. It is, of course, necessary, in order to render this department complete, that instruction in geology should be added to it; and this will probably be done in the course of the ensuing year. When it is considered that all the instruction in

mineralogy, geology and chemistry will be included in one department, it will readily be admitted that to place that department on a suitable footing provision should be made for a permanent professor and assistant professor. The high character of Dr. Torrey, the present incumbent in this department, furnishes additional reasons for the proposed establishment, which is particularly recommended to the favorable consideration of the government.

3. In the branches of geography, history, and ethics, no examination has been had during the present visitation of the academy. This department by the existing regulations is intrusted to the chaplain. The late chaplain of the academy resigned his place in the month of October last. His successor in office, the Rev. Mr. McIlvaine, repaired to the post in May last, and has not entered upon his duties as an instructor. After the departure of the former chaplain the instruction in this department was given by Lieutenant Findley till the month of April, when he was ordered away on professional duty by the government. It appears, accordingly, that during a portion of the year only the class has enjoyed the full means of instruction in this department, and since the departure of Lieutenant Findley has not been instructed in it at all. Under these circumstances the board of visitors have thought it expedient to dispense with the examination in that department.

By the regulations of the academy it is the duty of the chaplain, besides attending to the religious instructions of the Sabbath, to conduct the cadets through a course of geography, descriptive, physical, and statistical, of history universal, and of the United States in particular; of moral philosophy, and the elements of national and political law. It is decidedly the opinion of the board that to bring a department so extensive into practical operation additional means of instruction must be provided. The subjects are not only too extensive but too various in their nature to be taught with success by one individual, particularly one intrusted with the arduous duties of chaplain.

Whether some part of the study included under the head of this department—for instance, the geography—might not advantageously be pursued at an earlier period than the fourth year deserves consideration.

4. *Tactics.*—The remarks of the board on this department are delayed to a subsequent part of this statement.

5. *Philosophy.*—The paper marked (*a*) will afford the names of the text books used in this branch. Enfield's Institutes is an imperfect work, and here, as elsewhere, used from necessity alone. The board are not without hopes that a proper elementary treatise on natural philosophy will before long be offered to the American seminaries. The professor in this department, Colonel Mansfield, being absent on furlough, the examination was conducted in his place by Professor Davies and the assistant professors in the department. The cadets gave satisfactory evidence of their knowledge of magnetism, electricity, optics, and astronomy, though their attainments were perhaps less conspicuous in these branches of natural philosophy than in some other parts of the course of studies. There might have been exhibited a more perfect familiarity with the practical application of the principles of these portions of science. At the same time, however, full evidence was given of great proficiency in the theory of the higher and more difficult portions of natural philosophy, as will appear from the inspection of a few of the problems which were drawn, solved, and demonstrated with the greatest readiness and precision at the blackboard, and which are contained in the paper marked (*b*.)

It ought to be particularly observed, under this head, that the philosophical apparatus of the academy is altogether deficient. It is impossible that the progress of the cadets in this department should correspond with its relative importance on the list of sciences till this defect is supplied. A list of articles indispensably wanted may be found in the paper (*c*) annexed to the report of the board of visitors of the last year, and communicated with the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress, December 7, 1824, to which the board beg leave accordingly to refer.

6. In the branch of chemistry the majority of the class gave proofs of an extensive and accurate acquaintance with the principles and facts of the science as contained in the text book. Each cadet was thoroughly examined on several different heads of the subject; and the appearance of the sections, particularly the first, was highly deserving of praise. The board are again compelled to advert to the want of an apparatus. A well-provided apparatus is wanted in no science more than in chemistry. It cannot be taught in a manner to satisfy the demands of the public service without a laboratory properly fitted up for the performance of all the experiments and the preparation of all the products required for the illustration of a complete chemical course. The board are pleased to be able to state that the establishment of a lyceum of national history, with the approbation of the superintendent, affords a proof of the zeal and interest of the cadets in the studies of this department from which much may be hoped when ample means of cultivating it shall have been provided.

7. The specimens exhibited by the cadets of the second and third classes in the drawing of landscapes and topography, and of the human figure, showed great proficiency in this branch of practical education. Some of the drawings of landscapes and fortresses, executed with the pen, possessed all the clearness and relief of delicate engravings on copper. For the further improvement in a branch closely connected with the discharge of military and engineering duty, the board deem it highly desirable that a set of casts from the antique (the only substitute in drawings of the human figure for living subjects) should be provided for the academy. The expense of such a set of casts would be trifling in itself, and wholly insignificant, compared with the advantage which would result from such an addition to the apparatus of the academy.

8. The branch of mathematics is next in order, and may justly be considered one of the leading departments in the academy. The board deem it no more than justice to state that the condition of this department leaves nothing to desire. In all its branches, from the elementary rules of algebra to problems of great difficulty in the integral and differential calculus, the examination afforded proof of an admirable method of instruction, and of rare proficiency. The appearance of the cadets in descriptive geometry—a branch peculiarly adapted to a military school—was highly gratifying, for the rapidity and elegance with which they conducted their investigations on the blackboard in the solution of a great variety of difficult problems, requiring long and intricate demonstrations, and involving many substitutions. In the application of algebra to geometry, in the principles of analytical plane and spherical trigonometry, in the doctrines of perspective shades and shadows, and the integral and differential calculus, the proficiency of the cadets exceeded anything which the board have had occasion to witness in any other American seminary. Nor were their performances less creditable in orthographic and stereographic projection, and the principles of stone cutting—a part of the course which, the board believe, is exclusively taught by the lectures of the professor, with exercises on the blackboard, and without the basis of a text book.

To give the most satisfactory proof of the progress made by the cadets in this department, a selection of problems, contained in the annexed paper, marked (b), are submitted by the board, from among many others promptly analyzed, drawn, and demonstrated, in the examination room, without previous preparation.

9. It remains to speak of the department of the French language. The regulations of the academy require that the cadets be taught to pronounce the French language tolerably, and to translate French into English, and English into French, accurately. No specimens were given, in the course of the examination, of the proficiency of the cadets in translating English into French. The board, however, entertain no doubt, from the accuracy and ease with which a very considerable portion of the cadets performed the translation from French into English, that a short practice in the reverse process would enable them to translate English into French with proportionate facility. There is no part of the course of studies pursued at West Point in which the proficiency made by the cadets depends so much on the preliminary qualifications with which they enter the academy. Cadets who enter, previously acquainted with the Latin and French, or the Latin alone, make great progress, under the tuition of the teachers of French in the academy. Those who enter without a knowledge of any language but the English cannot, without great efforts, if at all, keep pace with their fellow students previously imbued with a knowledge of other languages. Meantime, the importance of the French course in this institution is undoubted. Some of the text books used are in that language. The best works in several departments of science exist also in French alone. In addition to this, considering that the other instruction given in the academy is almost exclusively in exact and physical science, the study of the French is one of the chief means afforded the cadets of acquiring that knowledge of the general principles of language and style which is essential to the education of the officer. The board are, therefore, strongly of opinion that provision should be made for additional instruction in French, by the establishment of another assistant teacher.

An opinion was several years since expressed by Lieutenant Colonel Thayer, the superintendent of the academy, that there was, and ever must be, a number of cadets more capable and more advanced than the rest, who can devote a part of their time, without neglecting their prescribed studies, to other branches of science and literature.—(See document 88, communicated to Congress February, 1820.) In most of the branches this difference in talents and qualifications is met by the division into sections, and by the superior character of the course, in the same department, which is taught to the higher sections of the same class. There is no branch where, with equal diversity of talent, greater difference in previous qualification exists than in the French. While the first sections proceed with great ease over all that is required of them, the lower sections unavoidably make moderate acquirements in the language. It would seem an obvious inference from these facts that the higher sections might advantageously devote a portion of their time to the acquisition of another language, or the further study of those which they have previously learned. The majority of the cadets who compose the first section have probably brought with them some knowledge of the Latin language, which cannot but be regarded as highly valuable, both for itself as a part of liberal education, and for its great use as a basis in acquiring the modern tongues of the south of Europe. In the present state of things, not only are the cadets who bring with them a knowledge of the Latin in great danger of losing it, and thereby, in this respect, going back instead of forward in the work of improvement, but the facility with which the same description of cadets acquit themselves in the French department has been found occasionally to lead to habits of inattention, first in that study, and gradually in the others. An efficient remedy for these evils would be to make provision, either for the further instruction in Latin of those who come to the academy acquainted with that language, or for the instruction of the higher French sections in the Spanish language. This could be effected by selecting for the additional assistant teacher of French a person skilled in both the languages. The circumstance that the southern frontier of our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, is bordered by a population speaking the Spanish, and that some of our most important public relations are likely to exist with other countries and governments where that language prevails, unite with the considerations of expediency, already mentioned in recommending the course which has been hinted at.

The duty of the board of visitors, as prescribed by the fourteenth paragraph of the regulations of the academy, has seemed to demand of them some inquiry into the general system of means by which the honorable and gratifying results disclosed in the examination have been attained.

Much, no doubt, is to be ascribed to circumstances in a high degree peculiar to this institution; its immediate connexion with the government of the United States; the moral influence which this connexion imparts to the officers of instruction; the natural situation of the academy on a spot extremely favorable to its purposes; and the national spirit and character which pervade the institution. While, however, their due influence is ascribed to these causes, the board feel obliged to attribute the extensive acquisitions of the cadets to the skill and fidelity of the teachers, and to the judicious mode in which the classes are divided for instruction. As it would be impossible, on account of numbers, to teach a whole class collectively, each of the four classes is divided into convenient sections, according to the talents, previous acquirements, and ambition of the cadets. Whenever justice requires it cadets are transferred from one section to another, and continual application is thus necessary to maintain a distinguished character and place.

To perfect the system of generous competition, the cadets, after such semi-annual examination, are arranged on the roll, and take their seats according to merit. In doing this, general conduct is considered, as well as progress in knowledge; so that every one who aspires to distinction is led to be vigilant over his daily department. It is also the custom each week to make a report of the best and the most deficient in each section, and this report is transmitted to the Department of War. If, after a semi-annual examination, any are found grossly deficient, they are turned back to go over their courses again; and if at the next examination they are still found wanting, they are dismissed from the institution. Great justice and impartiality are exercised, as far as the board could judge, in making out the roll of merit. The rank assigned to each cadet is the result of a trial publicly conducted, and the greatest publicity is given to this result by printing and distributing the roll of cadets, arranged according to merit. The influence of such a system in exciting to honorable exertion needs not to be enforced. The board are therefore of opinion that the system of dividing into sections, according to the relative capacity of the members of the classes, is practically excellent, and worthy of being carefully and vigorously maintained, and that public gratitude is due to the superintendent of the academy and to the academic staff for having introduced so powerful yet so simple an instrument of emulation and discipline, which requires only to be better known in order to be universally adopted in our establishments for education.

The board forbear to enlarge, as they cheerfully should do did the limits of this statement permit, on the excellent method of instruction which prevails in the academy. The use of the blackboard is

universal in all the studies which admit of its application. This method consumes more time and is more laborious than the ordinary one, but for these very reasons more efficacious. It makes it impossible to advance without an understanding of each successive step, and it prevents altogether a delusive reliance on the memory. Nothing was more satisfactorily evinced in the course of the examination than the fact that not text books alone, but the sciences themselves, are taught in the academy.

The board having, in the course of the preceding remarks, had occasion to suggest some improvements in the establishment of the academy, beg leave to refer to the document annexed, marked (c,) containing these, with several other proposed modifications deemed essential to the greatest practicable welfare of the institution. Many of the articles contained in it have been recommended on several former occasions by boards of visitors, by the chief engineer, and by the War Department. Most of the proposed alterations and additions to the present establishment of the academy were embraced in the provisions of a bill reported to the House of Representatives at their last session by the military committee. The printed copy of this bill, being the paper marked (d,) is herewith submitted, and it is the opinion of the board that this bill, with such alterations as may be necessary to render it conformable to the plan of organization in the paper marked (c,) should be strongly recommended to the War Department, in order that the influence of the department may be used to procure its enactment by the next Congress. The board forbear to enter into the discussion of the several provisions of the bill, but they will only observe that they esteem those relating to the rank and emolument of the superintendent and the equalization of the rank and emolument of the professors as of primary importance.

The board have already had occasion to observe that provision is absolutely necessary to be made for a cabinet of minerals, and for a philosophical apparatus in all its branches. The minerals now in the cabinet are the private property of the acting professor. The only provision absolutely essential is such as may be necessary to procure a suite of foreign minerals. Under the patronage of the Department of War, and through the agency of the officers in the United States service who have received or will have received their education at the academy, the professor will have the means of forming, at little expense, a collection of American minerals. It cannot be doubted that the officers of the army stationed in different parts of the country will feel it a matter of pride and duty to contribute in this way to the advancement of the institution where they have themselves enjoyed the most signal public patronage.

With regard to the philosophical apparatus, the board recommend that, in addition to the instruments specified in the list already referred to, it be particularly recommended to the Department of War to cause to be deposited at West Point the valuable collection of instruments purchased for the United States in Europe by Mr. Hasler, and now remaining at Washington, as the board understand, unemployed, and of course exposed to injury from rust and other causes.

Finally, the board deem it advisable that suitable provision be made for the increase of the library. The present collection, respectable, though not abundant, in the amount of books contained in it, is complete in no one department, though nearly so in that of military science. The interests of the public service require that the means of moderate annual increase should be provided, in order that the institution may be furnished with copies of the standard works which it needs but does not possess, and of the new publications which are continually appearing on subjects connected with the branches of useful science taught in the academy.

It has hitherto been found necessary to employ a number of the cadets as assistant teachers. This practice is attended with a loss of time and other disadvantages to the cadets thus withdrawn from the regular duties of their class, and has never been viewed but in the light of a necessary evil. In proportion as it becomes practicable to obtain from among the officers graduated at the academy a sufficient number of assistant teachers, the board are of opinion that the employment of cadets in that capacity should wholly cease.

Much of the efficiency and success of the system depend on the greatest practicable equality among the cadets in the qualifications and ages at the time of entering the academy. Great disparity must necessarily exist in both respects. To keep this disparity within reasonable limits, and in order that the public resources may not be lavished on subjects unprepared for this place, the board are of opinion that the preliminary requisitions required by the law should be vigorously enforced by the academic staff, and that no person should be admitted as a cadet who is under fifteen or over eighteen years of age on the first day of June of the year of admission.

II. The next general subject which engaged the attention of the board was the civil economy of the academy in its various branches. The public property of this place having been increased by recent purchases, and its value augmented by various improvements, it was deemed, in the first place, expedient to make general inquiry into the tenure by which it is held, the nature and purpose of the private tenements which have been erected upon it, and the extent of the jurisdiction which is and ought to be exclusively exercised over it by the United States.

It was found that the lands now owned by the United States at this post consist of about two thousand acres, held by deeds from individuals, and no ground exists for questioning the validity of the titles.

The private dwellings, which are becoming more numerous, are generally of small dimensions, of wooden materials, and have been erected at the cost of the individuals intending to occupy them, with the express but verbal understanding of unconditional liability to be at any time removed at the pleasure of the superintendent. This understanding and condition have applied as well to the tenement itself as to the tenant, and have served as a security of the good conduct of the latter. These buildings are occupied chiefly by tradesmen, whose occasional labors are convenient and necessary, and who, having the means of accommodating small families, possess more domestic habits and better moral character than might be expected in a more transient class which would otherwise be necessary to perform the mechanical offices required by the existing population of the place. But to obviate the inconvenience which would arise from any claim that might hereafter be set up to a permanent or transmissible interest in any improvements made on the premises by individuals, as well as to prevent any feeling or allegation of injury by any tenant on his removal, or by the representatives of any on his decease, it is recommended that the superintendent be instructed to take, as well from the present as from all future occupants, a written recognition of the unlimited power of the United States, acting by the superintendent of the academy for the time, to remove or in any way to dispose of any house, tenements, or other fixture or improvement which they may have heretofore erected, or may hereafter erect, on the public grounds, and an acknowledgment of their liability and willingness, in person, family, and effects, to be ejected from the premises at the pleasure of the superintendent.

In regard to jurisdiction, it is found, as far as the board can learn, that no application has been made by the general government to the authorities of the State of New York for the cession of its jurisdiction,

as in the case of other military posts. No doubt is entertained by the board that such a cession would be readily made; more especially as, from the peculiarly isolated situation of the academy, no inconvenience could result to the citizens of the State from the relinquishment of the jurisdiction. Beside the fitness, on general grounds, of the possession by the United States of the jurisdiction of the post, a practical evil has been menaced by incipient measures taken by the local authorities toward laying off a public highway through the parade ground, which, if effected, would overthrow the establishment, and render it altogether impracticable to exercise that exclusive control which is indispensable to the admirable system of moral and military discipline which has hitherto been maintained under the present organization of the academy. The board, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending that application be made, without loss of time, by the proper department of the general government to the authorities of the State of New York for the cession of its jurisdiction over the property of the United States connected with the academy.

On inquiry into the existing arrangements for the accommodation of those employed in the important and responsible stations connected with the academy, it was the opinion of the board that an extension of the same was not only desirable but necessary. The additional accommodations needed are first, and most especially, two double houses to be built of stone, fifty by forty feet each, and two stories high, which, with kitchens in the basement, it is estimated would cost altogether thirteen thousand dollars. Some of the higher officers of the institution are now dwelling in old wooden tenements which are in a state of irreparable decay. There are not less than thirteen officers who are either destitute of separate accommodations for a family, or who are inhabiting such as are, in all respects, uncomfortable and insufficient.

The want and importance of a constant supply of good water is a subject which has engaged the attention of the board, not only in connexion with the health of the post, and all the purposes of household economy, but also for the sake of the means which should ever be present of extinguishing fires. These, in the nature of things, must be expected to occur in an establishment which, beside the ordinary uses of fire, requires several hundred lights to be burning at the same time. For the water now used a precarious dependence is had on one pump and two distant springs that not unfrequently fail in dry seasons, and the use of which is always expensive by the waste both of time and labor. These evils can be removed by recourse to a copious and unfailing fountain of good water at the distance of one thousand yards from the academy, and at an elevation of fifty feet above its plane. The water of this spring might be conducted to the public buildings in iron pipes, which may be procured at fifty cents per foot, deliverable on the premises; and it is estimated that this object may be accomplished at an expense not exceeding two thousand dollars. This sum, in the judgment of the board, is not to be calculated against all the advantages and conveniences it would procure, and especially against the means of rescuing from destruction by fire the public buildings and their valuable contents.

The next object to which the board would invite the attention of the Department of War is the pressing want of a more commodious place for public worship. On this point they feel the less necessity to dwell, as the inadequacy of the apartment now used, but not originally designed for that important purpose, has been the subject of personal observation to the honorable Secretary of War during his recent visit of inspection at this post. If it be deemed the duty of the government to provide, in all cases where it can be properly done, for the religious observance of the Sabbath by all persons in its service, this duty would seem peculiarly strong at a place of education, where those whose principles and characters are yet unformed are to receive the moral and religious impressions which may remain through life.

It is also believed by the board to be highly expedient and necessary that fire-proof apartments should be constructed for the safe-keeping and use of the library and philosophical and chemical apparatus. To these objects apartments are now appropriated which were not designed for them, and are not of the peculiar construction adapted to them, and which, moreover, are much wanted for their original purposes, connected with the instruction of the cadets.

In the opinion of the board, an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars is necessary for levelling and improving the public grounds, both for the military exercises of the cadets, and for the cleanliness and comfortable use of the buildings. The sum appropriated for the erection of these buildings having proved barely sufficient for that purpose, the grounds were necessarily left almost in their natural condition; and there is now no force at the command of the superintendent for that improvement of the public grounds which, to say nothing of neatness and proper ornament, is essential to their practical convenience, in a military view, and the comfort and health of the post in the wet season.

In reference to the bill of fare provided for the cadets, by contract with the steward, it is understood that no alteration has been made during the past year. A view of its constituent articles is presented in the annexed paper, marked (*e.*) The quality of the provisions, and the manner in which they are served up, have been observed by the board with entire satisfaction; and it is their opinion that the steward has fulfilled the terms of his contract with fidelity.

III. The last general subject which occupied the attention of the board is that of the military instruction, military administration, and police of the academy. The result of their inquiry into this department is, that the military instruction, in all its branches, scientific, and practical, is conducted with skill, and is consequently productive of a proficiency and excellence worthy of the highest praise.

The military instruction begins with the very elements of the art. The drill of the recruit here practically comprehends a careful inculcation of all the rules adapted to give to the cadets a fine military carriage of the body, an accurate and cadencer step, and a perfect knowledge of the manual. The consequence is, that, in the lesson of the platoon, the files exhibit a precision in the facings, turnings, and wheelings, which prepares them for the manœuvres of the battalion, which are performed with a promptness, elegance, and accuracy, not surpassed by the efforts of veteran troops.

Independently of these exercises, which are performed in the field by all the cadets, the first or graduating class afforded unequivocal testimony of an extensive knowledge of the evolutions of the line, by demonstrating a series of the most complete manœuvres on the blackboard in diagrams, which were explained with great facility and copiousness of illustration. The different methods of forming column of attack; displaying column of grand divisions; the passage of lines; the mode of retiring by battalions; forming the columns of attack and squares, while retiring, to meet the assaults of cavalry; the various modes of passing a defile, advancing and retiring, with an exhibition of the several eschelon movements, form but a small portion of the demonstration which this class made of their proficiency in the tactics of the field. They also displayed a very eminent portion of knowledge in the rules of castramentation; the order of marches; the composition and distribution of troops performing such marches, in reference to the

face of the country; character of the enemy, and natural and artificial impediments; in the duties of advance, flank, and rear guards; convoys and detachments, and in the different orders of battle as relative to offensive and defensive operations. These examinations were conducted by Major Worth, and furnished the best proofs of his personal assiduity and skill, as well as of the excellence of his method of instruction.

The school of field artillery, as well as the service of artillery generally, is taught by lessons from Lallemand's admirable treatise. In this department of the drill the cadets displayed very respectable attainments, altogether creditable to the officer, Lieutenant Kinsley, to whom this branch of their instruction is confided.

The discipline of the academy, whilst founded on the most perfect subordination, nevertheless partakes of the character of a parental kindness and supervision, which adds a temperate mildness to the sanctions of military rule calculated to render those sanctions more impressive and effectual. The board have every reason to believe that instances of abuse of authority are as rare as those of obstinate disobedience.

The police of the academy leaves but little to be desired beyond that which will be obtained when a more copious command of water is procured, in conformity with the plan already proposed by this board. At present it is exhibited in an attention to the cleanliness of the persons, neatness of the apparel and accoutrements of the cadets, and in the perfect order in which the barracks are kept. Indeed, the youthful form nowhere exhibits a finer physical development than it does at this seminary, where the appearance of vigorous health and muscular energy afford the best testimony of the existence of those regulations which are adapted to promote them.

The subsistence of the cadets, their clothing, and all things appertaining to the commissariat of the institution, are placed on so judicious a footing as to require on the part of the board no suggestions for alteration with a view to amendment. They would, however, recommend that the quartermaster's department at this post should be so organized as to render this officer immediately accountable to the Quartermaster General at Washington, and not to the Engineer department. The board are not induced to make this suggestion under the belief that there are any abuses attributable to the excellent officer now charged with this department at this station, but from considerations connected with the system and uniformity of this branch of the staff and the necessity of its responsibility to a common head. They also think, and would strongly recommend, that the superintendent of this academy should be directly responsible to the Secretary of War, and that there should be no intermediate responsibility to the Engineer department; and, if necessary, that the superintendent should be made a part of the general staff of the army. For this purpose they would urge the expediency of a legislative enactment on the part of Congress, and that the portion of the law be repealed which limits the choice of the President to the corps of engineers in selecting a superintendent for this academy.

The board concur in the strong recommendation of the board of visitors of the last year of the proposed increase of the rank as well as pay of the present superintendent, although it is a subject on which, from considerations of delicacy, they have refrained from conferring with Colonel Thayer. When it is recollected how much of the time and talents of this valuable officer is employed in the duties of this post, the comprehensive relations and vast responsibility, as well as the expenses, to which his station necessarily subjects him, the board are of opinion that the pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry are quite as little as he ought, on every consideration of justice, to receive.

The board recommend, as indispensable to the health of the cadets, the erection of a hospital. At present the sick, at the hazard of their lives and the privation of the necessary comforts, remain in their rooms with their associates. On the disastrous consequences resulting from such an arrangement, in the event of a contagious disease, and before it could be arrested, the board deem it unnecessary to dwell.

It is recommended that a gun-house and laboratory be erected, and, as soon as the former is finished, that a new and complete division of field artillery be supplied for the instruction of the cadets.

The board of visitors feel themselves called on, as a matter of decided expediency, to recommend that two dollars per month of the pay of the cadets be stopped, (in addition to any other deduction which is now made,) and paid back at the end of the four years to those who graduate, to furnish their equipment as officers, and to others at the time of their leaving the academy, to defray their expenses in going home.

The board also recommend that the cadets who are employed as assistant teachers should not, in any event, be excused from the military services and duties of the academy, and that they should conform strictly to the uniform prescribed for the academy.

The board would further recommend that the *practical* instruction in artillery be restricted to the school of the piece, while the *theoretical* instruction may be extended at the discretion of the superintendent. They finally recommend an academic military uniform for all the professors and assistants.

Such is the result of the observation and inquiry which the board of visitors have been enabled to make.

It is respectfully submitted to the Department of War in the hope that the numerous suggestions for proposed improvements will be regarded, not as implied intimations of great existing defects, but as hints for the means of increased and extended usefulness. The board have attended the examination with constantly excited feelings of pride and pleasure in the prosperity of this great American institution. They have found it in an excellent state. They believe the best spirit prevails among the cadets. They have seen the proofs of the most meritorious discharge of an arduous but honorable trust on the part of the academic staff, and they should think they failed in their own duty did they close this report without paying a sincere tribute to the ability, devotedness, and success with which all the interests of the academy are administered by the superintendent.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,
 JAMES HAMILTON, Jr., *President of the Board.*
 EDWARD EVERETT, *Secretary of the Board.*

ABR'N EUSTIS, Lieutenant Colonel 4th Artillery, J. B. WALBACH, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel 1st Artillery, JOHN F. PARROTT, O. B. BROWN, J. S. SKINNER, HUGH MERCER, C. DEWEY, GEORGE BANCROFT,	}	<i>Members.</i>
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(a.)

Synopsis of the course of studies at the Military Academy.

Department.	Section.	Names of instructors.	Subjects of study and text books.
CLASS I.			
Engineering	1	Capt. Douglass, professor.....	Gay de Vernon's Science of War and Fortification, Sganzin's Treatise on Civil Engineering, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Stone Cutting.
	2	Lieut. Mordecai, assistant professor.....	Same as for the first section.
Mineralogy		Dr. Torrey, professor.....	Cleaveland's Mineralogy.
Geography, History, and Ethics.....		Rev. Mr. Pictou, professor, and Lieut. Findley, assistant professor.	Morse's Geography, Tyler's Elements of History, &c.
Tactics.....		Major Worth	Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry.
CLASS II.			
Philosophy	1	Professor Mansfield	Gregory's Mechanics, Newton's Principia, Enfield's Institutes.
	2	Lieut. S. Smith, assistant professor.....	Bridge's Mechanics, Enfield's Institutes.
	3	Lieut. Parrott, acting assistant professor...	Same as for second section.
Chemistry	1	Professor Torrey and Lieut. Prescott.....	Henry's Chemistry.
	2	.....do.....do.....	Do.
	3	.....do.....do.....	Do.
	4	Professor Torrey and Cadet Bache.....	Do.
Drawing of landscapes and topography.	Whole class.	Mr. Gimbrede, teacher, and Cadet Mackay, assistant teacher.	
CLASS III.			
Mathematics	1	Professor Davies and Lieut. Ross.....	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Conic Sections, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Biot's Geometric Analytique, Lacroix Calcul, Differential et Integral.
	2	Lieut. Webster, assistant professor.....	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Conic Sections, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Biot's Geometrie Analytique, Bourcharlot's Calcul, Differential et Integral.
	3	Lieut. Green, acting assistant professor ...	Surveying, Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Conic Sections, Hutton's Fluxions.
French.....	1 and 2	Mr. Berard, first teacher.....	Gil Blas, Charles XII.
	3 and 4	Mr. Du Commun, second teacher.....	Gil Blas.
Drawing of the human figure.		Mr. Gimbrede; teacher; Cadet Brisbane, assistant teacher.	
CLASS IV.			
Mathematics	1	Lieut. Mahaw, acting assistant professor..	Lacroix's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, Crozet's Descriptive Geometry.
	2	Cadet Bowman, acting assistant professor.	Same as for the first section.
	3	Cadet Brown, acting assistant professor ..	Lacroix's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, and part of Descriptive Geometry.
	4	Cadets Bartlett and Bryant.....	Lacroix's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry.
French.....	1 and 2	Mr. Berard, first teacher.....	Berard's Leçons Françaises, first volume of Gil Blas.
	3 and 4	Mr. Du Commun, second teacher.....	Do. do.
	5	Cadet C. G. Ridgely, assistant teacher.....	Do. do.

(b.)

SPECIMENS OF PROBLEMS SOLVED BY THE CADETS IN PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS.

Selection of problems and exercises in civil engineering.

1. Explain the practical theory of the equilibration of arches and their abutments, and find, by a practical method, the position and depth of the joints of an equilibrated arch.
2. Determine the figure of the voussoir of an annulo-radiant groin.
3. Explain the graphic method for determining the quantity of *deblais* and *remblais* in the deep cuttings and embankments of canals.
4. Explain the different substitutes for the chamber locks which may be employed in a system of small canals.
5. Determine the figure of the voussoir of an oblique rampant arch, penetrating an annular vault.
6. Draw and explain the works of an artificial harbor.

Problems in military engineering.

1. Illustrate the general principles of commandment and relief, and adjust the relief of the elements of Cormontaigne's front accordingly.
2. Explain the works and the journal of the attacks from the third parallel to the storming of the breach of *enclent*.
3. Illustrate the measures of defence during the two periods of attack proper.
4. Draw and explain at large the detail of Mouze's modified front.

5. Explain the theory of defilement applied to permanent fortification, and determine the planes of defilement for the entire front of Cormontaigne's system.
6. Draw and explain the front of Cohorus's system of fortification.

Problems in philosophy.

1. Find the place of a body in its orbit, knowing the time in which it passes its apsides.
2. Investigate the motions of three bodies which revolve around each other and around their common centre of gravity.
3. Find the difference between the centripetal forces which will cause a body to revolve in a fixed and in a movable orbit, supposing the orbit to revolve about its centre of force.
4. Find the motion of the apsides in orbits approaching very near to circles.
5. Define the times of ascent and descent of bodies along right lines, the centripetal force varying according to any law, and the quadrature of curves being granted.
6. The centripetal force varying according to any law, and the quadrature of curves being granted, find the trajectories in which bodies will move, as well as the times of their motion in the trajectories found.

Problems in different branches of mathematics.

1. Make the projections of the screw and determine the lines of shade on the surfaces of the threads, the shadows cast on those threads, and the shadows cast by the different parts of the screw on a given plane.
2. Put in perspective an arch formed by the intersection of two equal cylinders, whose axes are at right angles, also the pedestals on which they rest; find the perspective of the different shadows on its interior, as also the shadows which it casts on a given plane.
3. Explain the base and modulus of a system of logarithms, and compare the logarithm of a given quantity in one system with the logarithm of the same quantity in any other system.
4. Show what the differential of the logarithm of any quantity in any system is equal to, and the manner in which it is found.
5. Analyze a curve from its most general equation, find the points of rebroussement, of inflection, and where the tangents are parallel or perpendicular to the axis of Abscissa.
6. Explain the method of integrating monomial and binomial expressions, rational and irrational functions, and the general process of integrating by parts and by series.
7. Find the solidity and the surface of the solid, generated by the revolution of the cycloir about its base.
8. Show the application of the calculus to the rectification of curves.

(c.)

Statement of the ordinary expenses of the Military Academy, showing a comparative view of the present, and a proposed plan of organization for the Military Academy.

Present organization.	Pay.	Amount of pay and emoluments.	Proposed organization.*	Pay.	Amount of pay and emoluments.
1 professor of natural and experimental philosophy	Pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel.....	\$1,699 24	1 professor of natural and experimental philosophy and astronomy.	Brevet rank, pay, and emoluments of maj. cavalry	\$1,716 00
1 professor of engineering	Pay and emoluments of a major	1,506 24	1 professor of engineering .....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,716 00
1 professor of mathematics .....	.....do.....do.....do.....	1,506 24	1 professor of mathematics .....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,716 00
1 surgeon, acting professor of chemistry and mineralogy.....	Ten dollars per month extra.....	120 00	1 professor of chemistry and mineralogy.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,716 00
1 professor of ethics, and chaplain	Pay and emoluments of a major	1,506 24	1 chaplain and professor of ethics and belles lettres.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,716 00
2 teachers of the French language	Pay and emoluments of a captain.....	1,724 24	1 assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy and astronomy.	Rank, pay, and emoluments of capt. of infantry..	120 00
1 teacher of drawing .....	.....do.....do.....do.....	862 12	1 assistant professor of engineering.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	120 00
1 first lieutenant, assistant professor of philosophy	Extra pay to equal captains.....	120 00	1 assistant professor of mathematics .....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	120 00
1 first lieutenant, assistant professor of mathematics .....	.....do.....do.....do.....	120 00	1 assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	120 00
1 second lieutenant, assistant professor of engineering.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	180 00	1 teacher of French.....	Rank of capt., pay and emoluments of maj. of inf.	1,506 24
1 sword master	Sixty dollars per month	720 00	2 assistant teachers of French	Rank of lieut., pay and emoluments of capt. of inf.	1,724 24
10 cadets, acting assistant professors	Ten dollars per month for each.....	1,200 00	1 teacher of drawing	Rank of capt., pay and emoluments of maj. of inf.	1,506 24
1 teacher of music	Fifty dollars per month.....	600 00	1 sword master	Sixty dollars per month	720 00
1 clerk to the treasurer .....	.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	12 officers and cadets, acting assistant instructors.....	Ten dollars per month extra.....	1,440 00
250 cadets	Sixteen dollars per month and two rations per day.	84,500 00	1 teacher of music	Fifty dollars per month.....	600 00
20 musicians	Pay, clothing, and rations.....	2,770 00	1 clerk to the treasurer .....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00
Fuel, transportation, stationery, repairs, and incidental expenses.....	.....	11,000 00	1 modeller .....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00
			1 fireworker	Thirty dollars per month.....	360 00
			1 armorer.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	360 00
			250 cadets	Sixteen dollars per month and two rations per day.	84,500 00
			1 steward to the hospital	Pay and emoluments of a cadet.....	290 00
			4 attendants to hospital.....	At eight dollars per month and one ration.....	566 00
			20 musicians.....	Pay, clothing, and rations.....	2,770 00
			1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 12 privates .....	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,987 50
			Fuel, transportation, stationery, repairs, and incidental expenses.....	.....	11,000 00
		110,734 32			119,590 22

* The assistant professors of philosophy, engineering, mathematics, and chemistry, being officers of the army, the difference only between their pay as such and their pay as captains of infantry is inserted in the column of pay and emoluments.

(d.)

Copy of a bill reported by the Military Committee at the last session of Congress, providing for the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, and for equalizing the rank, pay, and emoluments of the professors of the Military Academy at West Point, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the corps of engineers and the topographical engineers by an annual addition of two lieutenants to each, over and above the present established number of officers of each corps, until both of the said corps shall respectively receive an addition of four first and four second lieutenants, which said additional lieutenants shall be taken from the most distinguished of the graduates of the Military Academy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay and emoluments of the officers of each of the said corps shall be equal to those allowed to the officers of light dragoons under the act of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except so far as it relates to the rations allowed to subalterns by said act, in lieu of which the lieutenants of both corps of engineers shall be entitled to receive the same subsistence as is now allowed to subalterns of the army.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a professor of chemistry and mineralogy to the Military Academy, and that the chaplain of the said institution shall be professor of ethics and belles lettres.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the professors attached to the Military Academy shall, from and after the passing of this act, receive, each, pay and emoluments equal to those of a major of light dragoons, and that all the professors, with the exception of the chaplain, shall have the rank of major, but which rank is not to entitle them to any authority, nor shall it take effect at any place except at West Point, and in connexion with the Military Academy.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the principal teacher of the French language and the teacher of drawing shall each receive pay and emoluments equal to those of a major of infantry, and shall have rank corresponding with their pay, to be limited, however, in like manner as is provided in the case of the professors.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed one assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy and two assistant teachers of the French language, and one assistant teacher of drawing; one sword and riding master; one modeller, one fireworker, and one armorer.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the assistant professors and assistant teachers shall each receive pay and emoluments equal to those of a captain of infantry; that the sword and riding master shall receive pay and emoluments equal to that of a lieutenant of infantry; that the modeller shall receive fifty dollars a month; that the fireworker and armorer receive each thirty dollars a month; and that the assistant professors and assistant teachers, and the sword and riding masters, shall have rank corresponding with their pay, to be limited, however, in like manner as is provided in the case of the professors and teachers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of the Military Academy shall receive pay and emoluments equal to those of a colonel of engineers, as is authorized by this act, and shall have a rank corresponding therewith, to be limited, however, in like manner as is provided in case of the professors.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of the Military Academy, under the direction of the Secretary of War, be authorized to enlist for a term of years, unless sooner discharged, one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, to be employed as laborers in the service of the Military Academy, and who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are now, or hereafter shall be, provided for non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be attached to the hospital of the said Military Academy one steward, with the pay and emoluments of a cadet; one matron, who shall be allowed ten dollars per month, and a ration per day for five attendants, including a cook, nurses, and washers, at eight dollars per month each, and one ration per day.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act passed the twenty-ninth of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," as provides that one paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the paymaster so authorized and provided be attached to the pay department, and be, in every respect, placed on the footing of the other paymasters of the army.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That at the meetings of the academic staff the members who shall constitute the same shall take precedence according to their pay and emoluments and the dates of their appointments, respectively.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and other persons authorized to be appointed, hired, or enlisted by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

(e.)

Bill of fare, copied from the contract.

Breakfast.—Good coffee with milk and sugar, fresh bread and butter, smoked beef* or ham, and radishes in the season for them.

Supper.—Young Hyson tea, of a good quality, with milk and sugar, and fresh bread and butter.

Dinner for Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, fresh meat, either beef, veal, or mutton, well roasted, with good bread and potatoes, and two of the following vegetables, properly boiled, viz: beets, onions, cabbage, turnips, or carrots; but as a substitute for one of them, (except potatoes, which shall always be given,) green peas or beans shall be furnished in the season for them.

*Gold beef is sometimes substituted.

For Monday and Saturday, corned beef and pork, well boiled, good bread, with the same vegetables as for Sunday, also a pudding with sauce.

For Wednesday, good meat soup, boiled meat and rice, with bread and vegetables the same as on Sunday, also a pudding with sauce.

For Friday, fresh fish, (when it can be procured,) with bread, vegetables, &c., or a dinner as specified for Sunday, when fish cannot be procured.

N. B.—In 1817, \$12 per month was paid by each cadet for board. The present price is \$10 per month.

N.

Estimate of the expense of horses required for the purpose of instructing the cadets at the Military Academy in equitation, and the cavalry and light artillery exercises and manœuvres.

FOR THE FIRST YEAR, SAY 1826.

For the erection of stables for fifty horses.....	\$1, 200 00
For the purchase of fifty horses, at \$100.....	5, 000 00
For the forage of fifty horses.....	3, 000 00
For shoeing and other incidental expenses.....	300 00
For fifty saddles and bridles, at \$10.....	500 00
For halters and equipments for the menage or riding school.....	100 00
	10, 100 00

FOR THE SECOND YEAR, AND THEREAFTER.

For forage for fifty horses, at \$60 each.....	3, 000 00
For shoeing and other incidental expenses.....	200 00
For replacing horses which may be condemned as unfit for service, or which may die.....	400 00
	3, 600 00

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 285.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF INHABITANTS OF PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 19, 1825.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned petitioners of the county of Pendleton, in the State of Kentucky, represent: That, having understood that your honorable body contemplated the establishment of a national armory on the western waters, beg leave to call your attention to a proper situation in this county, on the Licking river, called the Horse-shoe Bend, about twenty-six miles from Cincinnati, and about eleven or twelve miles below Falmouth, in the State of Kentucky; about thirty miles from Cinthiana, on the south fork of Licking river; about forty miles from Paris, and about sixty from Lexington. That your petitioners will furnish to your honorable body evidence as authentic as can be required as to the advantages of such a location:

1st. They refer to documents hereto annexed, marked A, B, C, and D; and they refer to Colonel James Johnson, their representative in Congress, who has made the examination and survey personally; that their representative has had great experience in water-works; and the facts which he will detail to your honorable body will be founded on personal knowledge and long and matured experience.

2d. Your petitioners assert that a fall can be obtained of twenty-one feet water with a dam of ten feet.

3d. That the water of said river is always competent to carry on all the works of a national armory at the driest season of the year.

4th. That said works will never be interrupted by the back water from the Ohio.

5th. That from the Ohio river, the twenty-six miles, there is a safe navigation to said Horse-shoe Bend.

6th. That the nearest point of the Horse-shoe Bend, on Licking river, to the Ohio river, is eight miles only.

7th. That twenty acres, to include the site and water, will be given to Congress.

8th. That any quantity of woodland can be obtained at a low price—say one or two dollars per acre.

9th. It is in a healthy situation.

10th. The country affords iron ore and stone coal and iron works.

11th. The site is very much in the centre of the population of the west, being contiguous also to three States—Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

12th. And without going into more detail, they invite a comparison with any other point on the western waters; and if the facts are doubted, they wish an examination to be made by officers properly

appointed, and to let the establishment depend upon these facts; and, in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

James Sothard,
James Kirby,
Wm. Wheeler,
Enos Daniel,
Robert Taylor,
Drummond Wheeler,

Wm. Yelton,
Pope Williams,
John Ellis,
Charles Yelton,
Horatio Willette,
Gabriel Amis,

Henry Ellis,
James Fryer,
Silas Shoemaker,
Charles Williams,
Benjamin Shoemaker,
S. Lockwood.

A.

We certify that we will give to the United States a sufficiency of ground to establish the United States western armory, provided it is established at the Horse-shoe Bend, on Licking river, and provided it does not exceed twenty acres of land. The title of the land is good. We know of no conflicting claim on the land. Witness our hands this 12th November, 1825.

JAMES KIRBY.
WM. WHEELER.

B.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1825.

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to information from you, received by Mr. Joseph Deacons, to measure and level Licking river at a certain place known and described as the Horse-shoe, in Pendleton county, about eleven miles below Falmouth, (on the forks of Licking,) we, the undersigned, proceeded, on the 23d instant, to level the same the distance of two miles round, and find there to be eleven or twelve feet fall; we then measured across from where we commenced levelling to where we ended or stopped, and find the distance to be about one hundred and thirty poles through a common licking beach bottom; there are also two ravines or guts, or, otherwise, deep gullies, that head together, which will greatly assist in digging, or opening a way through or across. We can also inform you that the place lies about twenty-six miles from Newport or Cincinnati, and across to the Ohio, at the mouth of Stepstone, about eight miles, where a good way may easily be had; the place lies adjacent to a well-timbered part of the country. And we can further certify to you that no commissioner was ever on the place, nor were we, while they were in that part of the State, ever informed anything concerning it that we know of. We are informed that one of the commissioners stated while he was at Newport that he was told that the back water from the Ohio river frequently came to this place; there are some of us that have lived in the neighborhood upwards of twenty-five years, and we can certify that we never saw the back water from the Ohio there at all.

With the highest respect, we remain yours, &c.,
Robert Taylor,
Drummond Wheeler,
William Yelton,
Pope Williams,
John Ellis,
Charles Yelton,

Horatio Willette,
Gabriel Amis,
Henry Ellis,
James Fryer,
Silas Shoemaker,
Charles Williams,

Benjamin Shoemaker,
Samuel Lockwood,
James Sothard,
James Kirby,
William Wheeler.

Colonel JAMES JOHNSON.

[C is a map of the country.]

The Horse-shoe Bend, on Licking river, contains between two and three hundred acres of high bottom land, the average height of which above low-water mark is along the line of the canal considered about forty-two feet; the natural fall is eleven feet. A dam, then, across Licking river at the head-gates ten feet high will produce a fall of twenty-one feet. The bed of the river where the dam will be built is a smooth limestone rock, over which a strong, tight, and permanent dam can be erected. The timber and rock are so near and so abundant that a dam can be built with but little cost. The length of canal is eight hundred and twenty-five yards from actual measurement. The depth of the canal, and that entirely of earth, will not exceed thirty-seven feet. The bottom of the canal will be twelve feet wide, and the top eighty feet wide.

A deep ravine runs along the line on which the canal will run, which reduces the expense of excavation very considerably. It is not even probable, from the appearance of the ground, and from an examination of the deep ravine it confirms the probability, that in excavating the canal there will be any interruption of rock. The commissioners report that the highest rise of water in Licking river a few miles below the Horse-shoe Bend was about thirty feet. This may be the fact, but it is equally a fact that such a rise does not happen oftener, upon an average, than once in ten years, if as often; and when it does happen, such is the regular descent of Licking river that in a few days the water runs off and leaves it in its common stage. A dam ten feet high, when added to the natural fall of eleven feet, will make the aggregate fall where the water-wheels will be placed twenty-one feet; eight feet of this head will be all sufficient to operate on and drive the works. At Harper's Ferry they retain eight feet head-water, which produces all the power needed.

From this data it will be seen that there remains of the twenty-one feet head thirteen feet between the lowest part of the water-wheels and the surface of low water in the bed of the river. The river then must rise thirteen feet before the back water will interfere with the water-wheels, which will very seldom

happen, and when it does so happen it is of very short duration, on account of the regular descent of the bed of the river.

But this casual circumstance can be effectually remedied by the use of reaction wheels. The buck water from the Ohio never reaches the Horse-shoe Bend by some five or six miles, as admitted and stated by the commissioners; Cruiser's creek, and Bernen's creek, which is some miles below the Horse-shoe Bend, are the highest points that the back water from the Ohio ever reaches; reaction wheels will run with sufficient power at this site to drive all the wheels and machinery when the river rises to its highest point. When the water rises at the toll-race it will also rise at the head-gates in nearly an equal proportion, so that the head and fall continue entirely sufficient to drive reaction wheels.

The ground where the buildings will be erected is never inundated by freshets from the river; it is elegant level land, and houses can be laid off in regular order, with streets, and every house can with great convenience have a good garden attached to it, which makes it vastly superior in this respect to Harper's Ferry. There the houses for the work hands are built in groups, without the least order or system, and not a foot of ground can be occupied for gardens for the work hands, except one or two; and such is the narrow state of the low ground that the whole establishment is much confined.

At the Horse-shoe Bend no such difficulty exists; the owners of the land and water have agreed to give both to government.—(See document marked A.)

The whole of the sixty-one houses necessary for the establishment, and the land occupying the canal, will not exceed eight acres, which will have twelve acres for gardens and yards. Any quantity of land may be purchased at and near the site at a price not exceeding two dollars per acre.

D.

Estimate of expense of locating the national armory on Licking river, at the Horse-shoe Bend, in Pendleton county, Kentucky.

Excavations of earth for forebays, races, and wall, entire of shops and foundation.....	\$1, 620 44
<i>For canal</i>	
155,916 $\frac{2}{3}$ cubic yards, at 20 cents.....	31, 183 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Walls for forebays, races, and wall next the river.....	5, 000 00
For arches, &c.....	758 36
Canal wall at the shops.....	4, 000 00
Head-gate near the dam of canal, including wall.....	1, 000 00
Two bridges over the canal, at \$100 each, and four bridges over forebays, at \$25 each.....	300 00
Dam, ten feet high, 462 feet long, made of stone hammered.....	14, 040 00
Sixty-one buildings, including quarters for officers and workmen; workshops, with fixtures for machinery, &c.....	137, 556 10
Machinery, tools, patterns, &c.....	14, 522 00
Miscellaneous articles.....	1, 549 00
Add for contingencies 10 per cent.....	21, 152 09
One thousand acres of land contiguous to works.....	1, 500 00
	234, 181 32 $\frac{1}{3}$
Deduct for ravine.....	5, 000 00
Aggregate.....	229, 181 32 $\frac{1}{3}$

I do certify that the facts contained in the foregoing petition, and the documents marked A, B, C, D, are correct; and this I know of my own personal knowledge: that I did, at the request of the petitioners and many others, attend upon the premises and superintend the survey; examined the ground and the volume of water in November last, and in the driest season that ever has been known in the State of Kentucky, and made the levelling myself. The estimate of expense has been made upon the best data that could be obtained, and I have no doubt the estimate is amply sufficient.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Estimate, taken from the report of the commissioners, showing the aggregate amount of expense which the armory would cost at each site, viz:

Cypress creek, Alabama, (page 16).....	\$232, 365 25
Harpeth river, Tennessee, (page 19).....	357, 940 41
Below Shippingport, Kentucky, (page 25).....	394, 813 66
Above Shippingport, Kentucky, (page 28).....	505, 067 72
Below Jeffersonville, Indiana, (page 31).....	319, 479 25
North Bend, Ohio, (page 34).....	374, 572 40
Zanesville, Ohio, (page 35).....	312, 973 65
Falls of Beaver, Pennsylvania, (page 40).....	279, 849 91
Youghiogany, Pennsylvania, (page 43).....	204, 699 66
Bowman's creek, Kentucky, (page 155).....	398, 535 31

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 286.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF COLONEL WILLIAM KING TO BE RESTORED TO HIS RANK IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 19, 1825.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

The memorial of William King, of the State of Alabama, who claims to be of right, and in fact, a colonel in the army of the United States, is respectfully presented:

Your memorialist begs leave respectfully to state that it is now nearly six years since he was suspended from his rank and command as colonel of the fourth United States regiment of infantry by the sentence of a *spurious* court-martial, before which he was tried in 1819 on divers charges, conceived in malice, supported by intrigue, and founded, for the most part, (where they had foundation to rest upon,) on facts, in themselves harmless and venial, or on transactions that had their origin in the most perfect devotedness to what was conceived to be the line of duty and the best interests of the public service.

Your memorialist will not detain your honorable body to show that the court before which he was tried was as imperfect and illegal in its organization as its finding was contrary to fact, and its sentence unjust and unmerited. That it acted under the authority of a self-made president, was composed of seven junior officers when the law imperatively required thirteen superior ones; that five out of the seven had been subjected to the galling indignity of having your memorialist, during the recent war with Great Britain, promoted over their heads; that one, the heir apparent of the commission of your memorialist, declared, weeks before the meeting of the court, and three hundred miles from where its sessions were held, his unfriendly feelings towards the accused to be such that he should object to himself as a member; but, instead of pursuing this honorable course, he quietly took his seat at the board, after lulling the suspicions of your memorialist to rest by the most seeming good will. That another member was in a state of intoxication during the whole session of the court, and on one occasion so brutally drunk and ungovernable that it became necessary to bind him hand and foot, and in that ignominious state he was thrown into his bunk to sober. That the self-made president of the court was a mere puppet in the hands of the accuser, feasted with him, slept with him, imbibed his prejudices, loaned himself to the propagation of his scandal against the character of the accused, and, in a word, well-nigh made himself a party to the case on which he was sitting in judgment.

Nor will your memorialist trespass upon your time to explain and justify the minor charges alleged against him. He will not even dwell upon the charge of having given orders to shoot deserters taken in the fact—a charge which had rendered him the object of public indignation; presuming upon which the court ventured their outrage upon justice and the discipline of the army. That your memorialist did give special orders, in three several instances, to shoot deserters he has ever avowed, and he rests his justification upon the circumstances of his situation. With a handful of men he had been left to defend a province just wrested by force of arms from a foreign power, with which he was bound to consider his country at war; for the territory of this power had been violated, her soldiery slaughtered, her strongholds carried at the point of the bayonet, and their garrisons left in his charge as prisoners of war to be sent home. In this state of things desertion prevailed to an extent rarely before known to the American army—men went off in squads with their arms in their hands; and your memorialist felt himself called upon, by every consideration that could have weight with a soldier, to adopt measures calculated to check the evil without being fastidiously nice as to their legality. *No person suffered under the orders of your memorialist;* and although the court-martial made him responsible for the fate of a deserter, who was shot by the party sent in pursuit of him, yet the fact was in evidence before the court that the order under which this individual was shot was given by a most gallant and meritorious officer, since dead, entirely on his own responsibility, and at a time when your memorialist was seventy miles distant, and for which no accountability could attach to him, unless, as the court in their wisdom seem to have thought, in criminal as in civil jurisprudence one man may assume and be made answerable for the acts of another. On no other principle can your memorialist be held responsible for the fate of the deserter in question.

Your memorialist rests his cause entirely upon its own merits, and not on any extraneous circumstance, otherwise he might tell you that for eleven years he served his country with a zeal and fidelity second to no man. That by five years of assiduous devotion to the duties of his profession on the banks of the Mississippi, he found himself, at the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, in some measure qualified to be useful; and that he was useful let the fact of his having been, with the advice and consent of the honorable body to which he now addresses himself, raised from the grade of lieutenant to the rank of colonel in the short space of twelve months answer. Nor was this promotion obtained by personal intrigues, or through the interest of friends. Your memorialist bears about his person, and will carry with him to the grave, the most incontestable evidence that it was the reward of services performed in the presence of the enemy. He might further tell you that, up to the day of his arrest, he confidently believed he had passed through life without reproach and without suspicion. Nor was he singular in this opinion. He boldly avers it was common throughout the army; but in a moment this fair character, which he would gladly have laid down his life to preserve unsullied, was loaded with obloquy by the machinations of his enemies and the prejudices of his judges.

That the sentence passed upon your memorialist, whether righteous or unrighteous, legal or illegal, was commensurate with every offence imputed to him, even his bitterest enemies have not hesitated to admit. It has been fulfilled to the very letter, and your memorialist claims to be once more a colonel in the army of the United States.

Under the act of 1820, reducing the military establishment, the name of your memorialist was dropped from the army list contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, as your honorable body have once solemnly decided. He therefore approaches your august presence, as the palladium of the soldier's rights in search of justice, and prays that your honorable body will consider him of right, and in fact, a colonel in the army of the United States, and will accordingly withhold your advice and consent to any nomination to fill a vacancy in the rank of colonel which may now exist, or hereafter occur in the army of the United States, tending in any manner to prejudice the rights and interest of your memorialist.

And he will, &c., &c.

WILL. KING.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 287.

[1ST SESSION.]

FORTIFICATION OF THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 23, 1825.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 22, 1825.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the chief engineer, and beg leave to refer to it for the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 20th instant, respecting "surveys and estimates in the possession of this department in relation to fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola bay."

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *December 22, 1825.*

SIR: In pursuance of your order to furnish the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 20th instant, respecting "surveys and estimates in possession of the department in relation to fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola bay," I have the honor to present herewith a copy of a letter from General Bernard, dated the 19th of September last, which contains all of the desired information in the possession of the Engineer department at this time, with the exception of the fact that the survey and chart of soundings to which it refers have been completed.

The projects and estimates for those fortifications have not been commenced for the reasons given in the letter above stated, and it is the opinion of the board of engineers that it will be necessary for them to examine the ground before those required for the immediate defence of the naval depot can be determined on. This examination will, if possible, be made in the course of the ensuing year, and the attention of the board will be applied to the preparation of the projects and estimates as early as practicable.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

NEW YORK, *September 19, 1825.*

SIR: Agreeably to your communication, I have the honor to transmit to you the information requested by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, relative to the defences to be erected at Pensacola.

In January, 1822, Captain Elliot, naval commissioner, Colonel Totten and myself, members of the board of engineers, have made an examination of Pensacola, with a view to defend the bay and ascertain the facilities it would afford, in competition with other bays on that coast, to the establishment of a naval depot.

As to the first object, it was found that the entrance of the bay might easily be defended by the erection of two forts: one at the Barrancas, the other on the opposite shore. But before planning those forts, it was necessary to procure an accurate survey of the bay, of the surrounding ground, and a chart of soundings. Major Kearney, then at Mobile bay, was immediately intrusted with those surveys and soundings; his work is about to be completed.

As to the second object, the naval depot, it was desirable that the most eligible site upon that coast should be ascertained. The bay of Tampa, from the best informations obtained, seemed to be the only one which could contend with Pensacola as a road of rendezvous and naval depot. Major Young, of the topographical engineers, was directed to make the surveys and soundings of that bay, but the death of that officer suspended their execution.

The naval commissioners and the board of engineers, having not yet received the foregoing surveys and soundings, were unable, to this day, to report as to the defences and naval establishment to be erected at Pensacola.

From the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Navy it appears that the government has decided that the naval depot on the Gulf of Mexico should be at Pensacola, and has appointed naval commissioners to select a site for a navy yard at that place. That decision makes Pensacola the road of rendezvous, and the depot of our navy upon the Gulf of Mexico.

Such an establishment will therefore require two sorts of defensive works: those to defend the entrance of the bay, the others to shelter from an attack by land the navy yard and the ships at anchor in the bay. The works destined to fulfil the first object have been just pointed out; as to those which should accomplish the other objects, they cannot be designated until the naval commissioners shall have recommended the site of the navy yard; the system of those works will altogether depend upon the location of that navy yard, and the topographical circumstances of the adjacent ground.

It becomes, therefore, desirable that the site adopted for the navy yard should not only enjoy the naval requisites, but also require, for its protection, as few defensive works as possible. To shelter it from attacks by water would not suffice; it must also be defended against attempts made by land—objects which are to be attained either by the natural strength of the position, or by fortification, or by both combined.

We must remark on that subject that Pensacola does not seem to be possessed of the same local advantages which led the naval commissioners and the board of engineers to recommend Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Burwell bay, on James river, as naval depots of the first class upon our Atlantic

maritime frontiers. Owing to local circumstances those navy yards need no artificial defences in their vicinity. But the state of things is different at Pensacola. There a navy yard will find itself in the same predicament as most of the European navy yards; that is to say, near to the sea shore and easy of access by land. Besides, owing to the nature of the sandy country surrounding Pensacola, the population in that quarter shall never be able to afford, alone, competent means to defend the navy yard against a sudden attack.

The navy yard at Pensacola will, therefore, require to be fortified, and the only efficient, but expensive, system, in such a case, shall consist of a chain of detached and advanced works, the object of which is to keep out of range the incendiary batteries of the invader, and prevent him from burning the establishments on the first days of his landing; and, besides that chain, a line of fortification around the perimeter of the navy yard to resist a regular attack. The strength of those defensive works must be calculated for a duration of resistance sufficient to allow to the forces of the country the time necessary to reach Pensacola and relieve the defenders of the works. As to the extent and number of those works the local circumstances of the site will decide.

Whilst Pensacola is destined to become the stronghold of our navy upon the Gulf of Mexico—to protect the outlets of the Mississippi, and, therefore, the commerce of exportation and importation of the western States, these States will furnish Pensacola with naval supplies and articles of consumption. It was with such a view that the naval commissioner and the board of engineers recommended in their report (1822) the opening of a sloop canal connecting the Mississippi with Lake Pontchartrain. Besides the military advantages of affording the facilities to concentrate the forces of the country in time of emergency, either to New Orleans, or Mobile, or Pensacola; besides the commercial relations which then will take place between the western States and those of the Mississippi and Alabama, that canal will procure to the naval station of Pensacola the great advantage of receiving, without any annoyance, and at a cheap rate, in time of war, the naval supplies and ammunitions necessary to its establishments. With such a canal, and a small one from Mobile bay to the bay of Pensacola, the communication would become short and easy, and in time of emergency Pensacola might avail itself of the large resources that a city like New Orleans can afford.

Such are the only informations I am able to furnish on this subject at the present stage of the operations intrusted to the naval commissioners and the board of engineers. I wish that they could answer the object of the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

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

BERNARD, *Brigadier General, Member Board Engineers.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Chief Engineer, Washington City.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 288.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIMS OF MASSACHUSETTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in obedience to a resolution of this House referring to them the documents on its files relating to the claims of the State of Massachusetts for certain military services rendered by that State during the late war, reported :

That they have had the subject under consideration, and find in the printed documents of this House, in the 5th volume of Executive papers, No. 83, that, on the 23d day of February, 1824, the then President of the United States transmitted a message to Congress strongly recommending the allowance of the said claims; which message your committee have appended to this report, and ask leave to refer to the documents accompanying it, which are to be found in the authority to which they have referred. It appears, moreover, that this message, in connexion with the documents accompanying it, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, who, in the course of the session of that year, made a report, which your committee beg leave to adopt as forming the substantial grounds on which they are prepared to report favorably on the allowance of the militia claims of Massachusetts to a certain extent; and, in order that this report may be read in immediate connexion with the little they have now to add on the subject, they beg leave to embody the same in this document, which is as follows :

“The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States ‘on the claim of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of that State during the late war with Great Britian,’ beg leave most respectfully to report :

“That, in considering the subject submitted to their investigation, they have been fully impressed with its intrinsic importance, and its association with events which were once the occasion of much sensibility and excitement. They trust, however, that they have approached the discussion devoid of all prejudice, with an honest desire, in doing justice, to sustain those great principles of concord and power which are essential to the durability of this Union.

“Your committee deem it entirely unnecessary that they should recite all the circumstances comprising a history of this claim, as they are generally known to the nation, and are to be found, in an authentic shape, in the documents accompanying the President's message. To this source your committee would ask a special reference.

“It will be sufficient for present purposes to premise that a large portion of the claim of Massachusetts

does not appear to be affected by those constitutional difficulties which have so long, in the consideration of the Executive of the United States, operated as an impediment to its adjustment.

"Your committee are unanimously of opinion that the services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts, which may be considered beyond all exception, and as entitled to remuneration, are comprised in a class of cases in which, by the spontaneous impulse of the militia, with or without the sanction of the executive of that State, or with or without a requisition on the part of the officer of the United States commanding the department, they assembled, either for the purpose of repelling actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion. It is, in fact, on this principle, and this principle only, that the claims for militia services of the various States have been audited and allowed at the Department of War. Services of this description, patriotically performed, ought not to be prejudiced by a pre-existing difference of opinion between the executive of Massachusetts and the commanding officer of the United States forces, as to an abstract construction of the Constitution, when such a difference of opinion appears to have had no sort of effect on the extent and character of the services afforded. But, on the other hand, your committee are equally unanimous in declaring that, in all cases where the acts of the executive of Massachusetts gave a direction to the services of the militia of that State, in opposition to the views of the general government, the claim for such services is altogether inadmissible; for these the government of Massachusetts may be considered to have incurred an ulterior and exclusive responsibility to her own people.

"Your committee waive the discussion of the question, how far the renunciation, on the part of the executive and legislature of the State of Massachusetts, of the unconstitutional principles on which the then governor of that State acted in the early stages of the war, is necessary to the allowance of any portion of the claims of the State for the services in question; these claims, when first presented for adjustment, (immediately after the late war,) were considered rather in the mass, than in reference to the particular items of which they are composed.

"In fact, at that early period the principles on which the claims for militia services ought to be audited and allowed were but imperfectly fixed. The subsequent presentation and examination of the claims of the several States for such services have shed much light on this subject, and have afforded many advantages at the present moment in examining those of Massachusetts. Distinctions important to the elucidation of principles, and to the ascertainment of justice, have been taken and sustained, which might naturally have been overlooked at the commencement of the discussion.

"Your committee, however, cannot abstain from indulging in one remark, that if the fact of the government of Massachusetts having declined for some years subsequent to the late war to renounce the unconstitutional doctrines of her then executive, as developed in the opinions of the judges of her supreme judicial court, can be supposed ever to have borne upon that portion of the claim which the committee have recommended for payment, the recent disavowal of her present executive and legislature furnishes at least a belief that all danger of a future collision between the general government and the States in reference to the authority of the former over the militia of the latter, has been permanently removed. In this light the committee cannot but regard the renunciation as honorable to the chief magistrate and legislature of Massachusetts, and as highly useful in fixing the true interpretation of the Constitution on an interesting and important point. This disavowal, in consonance, as it is affirmed, with the sentiment of the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, is indeed a reiteration of the language which was expressed by the senate of that State as early as October, 1812, at the moment when the unfortunate irritation between the national and State functionaries was most exasperated, and when remuneration for these services formed neither a subject of calculation nor desire.

"Your committee, in conclusion, recommend that in all cases where the militia of the State of Massachusetts were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the general government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the State for such militia services be allowed under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims, provided the number of troops so called out were not in undue proportion to the exigency.

"Your committee likewise recommend that the claims of Massachusetts for militia services not comprehended in the above description of cases be disallowed. And, in conformity with the foregoing principles, ask leave to report a bill."

To this report your committee are not aware that it is necessary to add anything in the way of commentary, except to explain the grounds on which the bill now reported differs in some respects from the bill which accompanied the report in question.

It will be seen in that report that the committee report favorably, unequivocally, on the allowance of all claims for services rendered by the militia of Massachusetts during the late war, "in cases where they were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the general government, or to repel actual invasion, or on a well-founded apprehension of invasion, provided the number of troops so called out were not in undue proportion to the exigency."

They, however, qualify this allowance by the following avowal: "That they are equally unanimous in declaring that in all cases where the acts of the executive gave a direction to the services of the militia of that State in *opposition* to the views of the general government, the claim for such services is altogether inadmissible."

As that committee have not in their report afforded an explanation of what they considered services, in opposition to the views of the general government, your committee deem it their duty to make a single remark in illustration of this qualification, and to institute it as a matter of cardinal discrimination in the bill herewith reported.

This, they apprehend, may be better done by stating their own opinion than in conjecturing that of all their predecessors.

To them it appears that in all cases where *specifically* the command was refused to be given to an officer of the general government applying for the same in each particular service of this description for which compensation may be asked, it should be withheld. For in cases of this kind, as it has been justly observed, the government of Massachusetts incurred an ulterior responsibility to her own people by assuming, in terms of her own, her own defence.

But in all other cases where, in *point of fact*, there was no refusal on the part of the government of Massachusetts to place her troops under the command of an officer of the general government, but where, at the same time, services were rendered indispensably necessary to her defence, either "to repel invasion, or under a well-founded apprehension of invasion," that her people have, under the Constitution of this country, a just claim for compensation, by virtue of that provision which guarantees a common defence to all the States.

That the State of Massachusetts should receive compensation for services performed under the requisition of an officer of the general government, or at his desire, in the exercise of a sound discretion, has never, your committee believes, been denied, however long even this may have been injuriously withheld. For services of this description, as well as those performed by her sons to repel the invasion, or the threatened invasion of her territorial limits by our enemy under circumstances where, *in point of fact*, there was not nor could not be a refusal on her part to place the troops so serving under the command of an officer of the general government. Your committee ask leave to report a bill providing for their remuneration, under discriminations, however, which they deem salutary and important.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 289.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON A RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 5, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the documents from the Department of War accompanying the President's message, reported :

That they have taken into consideration the necessity there urged, and so frequently before urged by that department on the deliberations of Congress of providing for the Quartermaster General's department a more perfect organization ; and beg leave to report as the result of their inquiry into this subject the annexed communication from the Quartermaster General, which they consider as furnishing very conclusive proof that the organization he recommends will be highly beneficial ; and in accordance with which they beg leave to report a bill.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 27, 1825.*

Sir : In reply to your letter of the 22d instant in relation to a re-organization of the Quartermaster's department, I herewith transmit a report of the Quartermaster General, with the views of which I entirely concur.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. J. HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman Mil'y Com. House of Reps., &c., &c.*QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December 26, 1825.*

Sir : In reply to the letter of the honorable chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, referred by the Secretary of War to this office on the 23d instant, I have the honor to state that I find no reason to change the opinion expressed in my several reports recommending an increase of the officers of the Quartermaster's department, and some legal provision for the accountability for public property ; on the contrary, the experience of every day has demonstrated the necessity of the change proposed.

The department at present consists of thirteen officers and four storekeepers, and to perform its various duties more than fifty officers and agents have been necessarily employed during the year. To command that experience necessary not only to a prompt accountability but to a judicious application of the funds and property of the public, permanency of appointment if not of station is highly requisite. Where officers not of the department are employed changes are frequent and duties often badly performed, as well from the inexperience of those employed as from the fact that those holding temporary situations cannot be made to feel that high responsibility which attaches to every permanent office.

Two officers of the department have been constantly employed for more than a year in surveying and superintending the construction of roads in Florida. To make one of the surveys in that Territory authorized by Congress an officer could not be spared and the employment of a citizen became necessary. A call has lately been made upon the department for an officer to superintend the road authorized from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in Arkansas, with which it would be impossible to comply, unless one were to be withdrawn from a station where his duties are indispensable to the public service. To meet this call I have been compelled to ask that an officer be detailed from one of the regiments. In former reports I recommended the appointment of three additional quartermasters and eight assistants ; I would now recommend in place of one of the quartermasters two additional assistants, making two quartermasters and ten assistants. If this increase be authorized I feel confident, with the aid which I shall be able to derive from the subsistence department at many of the smaller posts, that every duty appertaining to this department will be efficiently performed, and that the accountability for property of every description will be made as perfect as that for money.

The whole expense of the proposed change will be less than eight thousand dollars, a sum trifling in amount when compared with the advantages to be obtained by its expenditure.

The more important duties of the assistant quartermasters necessarily require them to be mounted ; and if forage be not allowed to them by law, the public will often be compelled to furnish both horses and forage, or their duties will be imperfectly performed.

In addition to the assistant quartermasters I would recommend that forage for one horse each be allowed to ten of the assistant commissaries of subsistence; the posts or places at which it is to be allowed to be designated by the Secretary of War. The additional expense will only be nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum.

The annexed papers, numbered from one to five, are copies of or extracts from reports on the same subject.

I would respectfully suggest whether the objects contemplated by the 3d section of the bill reported by the Military Committee at the last session might not be better accomplished by regulation, under the general power conferred by the first section.

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

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Extract from the Quartermaster General's report to the War Department, dated November 22, 1823.

I feel it my duty, before closing my report, to point out briefly some of the defects in the organization of the department, and to suggest such changes as experience has shown to be necessary.

In 1820, when the military frontier was not so extensive as at present, there was attached to the department, in addition to the Quartermaster General and two deputies, sixteen assistants, besides eighteen regimental and battalion quartermasters. The act of Congress of March 1821, re-organizing the army, abolished the regimental and battalion quartermasters, and reduced the number of assistants from sixteen to ten, so that of thirty-seven officers thirteen only were retained. The same act reduced the purchasing department to one commissary general and two storekeepers, and the duties relative to the administration and accountability of army clothing were necessarily transferred to the Quartermaster's department, thus nearly doubling its labors and responsibility, though its force had been reduced nearly two-thirds. The law, it is true, authorized the employment of subsistence commissaries in the Quartermaster's department, but they have the duties of their own department to perform, which, at stations where their services are most necessary, give them sufficient employment. Besides, the experience of every department proves that the only way to insure strict accountability is to confine officers to the duties of their own branches of service—to compel them to perform them, and positively to prohibit their interference with those of others. The reduction of the rank and file of the army from ten to six thousand men by no means warranted a corresponding reduction in the disbursing department; for it is well known to every intelligent military man that the labors of most branches of the staff, and particularly of the Quartermaster's department, depend not on the number of troops in service but on the number and remoteness of the posts occupied, the extent of the frontiers, and the dispersed state of the military resources of the nation.

The officers at present attached to the department are entirely inadequate to the proper and efficient discharge of the duties required of them, and the compensation of the assistants, on whom necessarily devolves most of the laborious details of the department, does not bear a just proportion to their duties and responsibility.

The officers of that grade now in the department are equal in capacity and intelligence to those of any other grade or corps in the army, but I fear that, unless measures be adopted to render their situation more desirable, they will, for the most part, abandon their stations and return to their companies. They should be allowed a compensation which would not only afford them a competent support, but be an equivalent for the talents and labor required in the discharge of their duties. But, it may be said, let those who are dissatisfied retire—there are others who would gladly fill their places—true, there are—and if the importance of a station depended upon the number of applicants to fill it, and the merit of those applicants upon the clamorous assertion of their pretensions, this might be good reasoning—but every day's experience proves that the number of applicants does not depend upon the value of the station sought: reduce the compensation one-half, and they would not be diminished. The difference would then consist in the character and not in the number, for even if an office be set up to the *lowest* bidder there will always be bidders enough.

I would therefore propose that, in addition to the officers now attached to the department, there be authorized three quartermasters and eight assistants, to be taken from the line of the army. This change, with an allowance of forage to the assistants, by presenting sufficient inducements to men of character to enter and remain in the department, would better secure a strict accountability than all the restrictive laws on the statute book. It is called for by every consideration of policy as well as economy; for the best guarantee the nation can have for the proper application of its funds will be found in the honor, intelligence, and abilities, of its officers. Let it not be said that the system of bonding affords this guarantee—experience proves the contrary. It may secure the payment of duties at the custom-house, or afford ultimate security against defaulters, but can never insure good faith in the public expenditures.

No. 2.

Extract from a report dated February 9, 1824.

At the reduction of the army in 1821 all the officers then charged with the preservation and issue of clothing and camp equipage were discharged from the service. Whether this was an oversight or intentional is not important at this time to inquire; but the consequence was that the purchasing department, in everything except the provision at the principal depot at Philadelphia, was left without officers to perform those duties which the service could not dispense with. As a measure of necessity, the charge, preservation, and issue of those supplies were, by your order, assigned to the Quartermaster's department, which added a third to its duties, while its force has been diminished in more than that ratio. This

state of things has been productive of much embarrassment to both branches of service thus united; not because they were unsusceptible of union, but from the limited number of officers attached to the department and the absence of all legal provision.

To the duties of preserving and issuing, already adverted to, it will be recollected that there was assigned to the department, in its administrative character, the laborious duty of prescribing and enforcing a system of accountability for all supplies derived from the purchasing department.

As the accountability for those supplies extends to the whole army, and as the chief of the department has never been stationed at Washington, where alone the administrative duties could be efficiently performed, there is abundant reason to fear that heavy losses have been sustained by the public for want of a proper system of accountability for the clothing and equipment of the troops. During the late war, as well as previous to it, there may be said to have been no accountability for public property, nor, indeed, any system by which those who were even disposed to account for whatsoever they had received could be governed in arranging their accounts.

The act fixing the military peace establishment, approved March 16, 1802, provided, it is true, that the pay department, in addition to its other duties, should have the charge of the clothing of the army, but it does not appear that any attempt was ever successfully made to carry into effect the provisions of that act. Indeed, from the organization of the pay department, and the situation of the army, the measure would have been impracticable. Those provisions were, therefore, finally repealed, and no effort appears to have been made to enforce accountability for clothing until 1816. In September of that year an attempt was made to correct the evil by introducing into our service a part of the British clothing system, in which the value of the clothing was added to the monthly or annual pay of the soldier, and he was charged the regulated price for every article issued to him. The pay department was charged with enforcing the new system, but its principles, though plausible in theory, were found in practice, like most of those borrowed from foreign services, without regard to the difference of circumstances, to be entirely inapplicable to the state of our army, dispersed as it was in small detachments throughout the Union. It was impossible to have a paymaster at each post; the officers of that department were, therefore, necessarily itinerant, and could not in justice be held accountable for property which, from the nature of their situation, it was impossible they could secure from damage or depredation. But even had the system been correct in principle, it was wrong in most of its details, of which a single fact will be sufficient to convince any practical military man, or, indeed, any other, who shall take the trouble to examine the subject for a moment. When the system was first announced it provided that no clothing should be furnished except on the certificate or report of an inspector.

Inspections were required to take place at the end of every two months. Now, if by any accident a soldier should have lost his cap or coat on the first day of January, neither could have been replaced until the inspection on the last day of February. Though that glaring defect was partially remedied in 1817, other defects were uncorrected, in consequence of which the voice of the army was opposed to the system, and it was repealed.

The efforts made during the last two years under the authority of the regulations of the War Department, issued July, 1821, (which contain most of the provisions recommended in this report,) have, it is believed, been productive of much improvement. All estimates for clothing for the troops pass through this office, where they are examined, and if more be required than the circumstances warrant deductions are made from the estimate. All accounts for clothing also pass through the office, but, though these circumstances are powerful checks upon all persons who receive public property, I feel the want of a legal provision to enable me to enforce a system which, to be effectual, should contain authority to mulct delinquents.

It is a fact worthy of notice that, while our statute books abound with laws relating to *money* accountability, there is scarcely a line in relation to *property*. With a view to supply this deficiency, and to obtain for the department an organization better suited to the new and increased duties, I submit a detail of the provisions which I consider indispensably necessary to secure the public interests.

I propose that a provision be made by law that the Quartermaster's department, in addition to its own proper duties, receive from the purchasing department, and distribute to the army, all clothing, camp and garrison equipage required for the service; and that it be the duty of the Quartermaster General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce a system of accountability for all clothing and equipage, as well as quartermaster's stores, issued to the army; that every officer of the army who shall have clothing, camp and garrison equipage, or quartermaster's stores, for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, render to the Quartermaster General, at the expiration of each regular quarter of the year, quarterly returns of such supplies, according to the forms which may be prescribed, accompanied by the requisite vouchers for any issue that shall have been made; which return and vouchers, after due examination by the Quartermaster General, be transmitted for settlement to the proper officer of the Treasury Department.

That it be the duty of all officers charged with the issue of clothing or other supplies carefully to preserve the same from waste or damage, and that in case of deficiency, on final settlement, of any article of supply, the value thereof be charged against the delinquent, and deducted from his monthly pay, unless he show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, by one or more depositions setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or was lost in actual service, without any fault on his part; and, in case of damage, that he be subject to charge for the damage actually sustained, unless he show in like manner, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that due care and attention were given to the preservation of the supplies, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

The necessity for the increase proposed in the number of officers for the department has been sensibly felt for the last two years. Prior to the year 1821, when the clothing duties were provided for elsewhere, there were at my disposal eighteen quartermasters and assistants, besides the same number of regimental and battalion quartermasters. At present there are but twelve of the former and none of the latter, they having been abolished at the reduction, while their duties, as well as those of the clothing department, were necessarily thrown on the limited number of regular assistants. The extent and importance of the latter duties may, perhaps, be estimated by this general remark that clothing and equipage are received at Philadelphia by the officers of the Quartermaster's department, and thence transported to its destination, and issued to the army, while it is the object of the system proposed to trace those supplies through the various intermediate agents from the main depot till they reach the consumer, and thence, by a regular chain, to a final accountability at the treasury. The details of these operations involve great

labor, both in regard to the executive agents and the department in the administrative duties, and besides a considerable pecuniary responsibility is incurred.

The propriety of the additional quartermasters being authorized is too obvious to need demonstration. Those stations, by holding out the prospect of promotion to the assistants, would induce many of those possessing the requisite abilities to remain in the department. The allowance of forage to the assistants is absolutely necessary. Any one acquainted with the duties of quartermaster must know that they cannot be duly discharged on foot. Those officers, least of all others in the army, can dispense with the service of horses; besides they have taken the place of the regimental and battalion quartermasters, to whom forage has always been allowed; and it is but just, having regard to the necessities under which they labor, that the same allowance be accorded to them.

In regard to the disbursing officers of the army we have heretofore pursued a mistaken policy. The pay department is the only one whose subordinate officers receive a compensation bearing any proportion to their duties and responsibility. The assistant quartermasters are charged with duties equally responsible and laborious with theirs, and their compensation is one third less. It is also less than that allowed to the majority of clerks in this city, who have no pecuniary responsibility, and whose duties are not more laborious than theirs. The changes which I have recommended in compensation, though trifling in amount, are important to the officers as well as to the service. If adopted the officers will be able to devote their whole time and attention to their official duties, by which means alone can efficient service be expected or can economy and punctuality be introduced and maintained.

No. 3.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 8, 1824.*

SIR: On the Quartermaster's department, more than on any other branch of the staff, depends the promptness and effect of every military operation. The greater portion of the disasters which have attended our arms since the revolution may be traced to the ignorance or inefficiency of this department. Until lately it was thought that every man who was able to write a good hand and cast accounts was qualified to be a quartermaster, but experience has proved that other qualifications are necessary, that service and military experience, united to habits of business, are indispensable. This branch of the staff may be said to be in its infancy in all the services of continental Europe, but, from their political organization, those nations experience no inconvenience from this defect, for the civil power is there subservient to the military, and whenever it becomes necessary to act all the energies of the country are controlled by the military commander, but happily for this nation the civil power is here paramount; but this circumstance furnishes one of the strongest arguments for the efficient organization of all the departments connected with the movement and supply of the army. The military here, whether militia or regular, must rely on themselves. Whatever be the wants of the service, or the circumstances of the country, they can derive from the civil power no other than voluntary aid. The staff, and particularly the Quartermaster's department, should therefore be so organized as to control, so far as the service shall require and according to the laws, the resources of the country.

This can be effected only by giving to the department officers sufficient to perform all the various duties required, and by allowing to those officers a compensation adequate to their support, and thereby enabling them to devote their whole time and attention to their official duties.

There are now in the Union, in addition to the stations of the officers at present attached to the department, eleven posts where quartermasters are necessary, particularly if the proposed system of accountability for public property be carried into effect. The law authorizes the employment of commissaries in the quartermaster's department, and they are employed at the smaller posts with advantage to the service, but it is found that at those posts where there are several companies, and consequently where their services are most required, their own duties give them sufficient employment.

It may be asked "Would not eleven assistants perform the duties of the department as well as three quartermasters and eight assistants?" I answer that the additional rank would add to the efficiency of the department by presenting higher inducements for young officers of talent and character to enter and remain in it. Besides, there are at least five stations in the country which, from their central positions, &c., involve more duty and responsibility than the rest. Compensation should always bear a just proportion to the responsibility incurred and the duty performed. But, as it is, while none of the assistants receive too much, or even enough, some of them receive the same compensation for duties at ordinary posts as those at stations of great importance. This very essential defect would be corrected by the proposed organization.

The annexed statement exhibits the additional expense which will be incurred by the proposed change; also the number of officers of which the department, should the change take place, will consist, as well as the number in service at the reduction of 1821, whose duties are now performed by the Quartermaster's department.

I am, sir, &c.,

Estimate of the additional expense which would be incurred by the proposed change in the organization of the Quartermaster's department.

Three quartermasters, to be taken from the rank of captains in the line—difference of compensation	\$1,440 00
Eight assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army	1,920 00
Forage for three quartermasters and eighteen assistants, the latter of whom are not at present entitled to the allowance, but whose duties render it indispensable	4,608 00
Per annum	<u>7,968 00</u>

The above is the total additional expense, beyond the present, which the proposed change would occasion. The organization would then be efficient for all the proper duties of the department, and competent to the discharge of the additional duties incident to the clothing accountability, the latter of which alone, prior to 1821, occupied the individual attention of six issuing commissaries and ten military storekeepers, at an annual expense of \$17,800. Without considering the increased efficiency of the department for its own proper duties, the importance of which is too obvious to need illustration, there would still be a clear reduction from the standard of 1821, of the cost of performing the clothing duties, equal to \$10,000 per annum. It need not be apprehended that the increase proposed would restore things, in point of expense, to what they were before the reduction of 1821. Such will not be the case; for, with little more than half the former force of the department, we shall, by the improved organization, be competent to the discharge of our own duties, in addition to those of issuing and accounting for clothing and camp equipage, which heretofore cost \$17,800 per annum.

The following will exhibit the two organizations, and show at once their difference in point of number. There is a much greater difference in expense, occasioned by most of the officers of the proposed organization being taken from the line, at but little *additional* cost. They can be very well spared from the line, and would be infinitely benefitted by staff duties.

ORGANIZATION PRIOR TO 1821.

Quartermaster's department proper—	
Quartermaster General.....	1
Deputy quartermasters general	2
Assistant deputies.....	16
Regimental quartermasters.....	11
Battalion quartermasters.....	8
Engaged in clothing duties, which will be done by the Quartermaster's department—	
Issuing commissaries.....	6
Military storekeepers.....	10
Total number.....	<u>54</u>

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

Quartermaster General.....	1
Quartermasters	5
Assistant quartermasters	18
Total number.....	<u>24</u>

The result, within a few hundred dollars, is, that the former organization exceeded that proposed about \$31,000 per annum, while the one proposed exceeds the present but \$7,968.

No. 4.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, March 29, 1824.*

SIR: In addition to the remarks which I have already offered to the Committee on Military Affairs in relation to the necessity for some increase in the force of the Quartermaster's department, it has occurred to me that the subjoined statement, tending to show the practical operation of the present defective system, would not be unacceptable; I therefore ask your indulgence for a moment.

The disbursements of the department at the following enumerated stations are at present done, of necessity, by special agents, altogether temporary, and in whose appointments the head of the department has no agency. They are generally appointed *acting* quartermasters by the commanding officer of the post, and are liable to change as often as their own inclination or his caprice may suggest. They are not bonded either for the faithful performance of their duties, or for the ultimate security of the funds which are necessarily confided to them; nor can they, being temporary agents, be required to do so.

It not unfrequently happens that there are three or four changes in the course of a year, which, of itself, is a very serious inconvenience, for funds are sometimes remitted to one who, before the draft gets to hand, is relieved, and has left the station; and the money, being payable to his order, cannot be obtained by his successor without a delay, which occasions still further inconvenience to the public service. In addition to this, it is impossible to enforce the proper measures of administration in the concerns of the department, where the agent remains so short a time in service, and is succeeded by one equally without experience. A letter of instruction, relating to some measure growing out of the examination of an officer's accounts, is not unfrequently addressed to him, but finds him relieved from the duties, and probably at another station. His successor falls, perhaps, into the same error, and when apprised of the impropriety, pleads inexperience or the want of instructions on the subject.

These are the posts referred to and at which the duties are really important, viz:

1st. Council Bluffs, on the Missouri; 2d. Falls of St. Peter, on the Mississippi; 3d. Falls of St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior; 4th. Green Bay, Michigan; 5th. Fort Smith, on the Arkansas; 6th. Natchitoches, on Red river; 7th. Prairie de Chien; 8th. Norfolk, Virginia.

The agents at these posts are not commissaries, for experience proved that they could not do the joint duties of the two departments. They are lieutenants and merely *acting* in the Quartermaster's department for the time. They receive \$10 per month in addition to their pay in the line of the army. The same expense or nearly so is therefore incurred as if they were all regular appointments in the department, while it is notorious that the duties are not half so efficiently performed, nor economy so much regarded as it would be under the proposed organization.

There are three other stations at which the duties are performed by commissaries, but so lamely that it is very desirable to separate them. These are Charleston, Sackett's Harbor, and Old Point Comfort; at the latter there will shortly be concentrated a considerable body of troops for practice; and there is no disposable officer of the department to station there.

In closing I cannot refrain from remarking that, in my humble judgment, the public service would be essentially benefitted and economy promoted by the passage of a bill embracing the changes recommended to the honorable committee in a former communication.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

T. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. J. HAMILTON, *Chairman of Committee Military Affairs.*

No. 5.—*Extract of a report dated November 27, 1824.*

In my last annual report I adverted to the necessity of increasing the number of officers of the department. I find no reason to change the opinion then expressed; on the contrary, the experience of the last year has demonstrated its correctness. If the department be worth retaining at all, it is certainly worth an efficient organization. As at present organized, the officers are so limited in number as to be entirely inadequate to the prompt discharge of the various duties required of them.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 290.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF THE CAPTAINS OF THE ARMY AT FORTRESS MONROE FOR AN INCREASE OF PAY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 9, 1826.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

Your memorialists, who are captains in the army of the United States and stationed at Fortress Monroe, ask leave to state to your honorable body a few facts and reasons in favor of an augmentation of the pay of their grade.

Your memorialists believe themselves warranted in saying that few grades in the army are more important to its discipline and welfare than theirs. The captains have the immediate command of the soldiers, and have a direct influence over all their movements and conduct. The execution of all orders relating to the soldiers depends much upon the ability and promptitude of the captains.

Excepting disbursing officers, there are no officers in the army, it is believed, who are burdened with such pecuniary responsibilities as the captains, for they are held accountable for all the arms, clothing, and other public property, appertaining to a company. In every other instance such accountability is counterbalanced by some extra pay.

It is an established principle in common transactions, and is doubtless so in legislation, that recompense shall be commensurate with service. Your memorialists believe that the full benefit of this principle has not been extended to them. While their duties, and particularly their responsibilities, have been gradually increased by various military regulations and legislative acts, and while these regulations and acts have conferred additional emoluments and privileges upon other grades, particularly upon the subaltern grades, the grade of your memorialists has not only derived no advantages from them, but has been deprived of many which it before enjoyed. During the late war, and previously, almost every staff appointment was open to captains as well as to officers of other grades, but at this time they are excluded from every staff appointment taken from the line, (according to the law,) excepting one. Your memorialists believe that such a practice prevails in no other service, and that it operates unfairly, and sometimes injuriously, in ours.

Your memorialists are aware that the rules of other services are no guide for us, still they deem it not impertinent to the present case to quote the relative value of a captain's and a lieutenant's commission in Britain and in France, whence we have derived our best military regulations, and most of our instructions in tactics. A captain's commission in a British regiment of cavalry is rated at £2,950, while a first lieutenant's in the same regiment is rated at £1,500. About the same disparity exists in this respect throughout the British service. In the French service a captain's monthly pay is more than seventy-five per centum greater than that of a first lieutenant's.

Some of your memorialists have now been in the army for nearly twenty years, and all of them served through the late war. Promotion is so slow during a time of peace that few of them, even if they spend their lives in the service, can anticipate reaching a higher grade. The allowances they receive are believed to be precisely the same which have been accorded to their grade from the revolution down to the present time, while every article of supply, which they are obliged to purchase, whether of food, raiment, or military equipment, has been almost constantly augmenting in value.

Your memorialists, without adducing further arguments in support of their request, submit it to the justice and liberality of your honorable body.

B. K. PIERCE, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

M. P. LOMAX, *Brevet Major 3d Artillery.*

M. MASON, *Captain 1st Artillery.*

R. A. ZANTZINGER, *Captain 2d Artillery.*

JOHN MOUNTFORT, *Captain 2d Artillery.*

FELIX ANSART, *Captain 3d Artillery.*

SAMUEL SPOTTS, *Captain 3d Artillery.*

W. L. McCLINTOCK, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

H. SAUNDERS, *Captain 1st Artillery.*

R. L. BAKER, *Captain 1st Regiment.*

J. ERVING, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

J. F. HEILEMAN, *Captain 2d Artillery.*

HENRY WHITING, *Captain 1st Artillery.*

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No 291.

[1ST SESSION.]

RULES FOR THE ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS FOR MILITIA SERVICES, AND REPORT OF
THIRD AUDITOR ON THE CLAIM OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 9, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 7, 1826.*

SIR: Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, directing the Secretary of War to report to that House "the rules which have governed that department in allowance of claims for the services of the militia of the several States, rendered since the adoption of the present Constitution; also to communicate to this House the reports of the Third Auditor, not before communicated, relative the claim of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the services of its militia during the late war," I have the honor to transmit herewith copies and extracts of letters from the records of this department, marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, which contain all the general rules known to the department, which have governed in allowance of claims for the services of the militia of the several States, adjusted under the sanction of the Executive.

I also transmit herewith such reports of the Third Auditor, relative to the claim of Massachusetts, for services of militia during the late war, marked 5 to 16 inclusive, as have not been before communicated to the House.

For information connected with the first part of the resolution I would respectfully refer to the report of this department, No. 65, State Papers, Reports, Vol. II, of the 1st session of the 14th Congress.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 7, 1816.*

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed documents. In addition to the sum advanced to the State of Virginia by the Paymaster General, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars have been paid to that State for expenses incurred by the employment of the militia in its defence. The claims of that State have been admitted on the ground that the governor of Virginia was invested with discretionary power by the War Department to call forth the militia in such numbers as the emergency should require; and that the force actually employed was, at that time, not believed by the Secretary of War to be excessive. It is now believed that the number of militia kept in service, when compared with that called into the field by the President for the defence of Baltimore against the same hostile force, which could be brought to act against the capital of Virginia from various points, was not beyond what the emergency required. The force here referred to and the expense intended to be sanctioned are those which the letter of the commissioners and the statement of the adjutant general of that State, herewith enclosed, exhibit. The claims of North Carolina and Rhode Island have been sanctioned because they are founded upon expenses actually incurred upon militia called out under the authority of the United States, or had received the sanction of that authority after they were called into service. The claims exhibited by Delaware and New Hampshire have been suspended until evidence, shall be produced to show that the emergency was such as to require the service without waiting the intervention of the executive authority of the Union.

The State of New York has Exhibited claims for arms and ammunition furnished the militia or captured by the enemy in our military depots; and also for additional pay allowed their militia when in the public service. The claims of Virginia embrace items of the former, and that of New Hampshire of the latter character. No decision has been made upon these claims, but it is believed that the powers of the department do not extend to their liquidation and admission without further legal provision for that purpose.

It is believed that no other State has presented any specific claim for money expended upon militia service during the war; but it is proper to state that, in the correspondence between the governor of Massachusetts and the Secretary of War, it was distinctly declared that reimbursement would not be made of any expenses incurred upon militia called into service by the State authority, with the declared intention of excluding the authority of the United States over such militia force.

Time and reflection, so far from having changed the opinion then formed, have tended only to strengthen and confirm it. The several States have a right, in time of war, to raise and maintain regular troops; more strongly have they the right to employ their militia in military operations, where it can be done without infringing the rights of the national Executive over the same force. But it never can be admitted that expenses incurred by raising and supporting regular troops can be a charge against the nation; and it is equally clear that expenses incurred upon militia service under State authority, with the declared intention of directing and controlling that force to the exclusion of the national authority, can form no such charge. No claims of this nature will be recognized by the Executive branch of the government, unless provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

I have the honor, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, to Peter Hagner, Esq., Third Auditor, relative to the Virginia claim for the militia, ordered out during the late war, dated January 24, 1818.

In the foregoing decisions, I have adopted the general principle that the troops having been judiciously and promptly called into service, and fully recognized by the general government, a necessary consequence results, that all expenses incident thereto, coming within the usage of the army, are admissible as charges against the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 14, 1818.*

SIR: In the settlement of the claims of the State of Maryland for militia services you will admit all of the expenditures by the State that are of the usual character in such cases, and properly vouched, where the militia have been called out on actual or well-founded fear of invasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

PETER HAGNER, Esq., *Third Auditor.*

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Colonel Ferris Pell, dated March 30, 1818.

I have examined the statement which you have presented of the claims of the State of New York against the United States for disbursements on account of the militia in the late war. In the settlement of similar accounts it has been established by this department, as a principle, that the United States are liable for all the disbursements made by the State on account of the militia called out by the authority of the United States, provided such disbursements were for the usual military supplies, and such as are authorized by law for the militia. The same principle applies where the militia have been called out by State authority, and afterwards recognized by the President, or where they have been called out on a sudden invasion, or well-founded fear of invasion. All disbursements must be regularly and properly vouched.

Supplementary report No. 1.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, April 25, 1825.*

The Third Auditor, in continuation, and upon the principles on which his report to the Secretary of War, of January 12, 1825, was founded, has the honor to submit the following supplementary report in relation to the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for military expenditures during the late war.

On examination of the vouchers for expenditures by the State for services of the militia belonging to the 6th division, commanded by Major General Ichabod Goodwin, it has been found that the following detachments were called into service in the summer and autumn of 1814 at the places and under the circumstances hereinafter stated.

Detachments.	Force, including officers.	Remarks.
Major John Spring's command	390	On the 17th of June, 1814, Brigadier General John M'Donald issued an order directing Major Spring to call out a sufficient force to repel the enemy, (who, it seems, had previously "landed in or near Saco, and destroyed some property.") It appears from the rolls that Major Spring did, on the 16th of June, and under the sanction of the foregoing order, call out, besides his own staff, seven companies, all of which rendezvoused at Saco. Three of the companies were discharged on the 18th, three on the 20th, and the other June 21, 1814. Major Spring and his staff officers were paid to different dates, subsequent to the 21st, but none later than the 27th of June, except Major Spring himself, who has been paid to include the 31st of July, 1814.
A guard commanded by Lieutenant Seth S. Fairfield—		This guard was stationed at Jordan's point, Biddeford, in pursuance of an order issued by Brigadier General John M'Donald on the 20th of June, 1814; from which time to September 23, 1814, it was kept up by relief guards, in pursuance of orders. Though not organized under it, it is presumed that this guard, as well as the one hereinafter mentioned, was continued in service under Adjutant General Brookes' letter to General Goodwin, of the 24th of June, 1814, stating "that the constant alarm excited and kept up by the predatory course of warfare, lately adopted by the British cruisers on our seaboard, renders it necessary that guards should be kept at some of the places more particularly exposed, by having quantities of shipping lying therein."
From June 20 to July 27	42	
From July 27 to August 25	21	
From August 25 to Sept. 23	20	
Maj. Samuel Merrill's command	128	Upon the representations of the selectmen of the towns of Saco and Biddeford, of the alarmed state of the inhabitants on that "part of the seaboard," Major General Goodwin issued an order on the 16th of September, 1814, directing Brigadier General M'Donald to strengthen the guards at Biddeford and Saco harbor, if he should, on repairing to those places, think such a measure necessary. Accordingly, on the 17th of September, Brigadier General M'Donald issued an order directing Major Merrill and three light infantry

Supplementary report No. 1—Continued.

Detachments.	Force, including officers.	Remarks.
Captain Appleton's company.....	58	companies to repair forthwith to Saco; and by the rolls it appears that Major Merrill and Captain Woodman's company arrived at Saco on the 19th, and Captain Small's company on the 20th of September, 1814; and that the Major and Captain Woodman's company were discharged on the 12th October, and Captain Small's company on the 17th of October, 1814. By Captain Stimson's rolls it appears that his company arrived at Biddeford on the 19th of September, and was discharged on the 12th of October, 1814. On the 3d of October, 1814, Major General Goodwin issued an order directing Brigadier General McDonald to detach two companies, to consist of fifty men each, one for the relief of the companies stationed at Biddeford and Saco, and the other for the relief of the company stationed at Arundel. Under this order it appears that two companies, consisting, (including officers,) one of fifty-eight men, and the other of fifty-two men, were detached, under the command of Captains Daniel Appleton, jr., and Solomon Strout, and that the former continued in service from the 10th of October to the 10th of November, and the latter from the 13th of October to the 12th of November, 1814, when they were discharged, under an order of the Major General bearing date the 4th November, 1814.
Captain Strout's company.....	52	
A guard commanded by Lieuts. O. Walker, G. Wheelwright, and David Maxwell—		By an order issued on the 19th of June, 1814, by Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, a guard, to consist of one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and sixteen privates, was detailed and stationed at Kennebunk. This guard, under the order of 19th June, and subsequent ones, was continued in service from the date of the first order till the 3d of October, 1814, when it was finally discharged.
From June 19 to June 29.....	21	
From June 29 to July 9.....	21	
From July 9 to August 8.....	21	
From August 8 to September 8..	20	
From September 8 to October 3..	21	According to the rolls this was a detachment from Captain Isaac Lyman's company of York Sea fencibles, and continued in service from the 25th of July to the 25th of October, 1814. On the rolls it is stated that the services were rendered in pursuance of division orders of July 21, August 20, and September 10, 1814. The orders referred to have not been produced, nor does it appear where or for what purpose the services of this detachment were required.
A detachment commanded by sergeant John S. Thompson.....	21	

Including a few days' pay and emoluments charged at different periods during the time the foregoing services were rendered by Major General Goodwin, Brigadier General McDonald, and Brigade Major Simon Fogg, and some miscellaneous expenditures connected with the foregoing services, the expenditures on account of the sixth division in the pay department amount to \$6,419 47, and the deductions therefrom amount to \$2,346 43.

In the event of the services of this division being recognized upon the principles laid down in the bill reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, a considerable portion of the deductions would be admissible upon receiving special sanction and being further vouched.

For reasons similar to those assigned in the report of the 12th January, 1825, the vouchers appertaining to the subsistence, quartermaster's, ordnance, and medical and hospital departments of this division have not been examined.

It may be proper to state that on the 22d of September, 1814, Adjutant General Brooks, apparently in accordance with Major General Dearborn's requisition of September 4, 1814, ordered Major General Goodwin to detach from his division 200 infantry and 50 artillerymen for the defence of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and to place the detachment under the command of Colonel Walbach, of the United States army. The order appears to have been carried into effect by General Goodwin immediately thereafter. The services of this detachment, having been paid for by the United States, forms of course no part of the claim of Massachusetts.

On September 6, 1814, General Dearborn suggested to the executive of Massachusetts the propriety of issuing orders "for placing the whole of the militia within twenty or thirty miles of the sea-shore, on the alert, and in perfect readiness for marching on the shortest notice." Of the executive's compliance with this suggestion there is no evidence found; and unless it should be inferred that the services rendered subsequent to the date of that suggestion were in accordance with it, there is no evidence to warrant a belief that any part of the services described in this report were rendered "at the desire or instance of an officer of the national government." Whether "actual invasion," or "a well-founded apprehension of invasion," is sufficiently established by the facts herein set forth to have warranted the services performed

by this division, are questions for the executive to determine, as well as whether the numbers called out at the different periods set forth were warranted by the "exigency" of the time when the services were rendered.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A schedule of documents elucidatory of the foregoing report, and upon which it is in part founded.

Order of Brigadier General John M'Donald, dated June 17, 1814.
 Letter from Major General Ichabod Goodwin to Brigadier General M'Donald, dated June 19, 1814.
 Order of Lieutenant Colonel John Mitchell, dated June 19, 1814.
 Order of Brigadier General M'Donald, dated June 20, 1814.
 Order of Brigadier General M'Donald, dated June 20, 1814.
 Order of Captain Thomas Warren, dated June 20, 1814.
 Order of Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, dated June 24, 1814.
 Letter from Adjutant General John Brooks to Major General Goodwin, dated June 24, 1814.
 Order of Major General Goodwin, dated June 28, 1814.
 Order of Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, dated July 5, 1814.
 Order of brigade, dated July 21, 1814.
 Order of Major General Goodwin, dated August 22, 1814.
 Order of brigade, dated August 22, 1814.
 Order of Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, dated September 3, 1814.
 Application of defence by the selectmen of Saco and Biddeford, dated September 15, 1814.
 Order of Major General Goodwin, dated September 16, 1814.
 Order of Brigadier General M'Donald, dated September 17, 1814.
 Order of Brigadier General M'Donald, dated September 17, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Spring's order, dated September 18, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton's order, dated September 17, 1814.
 Order of Major General Goodwin, dated October 3, 1814.
 Order of brigade, dated October 5, 1814.
 Order of brigade, dated October 8, 1814.
 Order of Major Merrill, dated October 12, 1814.
 Order of Major General Goodwin, dated November 4, 1814.
 Letter from selectmen of Saco and Biddeford, to Major General Goodwin, dated September 16, 1814.
 Affidavit of Samuel Norvell, dated September 11, 1824.
 Affidavit of Thomas Cutts, dated November 17, 1824; John M'Donald, (no date;) Horace Porter, September 11, 1824; Henry Clark, September 11, 1824; George Wheelwright, September 11, 1824; Oliver Walker, September 11, 1824.

Supplementary report No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, May 11, 1825.*

In accordance with the principles upon which his report to the Secretary of War of January 12, 1825, was founded, the Third Auditor has the honor to submit the following supplementary report in relation to the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for military expenditures during the late war:

On examination of the vouchers for expenditures by the State for services of the militia belonging to the 12th and 13th divisions, commanded by Majors General Alford Richardson and Levi Hubbard, it has been found that the following detachments were called into service from said divisions, in the year 1814, for the defence of the town of Portland and its vicinity.

Divisions.	Force, including officers and servants.	Remarks.
TWELFTH DIVISION.		
Major General Richardson and staff. . .	7	In service from the 8th September to the 9th November, 1814.
Lieut. Col. Jos. E. Foxcroft's regiment, 1st brigade	614	In service from the 10th to the 24th September, 1814.
Brig. Gen. Jas. Irish and staff.	12	In service from the 7th to the 20th September, 1814.
Lt. Col. I. Hobb's regiment, 2d brigade.	569	In service from the 8th to the 20th September, 1814.
Lt. Col. John Burbank's regiment, 2d brigade	653	In service from the 7th to the 20th September, 1814.
Lieut. Col. M. Nicholl's regiment, 2d brigade	376	In service from the 7th to the 19th September, 1814.
Captains C. Barnes's and P. Varnum's companies of artillery, 2d brigade. . .	53	In service from the 7th to the 19th September, 1814.
Lieut. N. Leighton's detachment of cavalry	24	In service from the 12th to the 26th September, 1814.
Captain I. Leighton's detachment of artillery	21	In service from the 12th to the 26th September, 1814.

REPORT—Continued.

Divisions.	Force, including officers and servants	Remarks.
THIRTEENTH DIVISION.		
Brig. Gen. John Turner and staff, 1st brigade	4	In service from the 12th to the 27th September, 1814.
Lieut. Col. W. Ryerson's regiment, 1st brigade	456	In service from the 13th and 14th to the 24th September, 1814.
TWELFTH DIVISION.		
Lieut. Col. S. Holland's regiment, 1st brigade	397	In service from the 13th and 14th to the 24th September, 1814.
Lieut. Col. C. Clark's regiment, 1st brigade	540	In service from the 13th and 14th to the 24th September, 1814.
Major Greenwood and staff, (cavalry,) 1st brigade	5	In service from the 14th to the 16th September, 1814.
Capt. S. Buckram's company, (cavalry,) 1st brigade	38	In service the 14th and 15th September, 1814.
Capt. W. B. Bray's company, (cavalry,) 1st brigade	35	In service from the 13th to the 22d September, 1814.
Capt. D. Cooledge's company (cavalry.)	37	In service from the 13th to the 15th September, 1814.
Major A. Blossom's artillery, 1st brigade	96	In service from the 12th and 13th to the 24th September, 1814.
Brig. Gen. John McMillan and staff, 2d brigade	4	In service from the 13th to the 24th September, 1814.
Lieut. Col. Jas. Steele's regiment, 2d brigade	342	In service from the 12th and 13th to the 24th September, 1814.

It appears from Major General Richardson's affidavits that the foregoing services were rendered, in consequence of his having received, prior to September 6, 1814, "a pressing communication from the committee of safety and defence, requesting" him, "with all possible despatch, to call out" his "division, for the protection of that town and harbor, (Portland,) then threatened by the enemy." The troops from the 13th division marched to Portland in consequence of an application from General Richardson to the brigadier generals of that division. General Richardson's application was made in conformity to a letter from Adjutant General John Brooks to him, bearing date September 9, 1814. From the letter just referred to, it is obvious that General Richardson was left free to exercise his discretion and judgment in calling out, from his own and the 13th division, whatever force he might deem necessary for the defence of Portland.

Lieutenant Colonel William Ryerson's detached regiment, 1,299 strong.

It appears, from Colonel Sumner's letters of September 15 and 25, to Adjutant General Brooks, (transmitted with my report of January 12, 1825,) that, prior to September 24, 1814, a consultation was held by him (as agent for defensive measures in Maine) with the committee of safety, &c., of Portland, General Richardson, and General Chandler, of the United States army, as to the force it would be advisable to retain in service for the defence of Portland; and that it was decided that 1,000 infantry and 100 artillery, (being the numbers for which General Dearborn had previously made a requisition on the executive of the State,) exclusive of officers, should be detached and placed in the service of the United States. Accordingly, on September 19, a division order was issued, to carry into effect the arrangement; and by September 24, 1814, the detachment appears to have been organized, and Colonel Ryerson assigned to the command thereof, and the residue of the militia, previously in service, discharged. It further appears, by one of Colonel Sumner's letters, before referred to, that many of the officers of the detachment having determined not to report themselves to any United States officer, he requested General Richardson to take the command of said detachment. Colonel Sumner states that it was absolutely necessary for General Richardson to take command of the detachment, as Lieutenant Colonel Ryerson, who had been detailed for that purpose, instead of Colonel Foxcroft, who, it was supposed, would have been, was qualified for fatigue duty only. This detachment was discharged on November 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1814, in pursuance of General Richardson's orders. What effect, if any, the foregoing circumstances will have to exclude the services of this detachment from the provisions of the bill reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives is a question for the Executive to determine.

Detachments.	Force, including officers.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Clark Dyer's detachment of cavalry.	20	In service from September 26 to October 29, 1814. This detachment was called out for the defence of Portland, under an order issued by General Richardson, on September 23, 1814.
Captain E. Andrews's company....	75	This company was called out, pursuant to an authority from the governor of the State, on July 4, 1814, and was stationed at Fort Burrows (Portland) as a guard for the town and harbor, and was continued in service for that purpose until September 2, 1814, when it was discharged by General Richardson's order.
A corporal's guard at North Yarmouth, as a watch.	31	This guard consisted of a corporal and three privates, which was kept up by a new guard every two days, from September 11 to 21, 1814, in pursuance of Lieutenant Colonel Sam. Walker's orders.
Similar guard at the same place....	44	This guard appears to have been detailed from the 13th division, and was kept up in the same way as the preceding one, from September 12, 1814, to October 25, 1814, in pursuance of the same officer's orders.
Lieutenant Oliver Bray's detachment of volunteers.	60	These detachments were in service from November 5, 1814, to February 23, 1815. The large detachment was discharged on November 25, 1814, from which time the latter commenced, and continued in service until February 23, 1815.
Similar detachment, commanded by Sergeant John Lowell.	15	

It appears, by General Richardson's first order, bearing date November 5, 1814, that the object in raising these volunteers was "for the protection of the forts, ordnance, munitions of war, and other property belonging to the Commonwealth," at Portland.

Including some miscellaneous expenditures which were blended with, and have been examined in connexion with, the vouchers appertaining to the pay department of the 12th and 13th divisions, the expenditures on account of those divisions in the pay department amount to \$56,311 35, and the deductions therefrom amount to \$16,444 57½.

In the event of the services of those divisions being recognized upon the principles laid down in the bill reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, a portion of the deductions would be admissible upon receiving special sanction and being further vouched.

For reasons similar to those assigned in the report of the 12th January, 1825, the vouchers appertaining to the subsistence, quartermaster's, and medical and hospital departments of these divisions have not been examined.

With the exception of the circumstances stated in relation to the detachment organized and placed under the command of Colonel Ryerson, there is no evidence of any other part of the services described in this report having been rendered "at the desire or instance of an officer of the national government." Whether "actual invasion" or "a well-founded apprehension of invasion" is sufficiently established by the facts herein set forth, and the documents mentioned in the annexed schedule, to have warranted the services performed by the 12th and 13th divisions, are questions for the Executive to determine, as well as whether the numbers called out were warranted by the "exigency" of the time when the services were rendered.

HOD. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A schedule of documents elucidatory of the foregoing report, and upon which it is in part founded.

Major General Alford Richardson's order, dated September 6, 1814.

Major General Alford Richardson's order, dated September 19, 1814.

Abstract from the records of the town of Portland, in September, 1814.

Letter from Adjutant General Brooks to General Richardson, dated September 9, 1814.

Letter from Adjutant General Brooks to General Turner, dated September 9, 1814.

Affidavit of General Richardson, dated September 13, 1824.

Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel Ryerson, dated September 12, 1824.

Supplementary report No. 3.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, June 18, 1825.*

Upon principles similar to those on which his report of the 12th January, 1825, was founded, the Third Auditor has the honor of submitting the following supplementary report in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war :

On examining the vouchers for expenditures by the State for services of the militia belonging to the 10th division, or Major General David Cobb's command, it has been found that Brigadier General John Brewer, who commanded the second brigade of said division, (in consequence of an application from L. Trescott, collector of the district of Passamaquoddy, and the committees of safety of the towns of Eastport and Robbinston,) did, on the 15th of July, 1812, issue an order for the third regiment, commanded by

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Shead, and the company of artillery at Eastport, to perform "military duty for the purpose of defending the lives and property of the inhabitants within the bounds of said regiment, and repelling any invasion of the enemy." In accordance with this order Lieutenant Colonel Shead, with his field and staff officers, and the following companies, appear to have entered and continued in service for the periods stated :

Force.

Lieutenant Colonel Shead and staff, in service from 21st July to 1st September, 1812.....	12 men.
Captain J. Keen's company, in service from 21st July to different dates in August, and some few as late as the 1st September, 1812.....	59 "
Captain J. N. Perry's company, in service from 21st July to 1st September, 1812.....	43 "
Captain J. W. Reynolds's company, in service from 21st July to 29th July, 1812.....	42 "
Captain Thomas Vose, jr.'s, company, in service from 21st July to 4th August, 1812.....	46 "
Sergeant A. Gregouss's company, in service from 21st July to 1st September, 1812.....	26 "
Lieutenant B. Wilder's company, in service from 21st July to 7th August, 1812.....	21 "
Captain Wm. Hill's company of artillery, in service from 21st July to 1st September, 1812...	28 "
	<hr/>
Total force	<u>277</u> "

It appears from General Dearborn's letter of the 1st July, 1812, to Colonel Trescott, that he had made a requisition on the executive of Massachusetts for one company of artillery and four companies of infantry for the defence of the sea-coast of that section of the State, but that "the governor had declined or neglected to comply with the requisition."

The payments to Colonel Shead's regiment and Captain Hill's company of artillery, for monthly pay and officers' subsistence and forage, on account of the foregoing services, amount to \$2,627 02.

In reference to the foregoing services, it may be proper to state that the executive of Massachusetts did, on the 5th August, 1812, (apparently at the request of General Dearborn,) issue an order addressed to Major General Henry Sewall, in which said Sewall was directed to detach, for the defence of Eastport and its vicinity, a major, adjutant, and quartermaster, and three full companies of infantry. This detachment was accordingly made, and the three companies composing it were commanded by Captains Thomas Vose, jr., Thomas George, and Joshua Chamberlain. Captain Vose's company was taken from Colonel Shead's regiment, and was in the service of the State at Eastport when the order for this detachment was issued. Captains George's and Chamberlain's companies appear by the rolls to have been organized on the 11th August, 1812, but having a considerable march to perform, did not reach Eastport till about the last of the month. It appears that the whole detachment was received into the United States service on the 1st September, 1812, from which time to the time of its discharge it was paid by District Paymaster Freeman, of the United States army. But from the 11th to the 31st August, 1812, Captains George's and Chamberlain's companies were paid by the State of Massachusetts, and forms part of her claim against the United States. These two companies constituted a force of 144 men, (officers included,) and their pay, as charged by the State for the time stated, amounts to \$650 69, and the deductions therefrom to \$67 83.

It will be observed that no part of Colonel Shead's regiment remained in service later than the 1st September, 1812, about which time Brigadier General John Brewer states that the battalion of detached troops arrived, which occasioned the discharge of Colonel Shead's regiment.

The fact of the foregoing detachment having been ordered for the defence of Eastport was communicated by Governor Strong to the Secretary of War, in a letter bearing date the 5th August, (the day on which the order was issued,) and was again referred to by the governor in another letter to the Secretary, bearing date the 21st of August, 1812.

It further appears from the vouchers that in the month of March, 1813, a detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Black, amounting to (including officers) 130 men, was in service from seven to nine days for the defence of the island of Mount Desert. It is stated by A. Bradford, esq., in his report of the 22d November, 1822, to the executive of Massachusetts relative to the services of the militia of said State during the late war, that this detachment was ordered out in consequence of an alarm at that place, but what the circumstances were that produced the alarm are not stated.

The disbursements to this detachment amount to.....	\$511 79
And the deductions therefrom to.....	39 89

It further appears that on the 2d September, 1814, Colonel Jacob Ulmer issued an order for assembling his regiment forthwith at Belfast. The regiment was accordingly assembled to the number of 458, (officers included,) and continued in service till the 21st of the same month, when it was discharged by Colonel Ulmer's order of that date. From the statements of Adjutant William Salmond and Lieutenant Lot Ryder, it appears that Colonel Ulmer's regiment was called out in consequence of the capture of Castine, on the 1st September, 1814, and in consequence of the enemy's having landed from 500 to 700 troops at Belfast on the same day.

The disbursements to this regiment amount to.....	\$3,905 65
And the deductions therefrom to.....	761 01

On the 1st September, 1814, Brigadier General John Blake and Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Grant issued orders for sundry companies of the 1st brigade to repair forthwith to Hampden, with a view of protecting the shipping at that place, the enemy being hourly expected there to destroy it. Under these orders it appears by the rolls that thirteen companies, amounting to (including General Blake and Major George) 551 men, assembled and continued in service, generally, for three days.

The disbursements to these troops amount to.....	\$1,305 64
And the deductions therefrom to.....	254 07

On the 18th July, 1814, a general order was issued by the executive of Massachusetts in accordance with General Dearborn's requisition for detailing a detachment of 200 artillery and 900 infantry, exclusive of officers, for the service of the United States. Of this detachment one company of 90 privates, with the requisite officers, were to be detailed from the 10th division, and were directed to march to Castine. A

division order to carry into effect the foregoing general order was accordingly issued on the 6th August, 1814, and by an order bearing date the 12th of the same month the detachment was directed to rendezvous on the 26th, from which time to the 3d September, 1814, a part of Captain Isaac Perry's company, consisting of eleven men, were paid by the State for services alleged to have been rendered at Castine, under the aforesaid orders.

The amount paid said men is \$50 20
Deducted therefrom..... 9 09

For reasons similar to those assigned in former reports, the vouchers appertaining to the subsistence, quartermaster's, and medical and hospital departments of this division have not been examined.

The circumstances stated with respect to each particular service, described in this report, in connexion with the documents enumerated in the annexed schedule, exhibits all the evidence that has been found among the papers or accounts of the State in relation to the services of the 10th division, having been rendered "at the desire or instance of an officer of the national government."

Whether "actual invasion" or "a well-founded apprehension of invasion" is sufficiently established by the facts herein set forth, and the accompanying documents, to have warranted the services performed by this division, are questions for the Executive to determine, as well as whether the numbers called out were warranted by the "exigency" of the time when the services were rendered.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

A schedule of documents elucidatory of the foregoing report, and upon which it is in part founded.

Brigadier General John Blake's deposition, dated September 9, 1824.
Adjutant William Salmond's deposition, dated September 7, 1824.
Lieutenant Lot Ryder's deposition, dated September 9, 1824.
Major General Jedediah Herrick's deposition, dated September 10, 1824.
George Watson's deposition, dated September 11, 1824.
General order of the executive of Massachusetts, dated July 18, 1814.
Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Ulmer's orders, dated September 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 17, and 21, 1814.
Brigade order of August 6, and regimental orders of August 11 and September 1, 1814.
Brigade order of July 7, and regimental orders of July 8, 1814.
Division orders of August 6 and 12, 1814.
Brigade order of September 1, 1814.
Brigadier General John Brewer's order of July 15, 1814, and his statement, sworn to October 14, 1814.
Application from the committee of safety, &c., of the town of Robbinston, to General Brewer, dated July 14, 1812, to order out militia.
Similar application from the town of Eastport, dated June 28, 1812.
L. Trescott's letter to General Brewer, dated July 13, 1812, with copies of the Secretary of War, and General Dearborn's letters to him, the former dated June 27, and the latter July 1, 1812.
Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Shead's order, dated July 19, 1812.
Captain Thomas Vose, jr.'s, deposition, dated October 14, 1824.
John Balkam's deposition, dated October 14, 1824
Brigade order, dated August 10, 1812.
Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Shead's letter to Major Joseph Whitney, dated August 13, 1812.

Supplementary report No. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, July 12, 1825.*

In accordance with the principles upon which his report of the 12th of January, 1825, was founded, the Third Auditor has the honor of submitting the following supplementary report in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war:

On examining the vouchers for payments made by the State to the militia of the 2d division, or Major General Amos Hovey's command, it appears that the following services were rendered in the years 1814 and 1815, at the places and under the circumstances hereinafter detailed:

Captain B. Haskell's company, 76 men, in service at Gloucester from June 21 to September 20, 1814.
Captain B. Haskell's company, 78 men, in service at same place (in continuation) from September 20 to November 7, 1814.

Captain Moses Witcher's company, 90 men, in service at same place from September 19 to November 7, 1814.

In town meeting, on the 13th of June, 1814, it appears the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester resolved to call on the executive of the State for two companies for the defence of said town. Whether application was made to the executive, or whether any order was issued by the executive to Major General Hovey, does not appear; but it does appear that a division order was issued on the 16th, a brigade order on the 17th, and a regimental order on the 18th of June, 1814, for detaching one company, and, by the last-mentioned order, Captain Benjamin Haskell was assigned to the command thereof. The selectmen of the town of Gloucester, having understood that Colonel Appleton had received orders to discharge Captain Haskell's company, addressed a letter to Major General Hovey, on the 8th of August, 1814, in which they represented the liability of the place to sudden attacks, and requested that the company might be continued in service. On the next day (August 9, 1814) General Hovey addressed a letter to the selectmen, acknowledging the exposed situation of the place, and informed them that the order for discharging the company had been countermanded. On the 16th of September, 1814, an order was issued by the governor directing Major General Hovey to detach another company, to be stationed at Gloucester, for the term of

ninety days, and also assigning Major Robert Elwell, jr., to the command of all the detached troops at that place. In obedience to this order, Major Elwell appears to have assumed the command at Gloucester on the 15th, and on the 19th of September, 1814, Captain Moses Witcher's company appears to have arrived there, and, with the major and Captain Haskell's company, to have continued in service till the 7th of November, 1814, when the whole detachment appears to have been discharged. In reference to the foregoing services, the selectmen of the town of Gloucester state, under date of September 21, 1814, that during the summer and autumn of 1814 the enemy's vessels were almost daily within shot distance of the town, that they were constantly attempting to land, and on one or two occasions did land, but were repulsed by the militia.

Detachments.	Force.	Remarks.
Captain Joseph Hooper's company . .	109	In June, July, and August, 1814, twenty of the number performed guard duty at Beverly from three to fifty-nine days. The residue of the company rendered from one to six days' service in September and October, 1814, under a general order bearing date the 16th September, 1814, which will be particularly noticed hereafter.
Captain Aaron Foster's company . . .	172	Sundry days' services as guard at Beverly, between the 20th June and 7th October, 1814. It is stated on the rolls that the services were rendered under general orders of the 14th and 20th June, 1814, and 19th September, 1814.
Captain Nath'l Lamson's company . .	353	Sundry days' services as guards at same place, between the 14th June and 7th October, 1814, according to the rolls. These services were rendered under the same general orders that are referred to in Captain Foster's case.
Lieutenant John Davis's company . .	32	Services as guards at Beverly from the 21st August to 21st September, 1814, agreeably to general order of the 17th August, 1814.
Captain Abraham Lord's company . .	104	Sundry days' service as guards at Beverly, between the 22d June and 11th October, 1814, agreeably to general orders of the 17th and 27th June, 1814, and 18th September, 1814.
Lieut. Col. Brimblecomb's regiment. .	358	From one to three days' services as guard at Lynn, in June, July, and August, 1814, agreeably to division order of 27th June, 1814.
Captain Thos. R. Williams's company .	71	From one to five days' services as guards at Salem Neck, in June, July, and August, 1814, agreeably to division order of 11th June, 1814.
Captain Israel Williams's company .	70	For two days' services at Salem, as guards, in July, 1814, agreeably to general orders of 9th and 23d July, 1814.
Captain David Davis's company . . .	73	For two days' services as guards at Salem, in July and August, 1814, agreeably to a regimental order of 1st July, 1814.
Captain Nathan Blord's company . . .	109	From one to five days' services as guards at Salem, in July, 1814, agreeably to a regimental order of 3d July, 1814.
Captain Sam'l Mansfield's company . .	102	From one to six days' services as guards at Salem, in June, July, and August, 1814, agreeably to general order of 16th June, 1814.
Captain Jas. Chas. King's company . .	54	From two to ten days' services as guards at Salem, in June, July, and August, 1814, agreeably to a regimental order of June 10, 1814.
Captain Joseph Edwards's company .	45	For five days' services as guards at Salem, in July and August, 1814, agreeably to general order of 9th July, 1814.
Captain Thomas Oake's company . . .	72	From one to four days' services as guards at Salem, in June and July, 1814, agreeably to regimental orders of 30th June and 17th July, 1814.
Lieutenant John Howard's company .	57	From one to four days' services as guards at Salem, in July, 1814, agreeably to orders of 6th, 9th, 24th, and 27th July, 1814.
Captain B. Morgan's company	71	From one to three days' services as guards at Salem Neck, in June, July, and August, 1814, agreeably to division order of 11th June, 1814.
Captain Wm. B. Dodge's company . .	72	From one to four days' services as guards at Salem, in June, July, and August, 1814, agreeably to general order of 16th June, 1814.
Major B. T. Reed's battalion	274	Sundry days' services at Marblehead, between 3d April and 5th August, 1814, agreeably to division orders of 3d April and 14th June, 1814.
Sergeant's guard	268	This was a succession of guards at Fort Phillips, on Plumb island, from the 21st June to 8th October, 1814, agreeably to division order of 18th June, 1814.

REPORT—Continued.

Detachments.	Force.	Remarks.
Subaltern's guard.....	31	For services at same place, (took the place of the sergeant's guard,) from the 8th October to the 7th November, 1814, agreeably to division order of 3d October, 1814.
Subaltern's guard.....	31	For services at same place, from the 7th November to the 7th December, 1814, agreeably to brigade order of 1st November, 1814.
Sergeant's guard.....	14	For services at same place, (took the place of the subaltern's guard,) from the 13th December, 1814, to the 11th February, 1815, agreeably to division order of the 9th December, 1814.
Sergeant's guard.....	14	For services at same place, from the 11th February to the 10th March, 1815, agreeably to division order of 9th December, 1814.
Lieutenant Daniel Friend's company.	31	For services as guards at Beverly, from the 21st September to the 22d October, 1814, agreeably to a regimental order of 12th September, 1814.
Corporal's guard.....	7	For services at Fort Lee, from the 9th November, 1814, to the 7th January, 1815, agreeably to division order of the 8th November, 1814.
Corporal's guard.....	8	For services at same place, from the 8th January to the 7th March, 1815, agreeably to division order of the 2d January, 1815.

From the documents referred to in the annexed schedule it appears that the foregoing guard services were performed in consequence of the constant state of alarm that existed along the sea-coast, of Major General Hovey's command, during the summer and autumn of 1814. The guards at the different places enumerated appear generally to have been established on applications to that effect from the selectmen and committees of safety of the different towns. From the manner in which the pay-rolls are made up, it might be inferred that the guard at a particular place consisted of several hundred men at the same time; but as no order has been found authorizing at any one place a larger guard than a subaltern, it is presumed that the respective rolls embraces the names of all who were detailed from the regiment, battalion, or company, during the time a guard was kept up at any one place. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that, although the guards at Beverly, Salem, &c., were kept up from about the middle of June till the 5th of August, 1814, yet no individual is made up for more than a few days' pay, and many for only one.

Captain J. Putnam's company, 44 men, in service at Beverly from the 22d September to 31st October, 1814.

Captain Jedediah Farnum's company, 78 men, in service at Beverly from the 20th September to 2d November, 1814.

The foregoing companies entered the service of the State under an order of the adjutant general bearing date the 16th of September, 1814.

By the same order, under which Captains Putnam and Farnum's companies entered the service, "the several companies and regiments in the towns of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Newbury, Newburyport, Amesbury, and Salisbury," were directed to "be assembled for the purpose of instruction in military tactics two days in each week until further orders" Under this order the following services appear to have been paid for by the State :

Force

Captain Wm. B. Dodge's company.....	69	for 5 days in September and October, 1814.
Captain Samuel Mansfield's company.....	73	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Thomas R. Williams's company.....	42	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Davis's company.....	61	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Nathan Blood's company.....	67	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Philip Wells's company.....	58	6.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain James Charles King's company.....	60	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Israel Williams's company.....	91	6.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Benjamin Morgan's company.....	51	6.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph White's field and staff officers	10	7.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Joseph Edwards's company.....	45	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain Thomas Oake's company.....	52	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain John Howard's company.....	43	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain S. White's company.....	56	5.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain J. Peadody's company.....	33	6.....do.....do.....do.....do.

According to the rolls, all the foregoing troops assembled at Salem.

Lieutenant Colonel Levi Dodge's field and staff officers 6.....6.....do.....do.....do.....do.

According to the roll, Colonel Dodge's field and staff officers assembled at Beverly.

Lieutenant Colonel James Appleton and staff.....	17	for 4 days in September and October, 1814.
Lieutenant Isaac Dennison's company.....	29	4.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain David Elwell's company.....	78	2.....do.....do.....do.....do.
Captain John Harris's company.....	35	4.....do.....do.....do.....do.

Sergeant Samuel Haskell's company.....	25, for 4 days in September and October, 1814.
Captain Caleb Williams's company.....	26...4...do.....do.....do.
Captain Charles Tarr's company.....	44...4...do.....do.....do.
Captain John Smith's company.....	34...4...do.....do.....do.
Captain Isaac Tucker's company.....	22...4...do.....do.....do.
Captain James S. Sayward's company.....	45...8...do.....do.....do.

According to the rolls, all of the foregoing troops assembled at Gloucester.

Major B. T. Reed's battalion, 264, for 9 days in September and October, 1814.

This battalion assembled at Marblehead.

Lieutenant John Moody's company, 29, for 2 days in October, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Merrill's regiment, 240, for 2 days in October, 1814.

Captain J. Stickney's company, 60, for 4 days in October, 1814.

According to the rolls, the foregoing troops assembled at Newburyport.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Evans's regiment, 294, for 4 days in September and October, 1814.

According to the rolls, this regiment assembled at Salisbury.

Captain B. Merrill's company, 26, for 3 days in September and October, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Hale's regiment, 369, for 4 days in September and October, 1814.

According to the rolls, the foregoing troops assembled at Newbury.

It appears from the general order under which the foregoing services were rendered that the object of assembling the militia, as stated, was "for the greater security of the seaports within the second division, and to render as efficient as possible the internal military strength of those places."

Sergeant Jacob Noyes's videttes, 12, in service from the 5th to the 22d October, 1814.

Sergeant Elijah Upton's videttes, 12, in service from the 7th to the 21st October, 1814.

These videttes were ordered into service by Major General Hovey (in pursuance of a letter to him from Adjutant General J. Brooks, bearing date September 26, 1814) for the purpose of establishing a communication between the major general and the adjutant general's office, and with the commanding officers of brigades and regiments of his division

Including some charges for rations and other miscellaneous items, which have been blended with the paymaster's department, the expenditures on account of the 2d division in the pay department amount to \$25,929 92, and the deductions therefrom to \$14,939 92.

Should the whole of the services rendered by the 2d division be recognized under the principles laid down in the bill reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, a large portion of the deductions would be admissible upon receiving special sanction and being further vouched.

For reasons similar to those assigned in my report of January 12, 1825, the vouchers appertaining to the subsistence, quartermaster's, and medical and hospital departments of this division have not been examined.

There is no evidence of any part of the services described in this report having been rendered "at the desire or instance of an officer of the national government." Whether "actual invasion," or "a well-founded apprehension of invasion," is sufficiently established by the facts herein set forth and the documents enumerated in the annexed schedule to have warranted all the services charged to the United States on account of the 2d division, are questions for the Executive to determine, as well as whether the "exigency" of the times warranted the numbers that were in service at the different places, and under the circumstances herein enumerated.

Though apparently not connected with the foregoing services, it may be proper to state that, on July 8, 1814, Major General Dearborn, of the United States army, made a requisition on the executive of Massachusetts for 200 artillerists and 900 infantry, exclusive of officers, to be placed in the service of the United States for the protection of the seacoast of that State against the depredations of the enemy; and on July 18, 1814, a general order was issued by the adjutant general of the State directing a detachment to be made in accordance with General Dearborn's requisition. Including officers, 215 of the infantry was to be detached from the 2d division. The necessary orders in relation to this part of the detachment appear to have been issued by Major General Hovey on July 22, 1814. This portion of the detachment was directed by General Hovey to rendezvous at Salem on August 2, 1814. Whether this detachment performed service within the limits of the 2d division, or what disposition was made of it after it rendezvoused at Salem, it is not practicable to ascertain with any certainty from the files of this office.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A schedule of documents elucidatory of the foregoing report, and upon which it is in part founded.

- Statement of the selectmen of Gloucester, dated September 21, 1814.
- Letter of Adjutant General J. Brooks to Major General Hovey, dated September 13, 1814.
- Letter of General Hovey to selectmen of Gloucester, dated August 9, 1814.
- Letter of selectmen of Gloucester to General Hovey, dated August 8, 1814.
- Proceedings of the town of Gloucester in the summer of 1814.
- Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Appleton to General Hovey, dated September 8, 1814.
- Sir George Collier's note to the inhabitants of _____.
- Letter from the captain of the British ship Nymph to Captain Charles Starr, September 8, 1814.
- Proceedings of the town of Newburyport, in the summer and autumn of 1814.
- Statement of the selectmen of Manchester, dated September 20, 1814.
- Statement of General Benjamin Stickney, dated September 21, 1814.
- Letter from selectmen of Newburyport to General Hovey, November 10, 1814.
- Letter from committee of safety of Marblehead to General Hovey, July 1, 1814.
- Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Levi Dodge to General Hovey, June 24, 1814.
- Letter from selectmen of Salem to General Hovey, June 23, 1814.
- Letter from selectmen of Newburyport to General Hovey, June 20, 1814.
- Letter from General Hovey to selectmen of Newburyport, June 18, 1814.
- Letter from selectmen of Newburyport to General Hovey, June 17, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, August 11, 1814.

- Major General Hovey's division order, June 27, 1814.
- Letter from selectmen of Newburyport to General Hovey, December 6, 1814.
- Brigadier General Derby's brigade order, dated September 18, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, June 18, 1814, and sundry other orders attached thereto in relation to guard service at Newburyport.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated June 11, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated June 10, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated June 24, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated September 9, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated September 14, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated September 30, 1814.
- Brigadier General Stickney's brigade order, dated October 6, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated October 21, 1814.
- Brigadier General Stickney's brigade order, dated November 1, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated November 8, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated June 16, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated July 2, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated September 29, 1814.
- General order of commander-in-chief, dated September 16, 1814.
- Letter from Adjutant General J. Brooks to Major General Hovey, dated September 26, 1814.
- General order of commander-in-chief, dated July 18, 1814.
- Major General Hovey's division order, dated July 22, 1814.
- Brigadier General Stickney's brigade order, dated July 25, 1814.
- Brigadier General Derby's brigade order, dated July 23, 1814.

Supplementary report No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, July 28, 1825.*

Upon the same principles on which his report of the 12th of January, 1825, was founded, the Third Auditor has the honor of submitting the following supplementary report in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war.

On examining the vouchers of that part of the claim designated in the accounts rendered as the 9th division, or Major General Joseph Whiton's corps, it appears that payments have been made by the State for services rendered in the autumn of 1814, by the following troops, for the defence of Boston and its vicinity:

	Force.
Major General J. Whiton and staff, in service from September 18 to November 2, 1814.....	7
Brigadier General Jac. Bliss and staff, in service from September 15 to November 8, 1814.....	5
Brigadier General I. Maltby and staff, in service from September 8 to November 7, 1814.....	6
Lieutenant Col. E. Foote's regiment of infantry, in service from September 13 to October 26, 1814.	602
Lieutenant Col. S. K. Chamberlain's regiment of infantry, in service from September 14 to October 20, 1814.....	672
Major Jas. Lewis's battalion of artillery, in service from September 10 to October 29, 1814.....	174
Major W. Ward's battalion of riflemen, in service from September 10 to October 29, 1814.....	126
Lieutenant Colonel Edwards's regiment of artillery, in service from September 8 to October 29, 1814	398
Lieutenant Colonel J. Valentine's regiment of infantry, in service from September 10 to October 29, 1814.....	530
Lieutenant Colonel T. Longley's regiment of infantry, in service from September 13 to October 30, 1814.....	649
Lieutenant Colonel S. Town's regiment of infantry, in service from September 11 to October 30, 1814	559
Total force of Major General Whiton's corps.....	3, 728

On the 6th September, 1814, an order was issued by the executive of Massachusetts directing sundry detachments of troops to march immediately to Boston for the defence of that place; and, under that order, all of the foregoing troops assembled and were organized, and by an order bearing date the 11th of September, 1814, the whole was placed under the command of General Whiton.

On the same day that the foregoing order of the 6th September was issued it appears that Major General Dearborn, of the United States army, addressed a letter to Adjutant General Brooks, suggesting the propriety of his proposing to the governor "the expediency of having orders issued for placing the whole of the militia within twenty or thirty miles of the sea-shore on the alert, and in perfect readiness for marching on the shortest notice." The order of the governor, besides detailing the foregoing detachment for the immediate defence of Boston, directed "the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning." But, as General Dearborn's letter is not referred to in the order there is no evidence of its having been issued in consequence of his suggestion to Adjutant General Brooks. On the 7th of September, 1814, the governor of Massachusetts addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he enclosed his general order of the preceding day "for the protection of Boston and the towns and property in its neighborhood," and requested the Secretary to consult the President and inform him "whether the expenses thus necessarily incurred" would be ultimately reimbursed to the State by the general government. On the 17th September, 1814, the Secretary of War replied to the governor's letter of the 7th, and, after setting forth the arrangements which had been made at an early period of the war for the general defence of the country, he informed him "that if the force which has been put into service by your excellency has been required by Major General Dearborn, or received by him and

put under his command, that the expense attending it will be defrayed by the United States." The Secretary further stated that "it follows, likewise, as a necessary consequence, that if this force has been called into service by the authority of the State, independently of Major General Dearborn, and be not placed under him as commander of the district, that the State of Massachusetts is chargeable with the expense, and not the United States. Any claim that the State may have to reimbursement must be judged of hereafter by the competent authority on a full view of all the circumstances attending it."

On the 4th September, 1814, it appears that Major General Dearborn made a requisition on the executive of Massachusetts for 2,000 infantry and 200 artillery "exclusive of the town of Boston," to be placed in the service of the United States for the defence of the town, harbor, and vicinity of Boston. Of the executive's compliance with this requisition there is no evidence.

On the 17th September, 1814, Adjutant General Brooks addressed a letter to Major General Dearborn, in which the latter was informed that the executive of Massachusetts had authorized a detachment to be placed under General Dearborn's orders in forts Independence and Warren, in conformity to a previous suggestion from General Dearborn, and requested General Dearborn to furnish him with a sketch of the number and grade of officers that would be wanted on that service: accordingly, on the same day, General Dearborn furnished a sketch of the officers that would be required to command 1,000 infantry and 200 artillery. And on the next and two following days the detachment, corresponding with General Dearborn's sketch, appears to have been organized and placed in the service of the United States in forts Independence and Warren, where it continued in service till the last of November, 1814, when it was discharged. This detachment was paid by Major Freeman of the United States army, and of course forms no part of the State's claim on account of General Whiton's corps.

There is no evidence that "actual occasion" did exist at or in the immediate vicinity of Boston at the time of issuing the order under which General Whiton's corps assembled, but that there might have been "a well-founded apprehension of invasion" there is reason to infer from the circumstance of Major General Dearborn's having made on the 4th September, 1814, a requisition on the governor of the State for upwards of 2,000 troops for the defence of Boston and its vicinity. Whether the force commanded by General Whiton in connexion with that which was in the service of the United States was warranted by the "exigency" of the times is a question for the executive to determine.

Including some charges appertaining to the quartermaster's, medical, and hospital departments, which have been blended with the paymaster's department, the payments by the State to General Whiton's corps on account of the paymaster's department amount to \$96,748 12, and the deductions therefrom to \$32,164 73.

In the event of the services of this corps being recognized a part of the deductions will be admissible upon being further vouched, and upon the quartermaster's, and medical, and hospital charges (all of which have been deducted) being examined.

For reasons similar to those stated in previous reports the vouchers appertaining to the subsistence, quartermaster's, medical, and hospital departments, and contingent expenditures on account of General Whiton's corps have not been examined.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

Schedule of documents accompanying the foregoing report.

General order of the governor of Massachusetts, dated September 6, 1814.

General order of the governor of Massachusetts, dated September 11, 1814.

Letter from Adjutant General J. Brooks to General Dearborn, dated September 17, 1814.

Letter from General Dearborn to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 17, 1814.

Supplementary report No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, August 1, 1825.*

The Third Auditor has the honor of submitting the following supplement to his report of January 12, 1825, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war.

On examining the vouchers designated in the accounts of the State as the 3d division, or Major General Joseph B. Varnum's command, it appears that the following services have been paid for by the State on account of said division:

Captain N. Shattuck's company, 64 men, in service from 11th to 15th September, 1814.

Captain Aaron Stevens's company, 41 men, in service from 10th to 13th September, 1814.

Captain T. Cumings's company, 56 men, in service four days in September, 1814.

Captain E. Maynard's company, 49 men, in service from 10th to 13th September, 1814.

Captain John Reed's company, 64 men, in service from 11th to 13th September, 1814.

Captain John Hardy's company, 60 men, in service from 10th to 14th September, 1814.

The foregoing companies belonged, it appears, to the second brigade of the 3d division, and it seems, were ordered by Brigadier General Coburn to march to Boston, under the general order of September 6, 1814, which order will be found among the papers that accompanied the report on Major General Whiton's corps. Whilst those companies were on their march to Boston, say on the 12th of September, 1814, a division order was issued by General Nathaniel Austin, directing them to return to their homes, "without waiting for orders from their immediate superiors in the brigade." From General Austin's order it appears that the foregoing companies had been ordered to Boston by General Coburn, in consequence of the general order of September 6, 1814, being misunderstood by him.

A guard at Chelsea bridge, 356 men.—According to the pay-roll, this was a succession of nightly guards kept up at Chelsea bridge from the 12th to the 23d of June, 1814, pursuant to a letter from the adjutant general of Massachusetts to Brigadier General Nathaniel Austin, dated June 12, 1814. For the first two or three nights this guard consisted of a captain's command, and for the residue of the time of a subaltern's command. This guard appears to have been ordered in consequence of an application from Commodore Bainbridge "for aid in protecting and defending the navy yard, &c." Commodore Bainbridge, in his letter

if June 13, 1814, to Adjutant General Brooks, states that "the force of the enemy in Boston bay justifies, in my opinion, apprehensions of an attack being made on this place, and calls for united exertions to repel it."

A sergeant's guard at the State arsenal in Charlestown, 69 men.—On the 24th of September, 1814, Adjutant General Brooks directed General Austin to furnish a guard for the arsenal in Charlestown, "to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates, to be relieved weekly, until further orders." And, according to the pay-roll, a sergeant's guard was forthwith stationed at the arsenal, and kept up by relief guards, from the date of the adjutant general's order until October 25, 1814.

Including payments to brigade majors and adjutants (considered inadmissible) for recording, copying, and distributing military orders, &c., the payments by the State to the 3d division on account of the paymaster's department amount to \$1,463 57, and the deductions therefrom to \$690 41.

For reasons similar to those assigned in previous reports the vouchers appertaining to the subsistence, quartermaster's, and medical and hospital departments of the third division have not been examined.

PETER HAGNER.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Schedule of documents to accompany the foregoing report.

General Austin's division order, dated September 12, 1814.

Letter from Adjutant General J. Brooks to General Austin, dated June 12, 1814.

Letter from Adjutant General J. Brooks to General Austin, dated September 24, 1814.

Supplementary report, No. 7.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, August 2, 1825.*

The Third Auditor has the honor of submitting the following supplement to his report of January 12, 1825, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war:

On examining the vouchers for payments made by the State to the 7th division, or Major General Caleb Burbank's command, it appears that the only service rendered by said division was rendered by a company commanded by Captain Ezra Sawyer. Captain Sawyer's company, including officers, consisted of fifty-four men, and was in service from the 11th to the 15th of September, 1814.

It does not clearly appear from the rolls for what purpose this company entered the service, but as a part of Major General Whiton's corps for the defence of Boston was drawn from the 7th division it is presumed that this, like certain companies of the 3d division, marched to Boston through mistake, and like them were ordered to return home.

The payments to this company and to Brigade Major Solomon Carter for copying and distributing orders (the latter considered inadmissible) amount to \$129 51, and the deductions therefrom to \$61 31.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, September 17, 1825.*

SIR: I received on the 18th ultimo a communication from George Sullivan, esq., agent of the Massachusetts claims, accompanied by a list of references to certain vouchers of the accounts of the State, by which it was alleged it would appear that expenditures had been made by the State on account of fortifications and other defences of the harbors and shores of that State during the late war, and requesting that the amount paid thereon might be reported to you.

The vouchers thus designated by Mr. Sullivan have accordingly been referred to, and it appears therefrom that the sum of \$56,121 21 was actually paid by the State for the objects stated—principally on works at and in the vicinity of Boston and on objects connected with the defence of that city. Of the foregoing sum of \$56,121 21 the sum of \$35,644 14 was for the purchase of hulks, which it appears were intended to be sunk in the ship channels in the event of the enemy's approach to that city rendering such a step necessary. It is proper to add that those hulks were sold after the war terminated and the proceeds, say \$27,592 83, has been credited in the accounts exhibited against the United States by the State of Massachusetts.

I have the honor, &c.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, August 29, 1825.*

SIR: In addition to the services heretofore reported upon it appears that the State of Massachusetts has charged to the United States the services of a guard, consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, which was kept up by weekly relief guards from May 22 to October 13, 1813, in pursuance of the accompanying general order, issued by the executive of Massachusetts on the 21st of May, 1813. It appears by the rolls that the services of this guard were in accordance with the order

under which it was organized, rendered at the gun-house of "the park of artillery on the common" of Boston.

The payments to this guard on account of monthly pay, subsistence, and clothing amount to \$1,241 88, and the deductions therefrom to \$214 29.

I have, &c.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, August 26, 1825.*

SIR: It has been found on further examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war that a detachment, consisting of two companies, and numbering one hundred and forty men, (officers included,) which was in service at Portland for the term of two months, in the months of September, October, and November, 1813, was omitted in my report of the 31st of May last, on the 12th and 13th divisions, to the former of which said detachment belonged.

This detachment was commanded by Captains A. W. Atherton and James Farmer, and appears by the rolls to have been stationed at Jordan's Point or Fort Burrows in pursuance to orders issued by Brigadier General James Irish; the orders, however, have not been produced, nor can it be discovered (with any certainty) from the correspondence which has been exhibited in support of the State's claim what peculiar circumstances rendered the services of this detachment necessary.

The payments to Captain Atherton, who was appointed paymaster to this detachment, embracing monthly pay, officers' subsistence, medicines and hospital stores, clothing of non-commissioned officers and privates, fuel, and articles for barracks, allowances to soldiers for fatigue duty, &c., amount to \$4,603 17, and the deductions therefrom to \$1,772 26.

It is proper to remark that there is no evidence of payment by Captain Atherton of any part of the money placed in his hands to the individuals to whom it was due. The examination which has been made has been confined to the monthly pay of the officers and men and the subsistence of the former. There is no data on file by which the other items, on account of which funds were placed in Captain Atherton's hands, could at this time be correctly examined.

Herewith you will receive three letters, viz:

One from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, dated August 30, 1813.

One from General Richardson to Joseph H. Pierce, dated February 10, 1817.

One from Daniel Tucker to Joseph H. Pierce, dated February 13, 1817.

The postscript to General King's letter shows that British prisoners had been ordered from posts in his division to Portland shortly before the detachment under the command of Captains Atherton and Farmer entered the service; and the letters of General Richardson and Mr. Tucker, besides referring to said detachment, will tend to elucidate the services of the 12th and 13th divisions heretofore reported upon.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

BATH, *August 30, 1813.*

SIR: I received a letter from Brigadier General Payson under date 27th instant, advising me that he had been notified by the commandant of the forts at Edgcomb, Damariscotta, and St. George, that the United States troops would be withdrawn in two days from those forts, excepting a second lieutenant and six or seven invalid soldiers at Edgcomb, two privates at Damariscotta, and that the fort at St. George was to be abandoned altogether.

I wrote General Payson for answer that I knew of no law or order that would authorize an interference of ours on this particular occasion, but as it could never have been contemplated by either the legislature of the United States or that of this State, that the United States troops would be voluntarily withdrawn in time of war from these garrisons, particularly as munitions of war and other property of the United States, to a large amount, still remains in them, and as there is also a considerable number of British prisoners of war that would take the command if they desired it; that considering the very extraordinary situation in which we were placed, that in case the deputy marshal should make application to him for a detachment to guard the prisoners, and that the magistrates should also unite in the request for the defence and safety of the country, I should recommend to him to order out not exceeding twenty soldiers, with a suitable officer to command them, at Edgcomb; and that should similar applications be made from St. George and Damariscotta, I should recommend a compliance, the number of men to each not to exceed ten.

I stated to General Payson that he must not consider the recommendation as in the nature of an order, but that I should share the responsibility of the measure with him. This I was the more readily inclined to do, as these forts are within the particular district of his command, and his having a perfect knowledge of all the circumstances would enable him to decide understandingly.

I have this day received a letter from General Payson under date the 29th, in answer to mine of the 28th. He states that the marshal and the magistrates having made the request, he had ordered out, to guard the prisoners and for the defence of the place, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and eighteen men, to be stationed at the battery at Edgcomb.

I expect an application will be made to me this day for a detachment for the fort at Jurgetown. Every soldier, I understand, has been withdrawn from it, and that the deputy marshal has employed a few men merely to guard the prisoners there.

I must request you, sir, to cause this letter to be laid before the commander-in-chief that I may have his instructions as soon as convenient.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KING.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General, Boston.*

P. S.—At the moment of closing this letter I have received one from General Payson informing me that the *martial* of this district had directed the deputy marshal to send on the prisoners to Portland, and that they will leave this day. The general observed that he *shall* discharge the soldiers ordered out unless otherwise directed. As the prisoners are ordered from the garrison, I shall say to him that I think favorably of his determination.

True copy. Attest:

A. BRADFORD, *Secretary of Committee.*

NORTH YARMOUTH, *February 10, 1817.*

Sir: Your two letters, dated the 4th and 5th instants, I did not receive till Saturday last. You desire me to furnish you with copies of my several orders which were given during the late war, the authority for which was derived from general orders of the 3d of July, 1812. Under these orders I never called out any troops; I did not command the 12th division till June, 1814. Generals Merrill or Irish, in the year 1813, ordered a detachment into service under the order of July 3, 1812, and stationed them at Portland. On two applications from the committee of safety of Portland, dated June 20 and 27, 1814, and on two letters from the adjutant general dated June 24, 1814, I issued orders dated June 28, for a detachment of two companies, one of infantry, and one of artillery, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, marked A.

On a representation from the officers of the artillery, dated July 2, that the detachment would take two-thirds their number, and pledging themselves to be in constant readiness, with their several commands, to march to any point, the order of the 28th June, as it related to the artillery, was countermanded. The company of infantry detached under those orders was commanded by Captain Ebenezer Andrews and served sixty days. On two applications from the committee of safety, selectmen, and magistrates of Portland, dated September 5, 1814, division orders, marked B, were issued. I repaired to Portland on the 8th to receive and make arrangements for and take command of this detachment, when I found Brigadier General Irish, with his whole brigade, except cavalry, in town, ordered there by him, as I understood, at the request of the committee of safety. On the 10th I received my commission as major general. After Brigadier General Irish had marched his brigade into town he proceeded to detach one regiment, agreeably to my orders of the 6th. About the time this detachment was completed, the alarm increasing, and at the verbal or written request of the committee of safety, and on a representation from the officers of the 2d brigade that the detached regiment thus formed, the officers and men being strangers to each other, were much less efficient in resisting an attack, than hourly expected, than under their local officers, I ordered on the 10th General Irish to continue in town with his brigade, the detachment made from his brigade to be broken up, and officers and privates to be restored to their former companies. This 2d brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Irish, was ordered to be discharged on the 20th, except the 3d or Portland regiment, which was kept in service a short time after the remaining part of the brigade was dismissed. Two detachments from the cavalry of this brigade were made and served as videttes: the first was commanded by Lieutenant Leighton, and the second by Lieutenant Dyer. The regiment detached from the first brigade, under my order of the 6th, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Foxcroft. A small part of this regiment was detached from companies on the bay shore belonging to North Yarmouth and Freeport, and were anxious to be ready to defend their own homes, were discharged, and their places supplied by detachments from the interior. In consequence of this alteration, some of the rolls in Lieutenant Colonel Foxcroft's regiment contain more than their complement of names. This regiment was discharged on the 24th of September. On the authority of the adjutant general's letter of the 9th, I wrote to Brigadier General Turner, commanding the 1st brigade 13th division, in Oxford county, on the 11th, to march his brigade to Portland without delay. About the same time an application was made by the committee of safety to Brigadier General McMillan, commanding the 2d brigade 13th division, for his troops also. In consequence of these applications, Brigadier General Turner, with his whole brigade, and Brigadier General McMillan, with part of his brigade, came into town on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. On the 19th orders, marked C, were issued, and the detachment being made agreeably thereto, the remaining troops of the 13th division were discharged on the 23d or 24th. At that time Brigadier General Chandler had left, or was about leaving Portland, and the troops detached being in a disorganized state, and there having been intimations given that it was the determination of the officers not to report themselves to General Chandler, or any other officer in the United States service, I ordered them to report to me.

These circumstances were communicated to Colonel Sumner, with whom I had an interview at Portland, and concluded by him that the detachment should remain under my command till the pleasure of his excellency the commander should be known. The detachments were under my command during their term of service. Soon after this detachment was organized, I ordered the two companies of artillery in Portland into service, and placed under the command of their officers one hundred privates from the infantry, who were destitute of arms and equipments, to be drilled at the field-pieces. After the detachment of eleven hundred men and the two companies of artillery belonging to Portland were discharged, a lieutenant's command was raised and stationed at Fort Burrows for a short time, and commanded by Lieutenant O. Bray. After these troops were discharged, a sergeant's guard was ordered, and continued in service till the news of peace arrived. During the state of alarm at Portland, I ordered a corporal's guard stationed at North Yarmouth to give signals of alarm, when necessary. Your letters directed to Daniel Tucker, esq., I sent, immediately after receiving them, to Major Smith, my aide-de-camp, at Portland, and requested him to see that their contents were immediately attended to. I should have gone to Portland to-day myself had not arrangements of business, made previously to the receipt of your letter, prevented.

I fear it will not be in my power to render that service in this business to the State that I could wish, but everything in my power shall be done. Your letter of the 1st instant was duly received.

The orderly book of my division, in which were recorded my orders issued at Portland, respecting the troops in actual service, together with the papers of the division, were left, after the troops were discharged, with Colonel Atherton, who was then my aide-de-camp and orderly officer; but in sending them from his house to Major Smith, my present aide-de-camp, they were, by some unfortunate circumstance, left at another place, and have not as yet been found. Colonel Atherton has removed to the eastward, and the person by whom the records and papers were sent is not now in this part of the country. Measures are taking to find them, and if not found, I am in hopes to procure all the documents which may be wanted from other sources. I wrote immediately to Colonel Sumner, and although I did not transmit to him the particular orders he requested, I did the copies of some papers that may be of service. The paper mentioned above, marked A, I cannot now transmit, but shall in a day or two. I shall endeavor to obtain all the documents wanted from me and transmit them as soon as possible.

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

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Major General 12th Division.*

Copy. Attest: JOSEPH H. PEIRCE, Esq.

PORTLAND, *February 13, 1817.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, together with the copy of an official letter to General Richardson, requesting copies of votes passed and letters written by the committee of safety and defence of the town of Portland, in time of the late war with Great Britain. I regret I have it not in my power fully to comply with your request, as Able W. Atherton, esq., who acted as clerk of the committee, has removed from here to Castine, and carried with him the book containing the copies and records of the letters and votes of the committee. I have written to him and sent a copy of your letter, and requested him to make such copies as you pointed out, and forward them as you desired to the adjutant general of the militia of the States. The troops stationed here in 1813 were, I believe, ordered out, in the first instance, by the commander-in-chief. But the *army of defence* that encamped here in the summer and fall of 1814 was solicited by the unanimous calls of the magistrates residing at Portland, acting together with the selectmen and committee of safety and defence duly authorized by the town. The necessity of calling those troops from the country was occasioned by the enemy possessing himself of Castine or Penobscot bay, and the frequent appearance off our harbor of ships-of-war of 74 guns, and vessels of lesser force, such as frigates and sloops-of-war, as also by information, almost daily received, that the British fleet with troops on board having left Penobscot bay steering westward, and, in the opinion of the writers, bound for Portland. Not having the records in my possession I have overhauled my files and selected a few papers to show the *necessity* of the militia being called in, that, I hope, will be of some use to the commissioners. And I have no doubt Mr. Atherton will promptly comply with what I have desired him to do. The state of my health is my apology for this delay of an answer, not having been in my office these six months past, but confined at home with a palsy that has deprived me of the use of my limbs on the left side, but I am getting better slowly.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL TUCKER, *Chairman of the Selectmen of the town of Portland.*

Copy. Attest: JOSEPH H. PEIRCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, August 26, 1825.*

SIR: It has been found, on further examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for military services and expenditures during the late war, that a detachment, consisting of two companies, and numbering one hundred and fifty men, (officers included,) which was in service, at Portland, for the term of two months, in the months of September, October, and November, 1813, was omitted in my report of the 31st of May last, on the 12th and 13th divisions, to the former of which said detachment belonged.

This detachment was commanded by Captains A. W. Atherton and James Farmer, and appears, by the rolls, to have been stationed at Jordan's Point or Fort Burrows, in pursuance to orders issued by Brigadier General James Irish. The orders, however, have not been produced, nor can it be discovered, with any certainty, from the correspondence which has been exhibited in support of the State's claim what peculiar circumstances rendered the services of this detachment necessary.

The payments to Captain Atherton, who was appointed paymaster to this detachment, embracing monthly pay, officer's subsistence, medicines, and hospital stores, clothing of non-commissioned officers and privates, fuel, and articles for barracks, allowances to soldiers for fatigue duty, &c., amount to \$4,603 17, and the deductions therefrom to \$1,772 26.

It is proper to remark that there is no evidence of payment by Captain Atherton of any part of the money placed in his hands to the individuals to whom it was due. The examination which has been made has been confined to the monthly pay of the officers and men, and the subsistence of the former. There is no data on file by which the other items, on account of which funds were placed in Captain Atherton's hands, could at this time be correctly examined.

Herewith you will receive three letters, namely, one from General King to Adjutant General Brooks, dated 30th August, 1813; one from General Richardson to Joseph H. Peirce, dated 10th February, 1817; one from Daniel Tucker to Joseph H. Peirce, dated 13th February, 1817. The postscript to Gen. King's letter shows that British prisoners had been ordered from posts in his division to Portland shortly before the detachment under the command of Captains Atherton and Farmer entered the service; and the letters of General Richardson and Mr. Tucker, besides referring to said detachments, will tend to elucidate the services of the 12th and the 13th divisions heretofore reported upon.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, August 29, 1825.*

SIR: In addition to the services heretofore reported upon, it appears that the State of Massachusetts has charged to the United States the services of a guard, consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, which was kept up by weekly relief guards from the 22d of May to the 13th October, 1813, in pursuance of the accompanying general orders, issued by the executive of Massachusetts on the 21st of May, 1813. It appears by the rolls that the services of this guard were in accordance with the order under which it was organized, rendered at the gun-house of "the park of artillery on the common" of Boston.

The payments to this guard on account of monthly pay, subsistence, and clothing, amount to \$1,241 88, and the deductions therefrom to \$214 29.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMER BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, May 21, 1813.*

A guard to consist of one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates is to be furnished for the park of artillery on the common, from the battalion of artillery belonging to the third brigade and first division of the militia, to parade at the gun-house on the common at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening next, with their side-arms and in their uniform complete; the guard to be furnished by companies in succession, beginning with the senior company and relieved weekly. The sergeant of the guard will receive orders respecting the position and the duties of his command from the quartermaster general, and will make a return of the names of his men, as soon as he has mounted guard, to the adjutant general.

By command of his excellency the commander-in-chief.

J. BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, August 2, 1823.*

A true copy from the records of this office.

W. H. SUMNER, *Adjutant General.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, September 17, 1825.*

SIR: I received on the 18th ultimo a communication from George Sullivan, esq., (agent of the Massachusetts claim,) accompanied by a list of references to certain vouchers of the accounts of the State, by which it was alleged it would appear that expenditures had been made by the State on account of fortifications and other defences of the harbors and shores of that State, during the late war, and requesting that the amount paid thereon might be reported to you.

The vouchers thus designated by Mr. Sullivan have accordingly been referred to, and it appears therefrom that the sum of \$56,121 21 cents was actually paid by the State for the objects stated, principally on works at and in the vicinity of Boston, and on objects connected with the defence of that city. Of the foregoing sum of \$56,121 21 cents, the sum of \$35,644 14 cents was for the purchase of hulks, which, it appears, were intended to be sunk in the ship channels in the event of the enemy's approach to that city rendering such a step necessary. It is proper to add, that those hulks were sold after the war terminated, and the proceeds (say \$27,592 83) have been credited in the accounts exhibited against the United States by the State of Massachusetts.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 292.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON AN INCREASE OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND A REORGANIZATION OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 16, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred such parts of the message of the President as relate to the army, reported:

That they have had under consideration the communication from the Engineer department appended to the report of the Secretary of the War Department, in which a necessity for an increase of the corps of engineers, together with a reorganization of the corps of topographical engineers, is strongly exhibited.

Your committee, believing that the exigencies of the public service very imperatively demand an

increase of the one corps and an increase and reorganization of the other, early directed their own attention and invited that of the Department of War to this subject.

The result of their deliberations, with those of the department, they have now the honor of communicating in the annexed documents, together with the bill they herewith report.

It will be seen that in this bill your committee have not provided for an organization in the corps of engineers quite so extensive as the one recommended by the department; they, however, believe that the provisions they have instituted will meet all the immediate wants of the service.

They deem it unnecessary to indulge at present in any argument to show the necessity of the passage of the accompanying bill, as the whole view of this subject is so fully and ably presented in the annexed letter of the Secretary of War, to which they earnestly and confidently refer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, as communicated to me in your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to state the views of this department in relation to such changes in the existing organization of the corps of engineers as are deemed expedient.

The corps of engineers was created by the act of the 16th of March, 1802, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment," by which act the President of the United States was authorized and empowered, whenever he should deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets; and the President was in like manner authorized by the same act, whenever he should deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, four captains, four first and four second lieutenants, and so that the whole number of the corps should at no time exceed twenty officers and cadets. The corps was organized and established on the passing of the act of the 16th of March, 1802, with its minimum number, and was by degrees increased to its maximum, as authorized and as the public service required, and continued so until 1812, when it was deemed expedient to make a further increase by an addition of two captains, two first and two second lieutenants, as authorized by the act of the 29th of April, 1812, "for making further provision for the corps of engineers," which, together with the number of officers formerly authorized, constitute the present number and organization of the corps of engineers.

The topographical engineers were first introduced into our military establishment by the act of the 3d of March, 1813, entitled "An act for the better organization of the general staff of the army of the United States," which authorized the appointment of eight topographical engineers, with the brevet rank and pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and eight assistant topographical engineers, with the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of captains of infantry; and by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, the number was reduced to six majors and four captains.

From a review of the condition of the country and of the duties which were imposed on the corps of engineers on its first establishment, it is evident that if the numbers which then constituted the corps were not more than sufficient to discharge the duties then assigned to it, it must be inadequate to the performance of its present enlarged duties. The officers of the corps of engineers, from 1802 to the commencement of the late war, were exclusively confined to the projection and erection of the fortifications along the seaboard and the superintendence of the Military Academy at West Point. During the period in question but few works were erected, and those of but limited extent. Since the termination of the late war a great change has taken place in the policy of the country as it regards its fortifications. The depredations committed by the enemy during the last war along our coast by his occupying the mouths of our harbors, bays, and rivers, produced an universal sentiment, at the termination of the contest, of the necessity of enlarging and strengthening the defences of our maritime frontier. Partaking of this feeling, common to the country at large, Congress appropriated in the first session after the war \$830,000 for fortifications, on the recommendation of this department, and that a like sum should be annually appropriated until the system should be completed. During the same session Congress also authorized the employment of an assistant engineer of distinguished reputation, in order to aid in projecting the new works which experience had proved to be necessary. In order that the views of Congress might be carried fully into effect a board of engineers was constituted to examine the whole line of the seaboard, with a view of fixing upon the sites and of forming plans and estimates for a general system of defence. To render these operations complete the topographical engineers were placed under the orders of the board, with directions that all the important and vulnerable points be carefully surveyed previous to the projection of any works for their defence. It is manifest that under these orders the duties of the two corps of engineers have been greatly increased, so much so that experience has proved that their present strength is inadequate to carry fully into effect the object of those orders. To supply the deficiency the department has been compelled to detail a number of officers from other corps, and to assign them to the duties which peculiarly belong to the engineers. Should the officers of engineers be employed in surveying the routes for roads and canals, and in improving the navigation of rivers and harbors, and in forming plans and estimates for their execution, and be charged with the superintendence of them, the present number in service will be wholly inadequate to perform the service, in addition to the discharge of their regular duties. I am therefore fully of opinion the corps of engineers should be enlarged by degrees by doubling its present numbers, agreeably to the enclosed scheme offered by the Engineer department, which is marked A, and to which I beg leave to refer as exhibiting the gradual increase and proposed employment of the officers in each year for seven years to come, when the corps will have attained the establishment proposed, should it be adopted; and that the topographical engineers be organized into a corps to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants.

The corps of topographical engineers, by the proposed arrangement, will be both reorganized and increased. Experience proves its present organization, comprehending but two grades, consisting of six majors and four captains, to be exceedingly inconvenient; for, while it gives an undue advantage in the first instance to a cadet who may be promoted into this corps, it is calculated ultimately to repress all

hopes of advancement. He finds himself, when first promoted, a captain, and can never aspire beyond the rank of major. It is believed that this arrangement is highly pernicious to the corps, and ought to be corrected. In fact no good reason can be assigned why its organization should essentially differ from the other branches of the military service, and I have every confidence to hope, if Congress think proper to adopt the organization proposed for the corps of topographical engineers, that it will greatly improve this valuable branch of service.

In proposing to place at the head of the Engineer department a chief engineer, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a brigadier general, I have been governed by the importance of the office, and by the principle which prevails in the organization of the other corps of the army. In our service two regiments constitute a brigade, and is commanded by a brigadier general. The proposed organization of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, with the addition of the Military Academy which is attached to the former, would be more than an equivalent to two regiments, and upon principle ought to be commanded by an officer of the grade proposed. In fact, it can scarcely be supposed that the arm which, above all others, requires the highest military attainments, should be so organized as to render the condition of an officer belonging to it less advantageous than in other branches of the service, which would be the case unless the chief engineer should have a rank as high as that of brigadier general at least. Should Congress deem it expedient to adopt the provision recommended for the enlargement of these corps, I should suggest the propriety of its being done gradually, at least as it regards the corps of engineers. None but cadets of the highest talents and acquisitions should be appointed, and, judging from past experience, it is believed that an addition of not more than three could be made annually over and above what would be necessary to fill the vacancies which occur, that being about the average which the graduating classes at the Military Academy furnish, possessed of the suitable talent and acquisition for the engineer service. Supposing the corps of engineers should be increased, as recommended, it would require at least seven years to complete the establishment. From the pressing demands for the services of the topographical engineers, the whole or a great part of the officers proposed to form the corps might be immediately appointed, should it be deemed expedient, from the officers of artillery and infantry, who have been graduated at West Point, and who have been engaged in topographical duties and found to possess the requisite qualifications.

I conceive it my duty to seize this occasion for suggesting the propriety of placing the two corps of engineers, with regard to their pay and emoluments, on the same footing with the other branches of the staff. They are now paid, with the exception of the majors of the topographical engineers, as officers of infantry, while all other officers of the staff, including those detailed for ordnance duty, receive that of cavalry. The reasons for giving a higher pay to staff officers than to those of the line apply with full force to the officers of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, namely, that of being placed on detached duty, which exposes them to greater expenses than those of the line, who actually live in garrison and mess together. Great inconvenience has been felt by the officers of the corps from the smallness of their pay; from this cause the officers of the corps of engineers, in particular, stationed on the Gulf of Mexico, find their pay inadequate to their support, with the most rigid economy.

At present there is a paymaster provided for, to be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers, whose duty it is to pay that corps. It would be an improvement to repeal so much of the act of the 29th of April, 1812, as provides for the appointment of a paymaster to the corps of engineers, and in lieu of it to provide for an additional paymaster of the army, so as to relieve the corps from furnishing a paymaster, and to prevent any distinction in the officers of the pay department.

In order more clearly to set forth all the changes and improvements contemplated by this letter, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying project of a bill for increasing the corps of engineers, and for organizing the topographical engineers into a corps.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

A.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 10, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit to you herewith a table showing the disposition of the officers of the corps of engineers as now employed, and also the number of officers requisite to answer the demands of the public service for the present year; and, in like manner, showing how the officers might be employed for seven years to come, if the corps of engineers were to be gradually increased to double its present number by an annual addition of three of the graduated cadets of the Military Academy, that being the supposed number which could be furnished from that institution over and above what would be required to fill the vacancies which would probably take place in the corps of engineers, and at the same time supply the number of graduates to fill the vacancies in the regiments of infantry and artillery.

The corps of topographical engineers—to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants—might be immediately supplied with the requisite number of lieutenants from the officers of artillery and infantry who have been employed on topographical duty and found to possess the requisite talent and information, and from the other graduates who are known to possess suitable talents and qualifications. If Congress should judge fit to give to the topographical engineers the proposed organization, that corps might be filled to advantage, on the passage of the act, and be profitably employed in the surveys of the coast and harbors and of the sites for fortifications, and also in surveys of such roads and canals and other internal improvements and explorations as government might think proper to direct. The whole number proposed is not more than sufficient to perform the duties marked out for them.

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

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.—Table showing the distribution as now existing, and as contemplated for the year 1826, of the corps of engineers, consisting of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants—in all twenty-two officers, besides four brevet officers, which, included, makes the whole number in service twenty-six; also showing what the distribution would be in each year during the progress of enlarging the corps, by adding to it annually from the graduates of the Military Academy until the whole number should amount to forty-five, the number to which the corps would be enlarged should the addition recommended of one brigadier general, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants be provided.

Stations.	DISTRIBUTION.													
	Of the number now in service.		Of the number as progressively enlarged by the annual addition.											
	For the present & 1826, equal to 26.		3 added for 1826; whole number 29.		3 added for 1827; whole number 32.		3 added for 1828; whole number 35.		3 added for 1829; whole number 38.		3 added for 1830; whole number 41.		4 added for 1831; whole number 45.	
	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.
Maine.....														
Mount Desert.....														
Penobscot river.....														
Wiscasset.....														
Portland.....							1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
New Hampshire.....									1	1	2	2	2	2
Portsmouth.....														
Massachusetts.....														
Marblehead.....														
Salem.....													1	1
Boston.....		1		1	2		2	1	3	2	4	2	4	2
Plymouth.....														
Rhode Island.....														
Narragansett bay.....	2	1	3		3		3	1	4	2	4	2	3	2
Connecticut.....										1	1	1	1	1
New London.....														
New Haven.....														
Vermont.....										1	1	2	2	2
Lake Champlain.....														
New York.....														
New York.....	2		2		2		3	1	4	2	4	2	5	3
New Jersey.....														
Pennsylvania.....														
Delaware river.....	1	1	1	1										1
Delaware.....														
Maryland.....						1	1	2		2		2		3
Baltimore.....														
Patuxent river.....														
Potomac at St. Mary's.....														1
Hampton Roads.....														1
Virginia.....	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	1			
Beaufort.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Cape Fear river.....	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina.....														
Georgetown.....														
Charleston.....					2		2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2
Beaufort.....														
Georgia.....										1	1	2	1	2
Savannah.....														
St. Mary's.....														
Florida.....						2		2	1	3	2	3	2	3
Pensacola.....														
Alabama.....						2		2						
Mobile bay.....	2		2		2		2							
Louisiana.....	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1			1
New Orleans.....														
Office of chief engineer.....	2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
Board of engineers.....		3	2	1	2	1	3	1	3		3		3	
Military Academy.....	5		4		4		4		4		4		5	
Chesapeake and Erie canal.....		4		4		6		6		6		6		4
Florida Neck canal.....						4		6		6		6		6
Buzzard and Barnstable canal.....						3		3		3		3		2
National road to New Orleans.....		2		2		4		6		6		6		4
Do.....Cumberland.....		2		2		3		3		3		3		2
Clearing Ohio and Mississippi of snags, &c.....	1		1											
Do.....do.....sand bars.....														
Presque Isle.....	1	1	1	1										
Plymouth Beach.....		1		1										
Breakwater, mouth of Delaware.....						2		3		3		3		3
	26	20	29	16	32	28	35	38	38	44	41	42	45	41

REMARKS.—It will be perceived by this table that, although the number of officers would be progressively increased in each year until, in the year 1831, it would amount to the number to which it is recommended that the corps should be enlarged, there is no year within that period in which the strength of the corps would be adequate to afford the number of officers deemed requisite for the service even of the fortifications; and that, at the expiration of the period stated, a number of the fortifications now projected will not have been commenced. With the number of officers that would be at disposal in the several years during the progress of the gradual extension of the corps, agreeably to the project proposed for its increase, it would, however, be practicable to give proper attention to the fortifications, and also furnish the officers requisite for the direction of the several objects connected with internal improvements, which are stated in the table, by employing persons to superintend the details of the operations. Should the employment of such persons be found to be less advantageous to the public interest than to have the duties proposed to be confided to them performed by engineers, a further enlargement of the corps might be determined on, after the completion of the project now proposed for its increase; but it would not be advisable to provide for a greater increase at this time, as the Military Academy, upon its present establishment, could not, without prejudice to other branches of the army, furnish the number of graduates requisite to fulfil such an object.

The field officers to be employed in the office of the chief engineer, in the board of engineers, in the superintendence of districts and fortifications of the largest class, and in inspections; the captains in the superintendence of constructions, and the lieutenants as assistants; the topographical engineers to be employed in making general and particular surveys, and in preparing charts and maps of the coast and interior for fortifications and internal improvements. The organization proposed for the topographical engineers would probably take effect immediately, by the transfer of officers of artillery and infantry who have been on topographical service, and have acquired the requisite qualifications. It is deemed not necessary to show the particular objects upon which the topographical engineers would be immediately or prospectively employed, as the whole corps, increased to the extent recommended, would be constantly and profitably employed in surveys, &c., relating to the general objects above stated.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 293.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF TENNESSEE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL ARMORY AT
THE "NARROWS OF HARPETH," IN THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 16, 1826.

Whereas the general government have wisely determined to establish a national armory on the western waters, and, for that purpose, have caused sundry *sites* to be examined and reported; and whereas the great water power and other natural advantages attending the "Narrows of Harpeth" river, in Davidson county, have not escaped the observation of their commissicners, but is respectfully embraced in their report: Therefore—

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their most prompt endeavors with the proper authorities to have the aforesaid armory located at the "Narrows of Harpeth," and that the governor be requested to forward to each of them a copy of the foregoing resolution.

WILLIAM BRADY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
R. C. FOSTER, *Speaker of the Senate.*

NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 294.

[1ST SESSION.]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL
COMPANY RELATIVE TO A SITE FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 18, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 16, 1826.*

SIR: In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th ultimo, directing the Secretary of War "to ascertain from the president, directors, and company of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company in Kentucky, upon what terms they will furnish the United States with a site and sufficient water power for an armory, and that he lay such information as he may obtain before this House when obtained," I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the colonel of ordnance, with its accompanying documents, which furnish the information required.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to obtain the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th ultimo, a correspondence has been opened between this department and the president of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, copies of which, containing the information required, I have now the honor to submit.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance Service.*Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 4, 1825.*

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to address you for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms you will furnish the United States with a site and sufficient water power for an armory. I have therefore to request that you will state the terms upon which the required site and power will be furnished.

It is proper to state that a site for an armory should contain not less than two hundred acres; and that the water power should be equal to that which, in the usual estimation of millwrights, would be sufficient for working twelve pair of five-foot burr millstones from ten to twelve hours per day, without interruption or liability to failure.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance Duty.*The PRESIDENT of the Portland and Louisville Canal Company, *Louisville, Ky.*

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL COMPANY, *Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1825.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to this board, requesting information "upon what terms this company will furnish the United States with a site and sufficient water power for an armory," we have to state that this company will be able to furnish the quantity of water wanted for the above purpose, and that the price they propose to ask for the same will be three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, requiring that the water be used in the most economical manner, say not exceeding 5,500 cubic feet per minute, with a head of four feet at low stages of water, and increasing according to the rise of the river. This quantity of water, from the best information obtained from millwrights and engineers, will be more than sufficient for working twelve run of five-foot burr millstones.

On the subject of a site, this company possess no lands except such as are necessary for its own purposes; it is supposed, however, that the quantity of land required can be obtained on reasonable terms; the principal part of that which would be most suitable belongs to Mr. Rowan, at present a senator in Congress, to whom reference may be made.

If we may venture an opinion, we should say that the most eligible site for an armory is adjoining Shippingport, above Tarascon's mills, where fifty to eighty acres of land may be procured between the canal route and the river, and on the south side of the canal a sufficient additional quantity may be obtained; the expense of making a race of twenty feet in the width to this site would be, according to the estimate of our engineer, about twenty-two thousand dollars.

Another site may be obtained at Portland, below Shippingport, to which the expense of making a race would be considerably greater; but the land may probably be obtained in one body.

A contract has been made for the construction of the Louisville and Portland canal, by which it is engaged to be completed on or before the first day of November, 1827, and this board entertain no doubt of the punctual fulfilment of this contract; and if it were determined to establish the armory here, a race for its purposes might be finished by that period.

There will be no liability to failure from want of water at either of the above sites; the only liability to interruption will be from floods or freshets, which, probably, would not impede the operation of the works more than twenty days in a year on an average; during the past year there would have been no interruption whatever.

We take the liberty of enclosing you a copy of our charter, to which is annexed a copy of a resolution of the legislature of this State, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction in and over the territory necessary for a national armory, should one be located near this place.

Very respectfully, &c.,

The Louisville and Portland Canal Company, by

EDWARD SHIPPEN, *President.*

Colonel G. BOMFORD, *Ordnance Department, Washington City.*

AN ACT to incorporate the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That Nicholas Berthoud, Robert Ormsby, James Hughes, John D. Colmesnil, Robert Breckenridge, Isaac Thom, Simeon S. Goodwin, Charles M. Thruston, Worden Pope, W. S. Vernon, John J. Jacob, Samuel Churchill, James Brown, James H. Overstreet, Daniel Fetter, James Guthrie, with their associates, be, and they are hereby, created a corporation and body politic by the name, style, and title of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, for the purpose of opening and constructing a canal navigation, with suitable locks, docks, and basins, around the falls of the river Ohio, within the State of Kentucky; and they, with their associates and successors, shall so continue and have perpetual succession, and by that name are hereby made as capable in law as natural persons to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all courts of law or equity in this Commonwealth and elsewhere; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, or amend at pleasure. They shall also have the power to purchase and hold as much real estate as will be necessary for the site of said canal, roads, buildings, docks, basins, and the proper application of the water power or use of water that may arise from the proper construction of said canal, with power to make as many dry and wet docks as they may deem advisable. And also to borrow money to any amount not exceeding the capital stock hereinafter mentioned, but not to have or exercise the privilege of loaning money or buying or selling bills of exchange or other choses in action, or issuing notes on banking principles; also the power to ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall be necessary for the well-being and government of the concerns of said corporation, not contrary to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be subscribed for in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. That within thirty days from the passage of this act the persons hereinbefore named, or a majority of them, shall cause public advertisement to be made of the time and places of opening books for the subscription of the stock of said company, which books of subscription shall be kept open under the direction of the aforesaid persons, or a majority of them, not less than ten days nor more than ninety days. If, however, at the closing of the subscription it shall be found that a greater number of shares shall have been taken than the number of six thousand, then, in that case, the persons aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall proceed to reduce the subscription in an equitable proportion among the subscribers, taking off from the largest subscribers and not reducing any one below ten shares.

SEC. 4. That whenever one thousand shares of the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed, the persons aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall advertise a meeting of the shareholders of said company in Louisville, giving at least fifteen days' notice of the time and place of such meeting, and shall thereupon proceed to the election of a president and four directors, who shall be shareholders in said company, and also fix what compensation they shall be entitled to, if any is allowed, and also to ordain and adopt such other permanent by-laws for the organization of the said corporation as they may deem needful, in which meeting, as at all future meetings or elections, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share he may hold to the number of twenty, and one vote for every ten shares over twenty;

but after the first general meeting and election no person who is not a citizen of the United States shall vote on any shares in said company, either in person or by proxy. At all subsequent elections no shares shall be voted on that have not stood in the name of the person claiming to vote at least three months previous to the day of election. Shares may be voted on by proxy, duly recorded, and conforming to the foregoing qualifications.

Sec. 5. That the president and directors first chosen shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, or until others shall be chosen in their places. On the first Monday of January in each year the stockholders of said company shall meet at their office, in some place to be designated by the president and directors, in Louisville, and there proceed to choose a president and four directors, who shall be shareholders in said company and resident citizens of the United States, and who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be elected in their places. Public notice of such meetings and elections to be given by the clerk or secretary of the company in some public newspaper printed in Louisville, Frankfort, and Cincinnati, at least fifteen days previous to any such meeting or election. At the annual meetings a statement of the affairs of the company shall be made out and presented to the meeting by the president and directors, and such dividend of the profits declared as they may deem advisable.

Sec. 6. That the concerns of said corporation shall be under the control, superintendence, and management of the said board of president and directors, a quorum of which to do business shall consist of the president and two directors, or, in the temporary absence of the president, of three directors, who may appoint one of their number as president *pro tem*. The president and directors may, after they shall have been duly elected as aforesaid, make such assessments on the shares subscribed and payable at such periods as they may think proper, with such conditions of forfeiture for non-compliance, not exceeding the amount of stock delinquent, as they may deem advisable. They may open or renew the subscription for the shares not already subscribed, or dispose of them in any manner that they may think for the interest of the company; provided, however, that they shall not sell any stock or share in said company at less than the par value thereof; and also that proper notice of the time and place of said subscription or sale is given in one or more public newspapers printed in Louisville, Frankfort, and Cincinnati.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the said president and directors to appoint a clerk or secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers or agents as they may think needful for prosecuting said undertaking, and to allow them such pay or compensation as they may agree on; to make contracts, and do all things necessary for carrying the same into immediate effect, and to require and take such bonds, or other security, in their corporate name, from any person or persons they may so appoint or contract with. In case of the death, resignation, or vacancy, from any other cause, in the said board of president and directors, the remaining numbers may proceed to appoint a stockholder or stockholders to supply the place or places of a president, director or directors, so vacated, for the unexpired time for which he or they were elected.

Sec. 8. That the president and directors of said company, by themselves, or their agents or workmen, shall have full power to enter into and upon any lands in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and to survey and lay out such route or tract as shall be deemed by them most practicable for effecting a safe and easy navigation, and also for suitable locks, wet and dry docks, suitable for such objects as are within the contemplation of this act and the organization of this company, doing as little injury to the adjoining grounds and enclosures as is possible in the prosecution of the proposed undertaking; and it shall and may be lawful for the owners of the lands and tenements to contract and agree with the said president and directors for the conveyance of so much of said lands as will be necessary and requisite for the purposes aforesaid, if the said president and directors can agree with said owners; but in case of disagreement said company may proceed to lay out and open their works on such grounds as they may deem best adapted to the purposes of navigation, water works, wet and dry docks, and basins connected with the same; and upon application of either party to the circuit court of Jefferson county, the said court shall appoint twelve persons, who shall be freeholders, and disinterested, to view and assess the damages and advantages arising to the said owners by the location of the said works, and make report thereof to said court, which report, when duly received and admitted to record, shall be final; and on the payment of the money, if any is awarded, shall vest in the said company the fee-simple to the land. The president and directors shall likewise have power to sell, or lease for a term of years, the privilege of erecting docks or other location on the said canal or its appendages.

Sec. 9. That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, by themselves, their agents, or workmen, to enter, with such force as they may employ for that purpose, upon the lands contiguous or near to the proposed canal, and from thence to take and carry away any earth, stones, timber, gravel, &c., being most convenient for making or repairing the said canal and appendages, making proper compensation therefor to the owner of said land, if they can agree therein; but in case of disagreement, then it shall be settled by valuation in the manner before recited; and when the said canal shall be completed suitable for the passage of boats, drawing four feet of water in low stages of water, the said president and directors, by themselves, their agents, or servants, shall have power and authority to demand and receive from the owner or owners, master or agents, of all vessels, crafts, barges, or other crafts entering the said canal the following rates of toll, to be paid before the said vessel, boat, barge, or craft shall be suffered to pass through the same, to wit: for steamboats, sea vessels, barges, or keel boats, twenty cents per ton, United States measurement; for each flat boat, four dollars; for each raft of timber, plank, or other lumber, four dollars for every sixty feet in length, not exceeding twenty feet in width; the said tolls to be paid in gold or silver coin current in the United States; and in no event shall any law be passed requiring or compelling said company to receive any other currency in discharge of toll. The said president and directors shall establish and fix such sums as they may deem advisable for the use of the docks, basins, and other appendages to the said canal, which rates, with the foregoing rates of toll, shall be posted up in some conspicuous place on the said canal, and no other or greater rates shall be demanded than those so posted up.

Sec. 10. That if any person or persons shall wilfully and knowingly do any act or thing whatever, whereby the said navigation, or any lock, gate, dam, engine, machine, or other thing thereto belonging, shall be injured, or damaged, or impeded, or shall commit any wilful trespass, or take, carry away, or conceal any material, instrument, tool, or other thing belonging to or used in or about the said works, or shall open, or cause the locks to be opened, or attempt so to do, or to pass or repass without the knowledge of the agent or manager to said canal, he, she, or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the canal company, their tenant or agent, three times the amount of the cost or damage sustained by means

of or through such wilful act, together with costs of suit, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction; and, in case of clandestinely taking and conveying away, be liable for a prosecution for theft, as in other cases.

SEC. 11. That the said president and directors shall keep a true account of the cost and expenditure of the said canal and appendages, and on the first Monday of January in each year have the same made up and the balance of profits struck and divided among the stockholders, and report the same to the general assembly of this Commonwealth; and if it shall appear by the said return so made, under the oath of the president and directors, that the profits so divided do not amount to twelve and a half per cent. on the capital expended, the said corporation shall be authorized to add to the tolls for the succeeding years until the net profits, after deducting for all expenses, repairs, and necessary improvements, shall amount to twelve and a half per cent. per year. But should it appear by the said returns that the net profits as aforesaid exceed eighteen per cent. per year, after the expenses, repairs, and necessary improvements are made, the legislature reserve to themselves the right so to reduce the amount of tolls so that the profits to be divided shall not exceed eighteen per cent. per annum.

SEC. 12. That the trustees of the town of Louisville shall have a right to subscribe for and take any amount of stock in this company or corporation not exceeding one thousand shares, and that whatever sum which may be so subscribed for and taken by the trustees aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, shall not be reduced by anything in the third section of this act contained; and that said trustees and their successors shall be entitled to the same votes as other subscribers or stockholders, and not otherwise, which stock may be subscribed for by the president or chairman of the board of trustees for the time being, and the votes to which they may be entitled may be either given by the president or chairman of said board for the time being, or such other person as they may appoint: *Provided*, That such subscription by such trustees be made within thirty days from the time of opening the books for subscription of stock. And to enable said trustees to raise and borrow the necessary funds to meet and pay up their subscription of stock, they, said trustees, and their successors, may pledge the amount of their stock so subscribed and taken, as well as their interests of profits arising from the proposed canal, and dry and wet docks and other appendages, as well as any other funds or property they may possess as trustees aforesaid.

SEC. 13. That the stock in said canal company shall and may be transferable in whatever manner the president and directors of said canal may by their by-laws ordain and appoint.

SEC. 14. That unless the said company shall within eighteen months from the passage of this act *bona fide* commence the cutting of said canal, or shall fail within three years from the passage of this act to have the main object of this charter, to wit, the canal itself, completed, the corporate powers hereby granted shall cease and determine: *Provided*, That if the said stock shall not be subscribed and notice given by the company to the governor of the Commonwealth on or before the first day of November next, then this charter shall cease and be void, and all rights and privileges become null and void to all intents and purposes, as if this act had not passed.

Approved January 12, 1825.

A RESOLUTION for ceding to Congress certain land in this State for the site of an armory.

Whereas the present general assembly of Kentucky anticipate with a lively hope that the general government will establish an armory on the western waters whenever a suitable site can be procured; and whereas it is now hoped that the company incorporated at this session for constructing a canal around the falls of the Ohio river, under the name and style of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, will achieve in the shortest practicable period that great object: Be it therefore—

Resolved, That should the Congress of the United States establish an armory near Louisville, in connexion with the said Louisville and Portland canal, by arrangement with the company for the requisite water power, this State will by law concede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction in and over the territory necessary for that object.

Approved January 13, 1825.

BY-LAWS.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company holden at the Louisville insurance office on Saturday, March 26, 1825, (due notice thereof having been given, and agreeably to the fourth section of the act incorporating said company,) the following by-laws were unanimously adopted:

ARTICLE 1. The president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company shall not make any call or assessment on the shareholders of said company (above the sum required to be paid on each share at the time of subscription) until the full number of six thousand shares shall have been taken or subscribed.

ARR. 2. When any call or assessment shall be made by the board of president and directors of this company on the shares of the capital stock thereof, not less than sixty days' notice shall be given of the time of payment of the same, by publication in one or more public newspapers at Louisville and Cincinnati, and such other place as the president and directors may deem expedient.

ARR. 3. Whenever the first instalment on each share of the capital stock of the company shall be called for or assessed by the president and directors, and when the same shall be paid by any shareholder or shareholders, a certificate or certificates shall be issued to such shareholder or shareholders, embracing any number of shares he, she, or they may direct, not exceeding the number by him, her, or them subscribed for or owned, and on which such instalments shall be paid; which certificate or certificates shall be under the seal of the company, signed by the president and treasurer and countersigned by the secretary, in the form following, viz:

Certificate No. — of — shares Nos. — in the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, — —.

This is to certify that — entitled to — shares in the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, — having paid the first instalments of — dollars on each of said shares. This certificate is transferable by indorsement, and the holder hereof is subject to such further instalment or instalments as may be called for by the president and directors of said company, not exceeding, however, the nominal amount of each share, say one hundred dollars.

[L. s.]

—, Treasurer.

(Countersigned,)

—, President.

—, Secretary.

ART. 4. Whenever and so often as any instalment after the first shall be assessed and paid on the shares of the capital stock of the company, a receipt for such instalments shall be made out, signed by the treasurer, and given to the person paying the same, conforming to the certificates issued, as follows, viz:

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL COMPANY.

Receipt for the — instalment on certificate No. —, for — shares issued in the name of — —.

Received of — —, the — instalment of — dollars on each share, being — dollars on the — shares contained in said certificate.

—, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, — —.

ART. 5. The president and directors, whenever they may deem it expedient, may, by public notice in one or more newspapers, call in the original certificates and receipts for instalments paid on the shares of the capital stock of the company, and issue permanent certificates in lieu thereof, under the seal of the company, in the form following, viz:

No. — certificate of stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, — —.

Be it known, that — — is entitled to — shares in the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, numbered — to — inclusive.

This certificate is transferable by indorsement.

[L. s.]

—, Secretary.

—, President.

ART. 6. The treasurer, to be hereafter appointed by the board of president and directors, shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond, with such security or securities, for the faithful discharge of his duty, as the board shall require, in a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the said treasurer shall make deposit of all funds belonging to the company in the office of discount and deposit of the Bank of the United States at Louisville, during the continuance of said office at said place, and at such other bank or place thereafter as may be ordered by the president and directors, said deposits to be made in the name of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to be drawn for by the treasurer; and no money shall be paid by the treasurer on account of the company except on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary, which order shall in no instance be drawn except in pursuance of a previous vote of the president and directors. The said treasurer shall exhibit his accounts and vouchers to the president and directors whenever required so to do by them.

ART. 7. The president and directors shall each receive the sum of three dollars per day for each and every day they shall be employed in attendance upon the affairs of the company during the cutting or construction of the canal and completion of its appendages, no compensation, however, to be allowed therefor until after the full number of six thousand shares (the capital stock of said company) shall be subscribed and taken. The amount of compensation, if any, which may be allowed to the president and directors for services, after the canal and its appendages shall be completed, shall be fixed and determined at the first subsequent annual meeting of the shareholders.

ART. 8. Dividends out of the net profits of the stock of the company shall be declared and paid by the president and directors semi-annually, viz: on the first Mondays of January and July.

ART. 9. The office of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company shall be kept in the town of Louisville, and the president and directors are authorized to rent, lease, or otherwise procure such house or building as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of said company.

ART. 10. Holders of stock, collectively, to the amount of one thousand shares, in the company, may, at any time, and for any purpose that they may think advisable, require of the president and directors to convene a general meeting of the stockholders at Louisville, notice thereof to be given in one or more public newspapers at Louisville and Cincinnati at least fifteen days before the time for the holding of the said meeting.

ART. 11. All by-laws adopted at the present meeting of the stockholders shall be subject to amendment or repeal (a majority of the whole amount of stock concurring therein) at any future meeting of the stockholders.

ART. 12. The president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company shall cause to be kept a fair record of all their proceedings, and submit them to the inspection of the stockholders at any general meeting if required.

Nominal amount of each share, \$100. Amount paid on each share.

ELECTION.

The committee appointed to superintend the election of a president and four directors for the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, on the 26th March, 1825, reported the following gentlemen as duly elected, viz: *James Hughes, president; John Shackford, Nicholas Berthoud, John P. Foote, Isaac Thom, directors.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, at the Louisville insurance office, March 28, 1825, Simeon S. Goodwin was appointed secretary and John J. Jacob treasurer of said company.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 295.

[1st Session.]

STATEMENT OF DEATHS AND DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY FOR THE YEARS 1823-'24-'25.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 18, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 17, 1826.*

SIR: Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, directing the Secretary of War to report "what number of soldiers deserted annually during the last three years, ending on the 30th of September, 1825; how many of them were of the artillery and how many of the infantry service; also from what posts and garrisons and at what period of enlistment the desertions took place; where born, their ages and avocations at the time of enlistment; what number of soldiers have died, and where; whether desertions frequently follow the commission of crime or infliction of punishment; what would be the probable effect of withholding from recruiting officers the premium usually allowed, as well as any other information he may possess relating to desertions," I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the general-in-chief, which in part furnishes the information required. The remaining part of the information will be furnished as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*HEADQUARTERS, *January 16, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement showing the number of deaths and desertions from different posts of the army, with a letter from the Adjutant General accompanying, being a compliance in part with the resolution of Congress on this subject of the 27th of December ultimo.

I have nothing to add to my former remarks in relation to desertion and the army, further than a recommendation for the increase of the pay of corporals as well as that of sergeants, should Congress be disposed to extend the principle to that grade.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 11, 1826.*

SIR: To furnish a descriptive list of all the deserters from the army for the last three years, agreeably to the resolution of Congress, will require much more than the available force of this office, and not less than thirty or forty days of assiduous labor, even from this date. Aware of this fact, I have thought it might be most acceptable to the House if a part of the information sought should be furnished in anticipation of the whole. I therefore present so much as has been completed, and have the pleasure to state that the more minute analysis enjoined by the resolution is progressing as rapidly as our means and the nature of the research will permit.

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*Major General BROWN, *General-in-Chief.*

* Since printing the above, James Hughes, esq., resigned, and Edward Shippen, esq., has been elected president in his place.

Statement showing the number of deaths and desertions in the army, by regiments and posts, for the three years terminating, respectively, September 30, 1823, September 30, 1824, and September 30, 1825.

Regiment.	Station.	No. of companies.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Total of deaths.	Total of desertions.
First artillery	Fort Sullivan	1		11		
	Fort Preble	1	1	12		
	Fort Wolcott	1				
	Fort Constitution	1		5		
	Fort Independence	2	1	24		
	Fort Trumbull	1	2	9		
	Fort Diamond	1	1	8		
	Fort Columbus	1	1	3		
			9	6	72	
Second artillery	Michilimackinac	1				
	Fort Niagara	1		13		
	Detroit	1	1	20		
	Plattsburg	1	2	9		
	Watervliet	1		24		
	West Point	1	1	10		
	Pittsburg	1	1	12		
	Fort Mifflin	1		3		
	Fort McHenry	1	1	1		
		9	6	82		
Third artillery	Fort Severn	1	3	9		
	Fort Washington	1	1	3		
	Bellona Arsenal	1	2	21		
	Fort Nelson	2	3	6		
	Fort Johnson	2	7	8		
	Arsenal Augusta	1	4	16		
	Fort Moultrie	1	1	12		
		9	21	75		
Fourth artillery	St. Augustine	2	3	34		
	Fort St. Philip	1	3			
	Barrancas	3	12	34		
	Fort Moultrie	1	1	1		
	Tybee Barracks	1	5	14		
	St. Mark's	1	1			
	Total of artillery	9	25	83	58	312
First infantry	Baton Rouge	10	47	84		
	Bellefontaine	10	2	6		
	Camp Clark	10	7	15		
		30	56	105		
Second infantry	Sackett's Harbor	5	7	50		
	Sault de Ste. Marie	5	1	1		
		10	8	51		
Third infantry	Fort Howard	6	6	1		
	Fort Dearborn	2	2			
	Fort Sagana	2	3	4		
		10	11	5		
Fourth infantry	Camp Hope	4	3	14		
	Camp Brady	4	5	10		
	Dauphin Island	1		9		
	Galvez Spring	9	1	28		
	Cantonment Clinch	10	2	15		
		28	11	76		
Fifth infantry	Fort Armstrong	1				
	Fort St. Anthony	6	2	3		

From October 1, 1822, to September 30, 1823—Continued.

Regiment.	Station.	No. of companies.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Total of deaths.	Total of desertions.
Fifth infantry—Continued	Fort Crawford	2				
	Fort Edwards.....	1	2			
		10	4	3		
Sixth infantry	Fort Atkinson	10	20	2		
Seventh infantry.....	Cantonment Jesup	3	1	7		
	Cantonment Taylor	1	1			
	Fort Smith	6	29	4		
	Total infantry.....	10	31	11	141	253
RECRUITS.						
General rendezvous	Boston			18		
	New York.....			31		
	Philadelphia.....		3	33		
	Baltimore		4	23		
	Albany		1	29		
	Providence, Rhode Island			3		
	Total of recruits from general rendezvous.....		8	142		
RECRUITING STATIONS.						
Artillery.....	Detroit			3		
	Porter.....			1		
Infantry	New Orleans			2		
	Natchez.....			8		
	Sackett's Harbor.....			3		
	Total of recruits			17	8	159
CONVICTS.						
	Western Department.....		2	4		
	Eastern Department.....					
	Fortress Monroe			8		
	Total convicts		2	12	2	12

RECAPITULATION.

	Deaths.	Desertions.
Total of artillery.....	58	312
Total of infantry.....	141	253
Total of recruits.....	8	159
Total of convicts	2	12
Aggregate	209	736

From October 1, 1823, to September 30, 1824.

Regiment.	Station.	No. of companies.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Total of deaths.	Total of desertions.
First artillery	Fort Sullivan	1	3	7		
	Fort Preble	1		17		
	Fort Constitution.....	1		8		
	Fort Independence.....	2	3	15		
	Fort Trumbull.....	1	1	7		
	Fort Lafayette.....	1				
	Fort Columbus	1	1	1		
	Fort Wolcott.....	1	2	9		
			9	10	64	
Second artillery.....	Fort Niagara.....	1	2	5		
	Plattsburg.....	1	3	3		
	Watervliet.....	1		8		
	West Point.....	1	1	8		
	Pittsburg	1	1	12		
	Fort McHenry	1	4	2		
	Fort Mifflin	1	1	5		
	Fort Columbus.....	2	1	19		
			9	13	62	
Third artillery.....	Fort Severn.....	1	1	5		
	Fort Washington.....	1	3	4		
	Bellona Arsenal.....	1	2	9		
	Fort Norfolk.....	1	2	3		
	Fort Johnson	1	1	2		
	Arsenal Augusta.....	1	4	2		
	Fort Moultrie.....	2	10	18		
	Fort Nelson	1	2	7		
			9	25	50	
Fourth artillery	St. Augustine	2	3	2		
	Fort St. Philip.....	1	3	1		
	Barrancas	2	2			
	Petite Coquille.....	1	4	6		
	Tybee Barracks.....	1	7	2		
	Arsenal Augusta.....	1	3	14		
	Savannah.....	1		2		
	Fort Moultrie.....	1		10		
			9	22	37	
Post of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th artillery...	Fortress Monroe	11	6	71		
	Total of artillery.....				76	284
First infantry	Bellefontaine	6	18	77		
	Baton Rouge.....	4	27	36		
	New Orleans.....	1	2	19		
	Fort St. Philip	1		3		
			12	47	135	
Second infantry.....	Sault de Ste. Marie.....	5	3			
	Sackett's Harbor.....	4	1	59		
	Fort Niagara.....	1	3	30		
			10	7	89	
Third infantry.....	Fort Howard	7	4	2		
	Saginaw	2	5			
	Detroit	2	3	16		
	Mackinac	1				
			10	12	18	
Fourth infantry	Cantonment Clinch.....	8	9	39		
	New Orleans.....	1		1		
	Barrancas	1		15		
	Tampa Bay.....	2	3	8		
			12	12	63	

From October 1, 1823, to September 30, 1824—Continued.

Regiment.	Station.	No. of companies.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Total of deaths.	Total of desertions.
Fifth infantry.....	St. Anthony.....	5	6	22		
	Fort Armstrong.....	2	1	7		
	Fort Crawford.....	2	2	1		
	Fort Edwards.....	1	3	9		
			10	12	39	
Sixth infantry.....	Fort Atkinson.....	10	16	15		
Seventh infantry.....	Cantonment Jesup.....	3	2	8		
	Cantonment Gibson.....	3	4			
	Cantonment Taylor.....	1		1		
	Fort Smith.....	2	4	1		
	Red River.....	1		1		
		10	19	11		
	Total of infantry.....				116	370
	RECRUITS.					
General rendezvous.....	Boston.....		2	31		
	New York.....		2	17		
	Philadelphia.....		4	17		
	Baltimore.....		2	12		
	Albany.....		1	42		
	Natchez.....		3	16		
	Louisville.....		1	5		
	St. Louis.....			1		
			15	141		
	Total recruits at general rendezvous.....				15	141
	RECRUITS BY REGIMENTS.					
Infantry.....	New Orleans.....			3		
	Detroit.....			2		
					5	
	Total of recruits.....				15	146
	CONVICTS.					
	Fortress Monroe.....		2	24		
	Total of convicts.....				2	24

RECAPITULATION.

	Deaths.	Desertions.
Total of artillery.....	76	284
Total of infantry.....	116	370
Total of recruits.....	15	146
Total of convicts.....	2	24
Aggregate.....	210	824

From October 1, 1824, to September 30, 1825.

Regiment.	Station.	No. of companies.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Total of deaths.	Total of desertions.
First artillery.....	Fort Sullivan	1	1	17		
	Fort Preble	1	1	7		
	Fort Constitution	1		4		
	Fort Independence.....	2	6	13		
	Fort Trumbull.....	1		13		
	Fort Wolcott	1	2	6		
			7	10	60	
Second artillery.....	West Point	1	2	11		
	Fort Columbus	1	1	23		
	Fort Lafayette.....	1	3	12		
	Fort Delaware.....	1		8		
	Arsenal, Pittsburg.....	1	3	19		
	Fort McHenry.....	1	1	12		
		6	10	87		
Third artillery	Fort Severn	1	2	5		
	Fort Washington	1	2	6		
	Bellona Arsenal.....	1	2	5		
	Fort Johnson	1	2			
	Fort Moultrie.....	2	7	31		
		6	15	47		
Fourth artillery	Arsenal Augusta.....	1	1	19		
	Savannah	1	4	13		
	St. Augustine.....	2	6	15		
	Petite Coquille.....	1	3	3		
	Fort St. Philip.....	1	8	10		
		6	22	60		
Post of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th artillery...	Fortress Monroe	11	17	35		
	Total of artillery.....				74	289
First infantry	Fort Atkinson.....	4				
	Baton Rouge	4	26	38		
	Fort Jackson	1	9	8		
	New Orleans	1	3	7		
			10	38	53	
Second infantry.....	Sault de Ste. Marie	5	5			
	Sackett's Harbor	4	5	70		
	Fort Niagara.....	1	1	32		
		10	11	102		
Third infantry	Fort Howard	7	3	5		
	Mackinac	1	2	2		
	Detroit	2		38		
			10	5	45	
Fourth infantry	Cantonment Clinch	4	10	15		
	Barrancas	1	2	5		
	Cantonment Brooke.....	4	3	10		
	New Orleans	1	4	12		
			10	19	42	
Fifth infantry.....	Fort St. Anthony.....	6	7	29		
	Fort Armstrong	2	1			
	Fort Crawford	2	2	2		
			10	10	31	
Sixth infantry	Fort Atkinson	10	6	12		

From October 1, 1824, to September 30, 1825—Continued.

Regiments.	Station.	No. of companies.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Total of deaths.	Total of desertions.	
Seventh infantry.....	Cantonment Jesup.....	3	4	10			
	Cantonment Gibson.....	5	9	22			
	Cantonment Towson.....	2		5			
	Total of infantry.....	10	13	37	102	322	
RECRUITS.							
General rendezvous.....	Boston.....		1	12			
	New York.....		4	21			
	Philadelphia.....			29			
	Albany.....			24			
	Natchez.....		5	4			
	Louisville.....		1	32			
	St. Louis.....			5			
	Newport, Ky.....			1	24		
	Buffalo.....			1	54		
Total of recruits at general rendezvous.....			13	205	13	205	
RECRUITS BY REGIMENTS.							
Artillery.....	Fort Preble.....			1			
	Portsmouth.....			1			
	Pittsburg.....			1			
Infantry.....	New Orleans.....			17			
	Total of recruits.....			20		20	
	Total of recruits.....				13	225	
CONVICTS.							
	Fortress Monroe.....		4	45			
	Total of convicts.....				4	45	

RECAPITULATION.

	Deaths.	Desertions.
Total of artillery.....	74	289
Total of infantry.....	102	322
Total of recruits.....	13	225
Total of convicts.....	4	45
Aggregate.....	193	881

GRAND AGGREGATE FOR THREE YEARS.

	Deaths.	Desertions.
Artillery.....	208	985
Infantry.....	359	945
Recruits.....	36	530
Convicts.....	8	81
Grand aggregate.....	611	2,541

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 296.

[1ST SESSION.]

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1826.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 23, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 21, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith fifty copies of the Army Register for 1826 for the use of the Senate of the United States.

JAMES BARBOUR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT and PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Army Register for 1826.

GENERAL STAFF.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet or staff commission.	Remarks.
1	Jacob Brown	Major general	Jan. 24, 1814		Washington.
1	Edmund P. Gaines	Brigadier general	Mar. 9, 1814	Maj. gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	Western department.
2	Winfield Scott	do	do	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814.	Eastern department.
3	Thomas S. Jesup	do	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general	Washington.
1	Roger Jones	Colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	Do.
2	John E. Wool	do	April 29, 1816	Inspector general	
3	George Croghan	do	Dec. 21, 1825	do	
4	George Gibson	do	April 18, 1818	Com. general subsistence	Do.
1	William Linnard	Major	May 12, 1813	Quartermaster	Philadelphia.
2	Henry Stanton	do	May 13, 1820	do	Detroit.

For assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries of subsistence, see the officers of the line.

MEDICAL STAFF AND PAY AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names and denominations.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Former commission.	Remarks.
MEDICAL STAFF.					
1	Joseph Lovell	Surgeon general	April 18, 1818		Washington.
1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1813		Fortress Monroe.
2	Thomas G. Mower	do	June 30, 1814		New York.
3	B. F. Harney	do	Aug. 17, 1814		5th infantry.
4	W. V. Wheaton	do	Sept. 4, 1816		3d infantry.
5	John Gale	do	April 18, 1818		6th infantry.
6	Josiah Everett	do	Jan. 28, 1820		West Point.
7	B. Delavan	do	Jan. 27, 1823		7th infantry.
8	Robert Archer	do	May 9, 1825		
1	James H. Sargent	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821	P. S. April 24, 1816	Fort Sullivan.
2	William Turner	do	do	do	Fort Wolcott.
3	Foster Swift	do	do	do	Fort Trumbull.
4	T. I. C. Monroe	do	do	P. S. April 29, 1816	Arsenal, Richmond.
5	Samuel B. Smith	do	do	P. S. November 12, 1816	Fort Delaware.
6	James Mann	do	do	P. S. April 18, 1818	Boston harbor.
7	Sylvester Day	do	do	do	Sackett's Harbor.
8	J. Wallace	do	do	do	Fort McHenry.
9	Joseph Eaton	do	do	do	Fort Preble.
10	George C. Clitherall	do	do	do	Fort Johnson, N. C.
11	Squire Lea	do	do	P. S. May 15, 1818	
12	Joseph P. Russell	do	do	P. S. August 10, 1818	Fort Columbus.
13	Richard Weightman	do	do	P. S. August 21, 1818	St. Augustine.
14	I. P. C. Macmahon	do	do	P. S. July 23, 1819	Fort St. Philip.
15	William Beaumont	do	do	P. S. December 4, 1819	Fort Niagara.
16	William H. Nicoll	do	do	P. S. January 28, 1820	6th infantry.
17	Robert French	do	do	P. S. April 12, 1820	Fort Wood.
18	Lyman Foot	do	do	P. S. December 12, 1820	2d infantry.
19	C. A. Finley	do	do	S. M. August 10, 1818	4th infantry.
20	R. M. Coleman	do	do	do	1st infantry.
21	Benjamin King	do	do	S. M. October 14, 1818	Charleston.
22	Prestley H. Craig	do	do	S. M. April 12, 1820	5th infantry.
23	John Jackson	do	do	S. M. December 12, 1820	Fort Washington.
24	John A. Brereton	do	July 1, 1821		Washington.
25	Henry Stevenson	do	July 16, 1821		Pittsburg.
26	Mordecai Hale	do	Oct. 27, 1821		Fort Lafayette.
27	Richard S. Satterlee	do	Feb. 25, 1822		Mackinac.
28	Zina Fitcher	do	May 8, 1822		3d infantry.
29	W. E. Langdon	do	do		

MEDICAL STAFF AND PAY AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

No.	Names and denominations.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Former commission.	Remarks.
MEDICAL STAFF—Con'd.					
30	Robert M' Millan	Assistant surgeon	July 1, 1822		5th infantry.
31	Edwin James	do	Jan. 27, 1823		5th infantry.
32	Charles F. Luce	do	Sept. 22, 1823		7th infantry.
33	Samuel G. I. De Camp	do	Oct. 10, 1823		4th infantry.
34	Edward Macomb	do	Jan. 20, 1824		4th infantry.
35	George P. Todsen	do	do		Petit Coquille.
36	John W. Baylor	do	July 8, 1824		7th infantry.
37	John Torrey	do	Aug. 5, 1824		West Point.
38	P. G. Randolph	do	Oct. 8, 1824		Fortress Monroe.
39	Hamilton S. Hawkins	do	Nov. 22, 1824		1st infantry.
40	John Thurston	do	Jan. 1, 1825		Fort Constitution.
41	Alfred W. Elwes	do	May 9, 1825		4th infantry.
42	Robert C. Wood	do	May 23, 1825		5th infantry.
43	Lawrence Sprague	do	June 22, 1825		Fort Shelby.
44	Joel Martin	do	Aug. 15, 1825		Augusta arsenal.
45	Thomas S. Bryant	do	Oct. 5, 1825		Fort Howard.
PAY DEPARTMENT.					
1	Nathan Towson	Paymaster general	May 8, 1822	Lieut. col. bvt., July 5, 1814	Washington.
1	Thomas Wright	Paymaster	June 22, 1815	Captain, Sept 25, 1817	Pensacola.
2	Asher Phillips	do	Aug. 26, 1815	1st lieut., May 17, 1816	Louisville, Ky.
3	Alphonso Wetmore	do	Oct. 14, 1815	Captain, December 25, 1819	Franklin, Mo.
4	Ben. F. Larned	do	Nov. 24, 1815	Capt. bvt., August 15, 1814	Green Bay.
5	David Gwynne	do	April 29, 1816	Major, February 21, 1814	Detroit, Mich. Ter.
6	David S. Townsend	do	do	Major bvt., July 27, 1814	Boston, Mass.
7	Charles B. Tallmadge	do	Mar. 27, 1818		New York.
8	Daniel Randall	do	July 21, 1818		Baton, Rouge.
9	Charles H. Smith	do	Nov. 24, 1819		Norfolk, Va.
10	Thomas Biddle	do	Aug. 7, 1820	Major bvt., August 15, 1814	St. Louis.
11	A. A. Massias	do	Dec. 12, 1820		Charleston.
12	T. P. Andrews	do	May 22, 1822		Washington.
13	Jeremiah D. Hayden	do	July 1, 1824	Captain, February 9, 1815	Red river.
14	Edmund Kirby	do	Aug. 5, 1824	Captain, May 1, 1824	Utica, N. Y.
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.					
1	Callender Irvine	Commissary general of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812		Philadelphia.
1	Peter Fayssoux	Storekeeper			
2		do			

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	W. K. Armistead	3d artillery	Nov. 12, 1818	
2	John R. Fenwick	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
3	James House	1st artillery	do	
4		2d artillery		
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lindsay	3d artillery	Mar. 12, 1813	
2	William MacKea	2d artillery	April 19, 1814	
3	George Bomford	1st artillery	Feb. 9, 1815	Ordnance.
4	Abraham Eustis	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
MAJORS.				
1	J. Hindman	2d artillery	June 26, 1813	
2	James Bankhead	3d artillery	Aug. 15, 1813	
3	John B. Walbach	1st artillery	April 25, 1818	
4	J. B. Crane	4th artillery	Sept. 15, 1825	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Roger Jones	3d artillery	July 6, 1812	Adjutant general.
2	Alex. S. Brooks	1st artillery	do	
3	John A. Burd	3d artillery	do	
4	William Gates	2d artillery	Mar. 3, 1813	
5	A. C. W. Fanning	2d artillery	Mar. 13, 1813	
6	J. F. Heileman	2d artillery	May 5, 1813	
7	George Talcott	2d artillery	Aug. 5, 1813	Ordnance.
8	Sylvester Churchill	1st artillery	Aug. 15, 1813	Ordnance.
9	B. K. Pierce	4th artillery	Oct. 1, 1813	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of appointment	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
10	H. K. Craig	3d artillery	Dec. 23, 1813	Ordnance.
11	M. M. Payne	4th artillery	Mar. 2, 1814	
12	W. J. Worth	1st artillery	Aug. 19, 1814	Military Academy.
13	M. P. Lomax	3d artillery	Nov. 17, 1814	
14	W. Wade	4th artillery	Feb. 9, 1815	Ordnance.
15	Milo Mason	1st artillery	May 17, 1816	
16	Charles J. Nourse	2d artillery	June 17, 1816	
17	Henry Whiting	1st artillery	Mar. 3, 1817	A. Q. M.
18	R. L. Baker	1st artillery	May 21, 1817	Ordnance.
19	Francis S. Belton	2d artillery	July 31, 1817	
20	J. Erving	4th artillery	April 25, 1818	
21	R. A. Zantzinger	2d artillery	Dec. 12, 1818	
22	John Mountfort	2d artillery	Aug. 11, 1819	
23	F. Whiting	1st artillery	Sept. 10, 1819	
24	Felix Ansart	3d artillery	Nov. 28, 1819	
25	Thomas C. Legate	2d artillery	May 13, 1820	
26	S. Spotts	3d artillery	May 8, 1822	
27	L. Whiting	4th artillery	May 21, 1822	
28	Eneas Mackay	3d artillery	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
29	W. L. M'Clintock	4th artillery	Aug. 11, 1823	
30	J. L. Gardner	4th artillery	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
31	H. Saunders	1st artillery	Nov. 4, 1823	
32	N. Baden	2d artillery	April 1, 1824	Ordnance.
33	R. M. Kirby	1st artillery	Aug. 5, 1824	
34	John Munroe	4th artillery	Mar. 2, 1825	
35	Iac. Schmuck	4th artillery	April 11, 1825	
36	Jos. P. Taylor	3d artillery	July 6, 1825	
37	Jas. W. Ripley	4th artillery	Aug. 1, 1825	
38	John A. Dix	3d artillery	Aug. 30, 1825	
39	Nathaniel G. Dana	1st artillery	Sept. 15, 1825	
40	L. G. De Russey	3d artillery	Dec. 11, 1825	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

COLONELS.				
1	Hugh Brady	2d infantry	July 6, 1812	
2	Henry Atkinson	6th infantry	April 15, 1814	
3	Talbot Chambers	1st infantry	Nov. 10, 1818	
4	Duncan L. Clinch	4th infantry	April 20, 1819	
5	Josiah Snelling	5th infantry	June 1, 1819	
6	Matthew Arbuckle	7th infantry	Mar. 16, 1820	
7	Henry Leavenworth	3d infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	J. McNeal, jr	3d infantry	Feb. 24, 1818	
2	William Lawrence	2d infantry	May 8, 1818	
3	Willoughby Morgan	5th infantry	Nov. 10, 1818	
4	George M. Brooke	4th infantry	Mar. 1, 1819	
5	Z. Taylor	1st infantry	April 20, 1819	
6	James B. Many	7th infantry	June 1, 1821	
7	A. R. Woolley	6th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
MAJORS.				
1	Enos Cutler	2d infantry	Feb. 10, 1818	
2	Alexander Cummings	7th infantry	April 20, 1819	
3	Daniel Baker	3d infantry	June 1, 1819	
4	Josiah H. Vose	5th infantry	Dec. 31, 1820	
5	Saunders Donoho	4th infantry	May 1, 1824	
6	David E. Twiggs	1st infantry	May 14, 1825	
7	William Davenport	6th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
CAPTAINS.				
1	William Whistler	3d infantry	Dec. 31, 1812	
2	William S. Foster	6th infantry	Mar. 13, 1813	
3	Sullivan Burbank	5th infantry	do.....	
4	Stephen W. Kearney	1st infantry	April 1, 1813	
5	George Bender	5th infantry	May 13, 1813	A. Q. M.
6	John Bliss	3d infantry	do.....	
7	James H. Hook	4th infantry	May 20, 1813	Office Com. Gen. Sub.
8	Benjamin Watson	3d infantry	Aug. 15, 1813	
9	Daniel Ketchum	6th infantry	Sept. 30, 1813	
10	Thomas Hamilton	5th infantry	Feb. 21, 1814	
11	Hezh. Bradley	3d infantry	April 19, 1814	
12	Alex. R. Thompson	2d infantry	May 1, 1814	
13	John Fowle	5th infantry	June 10, 1814	
14	John Green	3d infantry	Sept. 25, 1814	
15	Newman S. Clark	2d infantry	Oct. 1, 1814	
16	George Birch	7th infantry	Aug. 31, 1816	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
17	J. S. McIntosh.....	4th infantry	Mar. 8, 1817	
18	Elijah Boardman.....	2d infantry	Mar 31, 1817	
19	John Garland.....	3d infantry	May 7, 1817	
20	James H. Gale.....	1st infantry	July 31, 1817	
21	William Browning.....	3d infantry	Nov. 1, 1817	
22	James M. Glassell.....	4th infantry	Feb. 10, 1818	
23	F. L. Dade.....	4th infantry	Feb. 24, 1818	
24	Phillip Wager.....	4th infantry	May 8, 1818	
25	William Armstrong.....	6th infantry	July 31, 1818	
26	Bennet Riley.....	6th infantry	Aug. 6, 1818	
27	Thomas J. Beall.....	2d infantry	Sept. 26, 1818	
28	R. B. Hyde.....	7th infantry	Oct. 31, 1818	
29	James S. Gray.....	6th infantry	Nov. 10, 1818	
30	Nathaniel Young.....	7th infantry	Jan. 1, 1819	
31	W. V. Cobbs.....	1st infantry	Mar. 31, 1819	
32	Gustavus Loomis.....	1st infantry	April 7, 1819	
33	Henry Wilson.....	4th infantry	April 20, 1819	
34	Thomas F. Smith.....	1st infantry	April 25, 1819	
35	E. Shaler.....	6th infantry	April 30, 1819	
36	Richard M. Sands.....	4th infantry	do.....	
37	William Hoffman.....	2d infantry	May 1, 1819	
38	R. B. Mason.....	1st infantry	July 31, 1819	
39	Joseph S. Nelson.....	3d infantry	Aug. 13, 1819	
40	John H. Wilkins.....	2d infantry	Aug. 28, 1819	
41	Trueman Cross.....	7th infantry	Sept. 27, 1819	A. Q. M.
42	Greenleaf Dearborn.....	2d infantry	Sept 30, 1819	
43	Thomas Staniford.....	2d infantry	Mar. 1, 1820	
44	Thomas F. Hunt.....	5th infantry	May 20, 1820	A. Q. M.
45	Daniel E. Burch.....	7th infantry	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.
46	Stephen H. Webb.....	3d infantry	July 9, 1820	
47	William H. Ker.....	1st infantry	Dec. 1, 1820	
48	F. W. Brady.....	4th infantry	Dec. 31, 1820	
49	J. Plympton.....	5th infantry	June 1, 1821	
50	W. G. Belknap.....	3d infantry	Feb. 1, 1822	
51	Delafayette Wilcox.....	5th infantry	April 1, 1822	
52	G. C. Spencer.....	1st infantry	June 1, 1822	
53	J. Clark.....	6th infantry	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
54	H. Berryman.....	7th infantry	Oct. 6, 1822	
55	B. A. Boynton.....	2d infantry	Jan. 8, 1823	
56	Owen Ransom.....	2d infantry	Jan. 25, 1823	
57	John Gantt.....	6th infantry	Feb. 28, 1823	
58	Charles Pentland.....	6th infantry	July 21, 1823	
59	Robert A. McCabe.....	5th infantry	May 1, 1824	
60	William Lear.....	4th infantry	do.....	
61	John Philbrick.....	7th infantry	do.....	
62	Nathan Clark.....	5th infantry	June 29, 1824	
63	N. G. Wilkinson.....	7th infantry	July 31, 1824	
64	Thomas Hunt.....	5th infantry	Sept. 27, 1824	Office Com. Gen. Sub.
65	Ethan A. Hitchcock.....	1st infantry	Dec 31, 1824	Military Academy.
66	Jacob Brown.....	6th infantry	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.
67	W. S. Harney.....	1st infantry	May 14, 1825	
68	Jeremiah Yancey.....	4th infantry	May 31, 1825	
69	B. L. E. Bonneville.....	7th infantry	Oct. 4, 1825	
70	Pierce Butler.....	7th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	

RELATIVE RANK.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	Alexander Macomb, July 6, 1812.....	Engineers....	Maj. Gen. bvt, Sept. 11, 1814.....	
2	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812.....	2d infantry	Brig. Gen. bvt, July 6, 1822.....	
3	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814.....	6th infantry	Brig. Gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.....	
4	John E. Wool, April 29, 1816.....	Staff.....		
5	George Gibson, April 18, 1818.....	Staff.....		
6	Talbot Chambers, November 10, 1818.....	1st infantry		
7	W. K. Armsfeed, November 12, 1818.....	3d artillery		
8	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819.....	4th infantry		
9	Josiah Snelling, June 1, 1819.....	5th infantry		
10	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820.....	7th infantry		
11	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery	Brevet, March 18, 1813.....	
12	James House, May 8, 1822.....	1st artillery		
13	Roger Jones, March 7, 1825.....	Staff.....		
14	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825.....	3d infantry	Brevet, July 25, 1814.....	
15	George Croghan, December 21, 1825.....	Staff.....		
16	.....	2d artillery		
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813.....	3d artillery	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823.....	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814.....	2d artillery	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.....	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks
LIEUTENANT COLONELS—Continued.				
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825	
4	John McNeal, jr., February 24, 1818	3d infantry	Col. bvt., July 25, 1814	
5	William Lawrence, May 8, 1818	2d infantry	Brevet, Sept. 15, 1814	
6	Willoughby Morgan, November 10, 1818	5th infantry		
7	George M. Brooke, March 1, 1819	4th infantry	Col. bvt., September 17, 1814	
8	Charles Gratiot, March 31, 1819	Engineers		
9	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819	1st infantry		
10	James B. Many, June 1, 1821	7th infantry		
11	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822	4th artillery	Brevet, September 10, 1813	
12	A. R. Woolley, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, February 9, 1825	
MAJORS.				
1	W. Linnard, May 12, 1813	Staff		
2	Jacob Hindman, June 26, 1813	2d artillery	Col. bvt., May 17, 1815	
3	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813	3d artillery	Lieut. Col. bvt., August 15, 1823	
4	Enos Cutler, February 10, 1818	2d infantry	Brevet, May 1, 1814	
5	John B. Walbach, April 25, 1818	1st artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., May 1, 1815	
6	Joseph G. Totten, November 12, 1818	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814	
7	Samuel Babcock, March 31, 1819	Engineers		
8	Alexander Cummings, April 20, 1819	7th infantry		
9	Daniel Baker, June 1, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, August 9, 1812	
10	Henry Stanton, May 13, 1820	Staff		
11	Joseph H. Vose, December 31, 1820	5th infantry	Brevet, August 4, 1814	
12	Saunders Donoho, May 1, 1824	4th infantry	Brevet, July 6, 1822	
13	David E. Twiggs, May 14, 1825	1st infantry	Brevet, September 21, 1814	
14	J. B. Crane, September 15, 1825	4th artillery	Brevet, November 13, 1813	
15	William Davenport, December 16, 1825	6th infantry	Brevet, September 28, 1822	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Roger Jones, July 6, 1812	3d artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814	
2	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., September 11, 1814	
3	John A. Burr, July 6, 1812	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., October 31, 1814	
4	William Whistler, December 31, 1812	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., December 31, 1822	
5	William Gates, March 3, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823	
6	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1814	
7	W. S. Foster, March 13, 1813	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1814	
8	Sullivan Burbank, March 13, 1813	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814	
9	Stephen W. Kearney, April 1, 1813	1st infantry	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823	
10	J. F. Beileman, May 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823	
11	George Bender, May 13, 1813	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823	
12	John Bliss, May 13, 1813	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823	
13	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 20, 1823	
14	George Talcott, August 5, 1813	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 5, 1823	
15	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1823	
16	Benjamin Watson, August 15, 1813	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814	
17	Daniel Ketchum, September 30, 1813	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814	
18	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823	
19	Sylv. Thayer, October 13, 1813	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823	
20	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 23, 1823	
21	Thomas Hamilton, February 21, 1814	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 21, 1824	
22	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824	
23	Hez. Bradley, April 19, 1814	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., April 19, 1824	
24	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824	
25	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824	
26	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814	
27	John Green, September 25, 1814	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824	
28	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1824	
29	M. P. Lomax, November 17, 1814	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824	
30	R. E. De Russey, February 9, 1815	Engineers	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825	
31	W. Wade, February 9, 1815	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825	
32	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816	1st artillery		
33	Charles J. Nourse, June 17, 1816	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1813	
34	George Birch, August 31, 1816	7th infantry		
35	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817	1st artillery	Brevet, March 17, 1814	
36	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817	4th infantry		
37	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817	2d infantry	Brevet, August 1, 1813	
38	John Garland, May, 7, 1817	3d infantry		
39	Rufus L. Baker, May 21, 1817	1st artillery		
40	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817	2d artillery		
41	James H. Gale, July 31, 1817	1st infantry		
42	William Browning, November 1, 1817	3d infantry	Brevet, October 31, 1814	
43	James M. Glassell, February 10, 1818	4th infantry		
44	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818	4th infantry		
45	J. Erving, April 25, 1818	4th artillery		
46	Phillip Wager, May 8, 1818	4th infantry		
47	William Armstrong, July 31, 1818	6th infantry		
48	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818	6th infantry		
49	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818	2d infantry	Brevet, March 17, 1814	
50	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818	7th infantry		
51	James S. Gray, November 10, 1818	6th infantry		
52	T. W. Maurice, November 12, 1818	Engineers		
53	R. A. Zantzinger, December 12, 1818	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1814	
54	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819	7th infantry		
55	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819	1st infantry		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
56	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819	1st infantry		
57	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819	4th infantry		
58	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819	1st infantry		
59	E. Shaler, April 30, 1819	6th infantry		
60	Richard M. Sands, April 30, 1819	4th infantry		
61	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819	2d infantry		
62	R. B. Mason, July 31, 1819	1st infantry		
63	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819	2d artillery	Brevet, September 11, 1814	
64	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813	
65	John H. Wilkins, August 28, 1819	2d infantry		
66	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819	1st artillery		
67	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819	7th infantry		
68	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819	2d infantry		
69	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819	3d artillery		
70	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820	2d infantry		
71	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820	2d artillery		
72	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820	5th infantry		
73	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820	7th infantry		
74	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820	3d infantry		
75	J. L. Smith, August 29, 1820	Engineers		
76	William H. Ker, December 1, 1820	1st infantry		
77	F. W. Brady, December 31, 1820	4th infantry		
78	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821	5th infantry		
79	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822	3d infantry		
80	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822	5th infantry		
81	Samuel Spotts, May 8, 1822	3d artillery	Brevet, January 8, 1815	
82	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822	4th artillery		
83	G. C. Spencer, June 1, 1822	1st infantry		
84	J. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822	6th infantry		
85	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822	7th infantry		
86	Aeneas Mackay, December 31, 1822	3d artillery		
87	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823	2d infantry		
88	Owen Ranson, January 25, 1823	2d infantry		
89	John Gantt, February 28, 1823	6th infantry		
90	Charles Pentland, July 21, 1823	6th infantry		
91	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823	4th artillery		
92	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823	4th artillery		
93	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823	1st artillery		
94	N. Baden, April 1, 1824	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823	
95	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824	5th infantry		
96	W. Lear, May 1, 1824	4th infantry		
97	John Philbrick, May 1, 1824	7th infantry		
98	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824	5th infantry		
99	George Blaney, July 1, 1824	Engineers		
100	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824	7th infantry		
101	R. M. Kirby, August 5, 1824	1st artillery	Brevet, September 17, 1814	
102	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824	5th infantry		
103	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824	1st infantry		
104	W. H. Chase, January 1, 1825	Engineers		
105	John Munroe, March 2, 1825	4th artillery		
106	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry		
107	I. Schmuck, April 11, 1825	4th artillery		
108	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825	1st infantry		
109	J. Yancey, May 31, 1825	4th infantry		
110	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	3d artillery		
111	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825	4th artillery		
112	John A. Dix, August 30, 1825	3d artillery		
113	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825	1st artillery		
114	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry		
115	L. G. De Russey, December 11, 1825	3d artillery		
116	Pierce Butler, December 16, 1825	7th infantry		

ENGINEER CORPS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet, staff, and commission appointments.
1	COLONEL. Alexander Macomb	July 6, 1812	Major general brevet, September 11, 1814.
1	LIEUTENANT COLONEL. Charles Gratiot	March 31, 1819	
1	MAJORS. J. G. Totten	November 12, 1818	Lieutenant colonel brevet, September 11, 1814.
2	Samuel Babcock	March 31, 1819	
1	CAPTAINS. Sylvanus Thayer	October 13, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Military Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey	February 9, 1815	Major brevet, February 9, 1825.
3	T. W. Maurice	November 12, 1818	
4	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	
5	George Blaney	July 1, 1824	
6	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	

ENGINEER CORPS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet, staff, and commission appointments.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS			
1	Thomas I. Leslie.....	March 31, 1819.....	Paymaster, November 27, 1815, Military Academy.
2	Richard Delafield.....	August 29, 1820.....	
3	Andrew Talcott.....	October 1, 1820.....	
4	Wm. A. Eliason.....	July 28, 1823.....	
5	Corn. A. Ogden.....	July 1, 1824.....	
6	Henry Brewerton.....	January 1, 1825.....	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Stephen Tuttle.....	August 29, 1820.....	Brevet, July 1, 1820.
2	Edward H. Courtenay.....	July 1, 1821.....	Assistant com. subsistence.
3	George Dutton.....	July 1, 1822.....	
4	Joseph Mansfield.....	do.....	
5	Alfred Mordecai.....	July 1, 1823.....	Military Academy.
6	Dennis H. Mahan.....	July 1, 1824.....	
7	Alexander D. Bache.....	July 1, 1825.....	Brevet, Military Academy.
8	Peter McMartin.....	do.....	Brevet.
9	Alexander H. Bowman.....	do.....	Brevet, Military Academy.
10	Thompson S. Brown.....	do.....	Brevet.
ASSISTANT ENGINEER.			
1	General Simon Bernard.....	November 16, 1816..	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

MAJORS, BREVET.			
1	John Anderson.....	April 12, 1813.....	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	Isaac Roberdeau.....	April 29, 1813.....	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1823.
3	John J. Albert.....	November 22, 1814..	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
4	James Kearney.....	April 29, 1816.....	do.....
5	Stephen H. Long.....	do.....	
6	P. H. Perrault.....	February 17, 1817....	
<i>Assistant Topographical Engineers.</i>			
CAPTAINS, BREVET.			
1	William Tell Poussin.....	March 6, 1817.....	
2	John Le Conte.....	April 18, 1818.....	
3	Hartman Bache.....	July 24, 1818.....	
4	W. G. McNeill.....	January 27, 1823....	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
COLONEL.				6	J. Symington.....	May 17, 1820.....	
1	James House.....	May 8, 1822.....		7	M. A. Patrick.....	Aug. 11, 1820.....	
				8	A. McIntire.....	Dec. 1, 1822.....	A. C. S.
				9	Giles Porter.....	Feb. 1, 1823.....	A. C. S.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				10	Geo. Webb.....	May 15, 1823.....	
1	G. Bomford.....	Feb. 9, 1815.....	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.	11	J. Howard.....	Nov. 1, 1823.....	
MAJOR.				12	D. Van Ness.....	Nov. 4, 1823.....	Ordinance.
1	J. B. Walbach.....	April 25, 1818.....	Lieut. col. bvt., May 1, 1815.	13	Justin Dimick.....	May 1, 1824.....	A. C. S.
				14	Daniel Tyler.....	May 6, 1824.....	
CAPTAINS.				15	W. H. Swift.....	Aug. 5, 1824.....	Top. duty.
1	A. S. Brooks.....	July 6, 1812.....	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814.	16	Lemuel Gates.....	Feb. 11, 1825.....	
2	S. Churchill.....	Aug. 15, 1813.....	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823. Ord.	17	D. D. Tompkins.....	March 1, 1835.....	Ordinance.
3	W. J. Worth.....	Aug. 19, 1814.....	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814. M.A.	18	H. J. Feltus.....	Sept. 15, 1825.....	A. C. S.
4	Milo Mason.....	May 17, 1816.....	Bvt., March 17, 1814. A. Q. M.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
5	Hy. Whiting.....	March 3, 1817.....			1	G. D. Ramsay.....	July 1, 1820.....	Top. duty.
6	F. Whiting.....	Sept. 10, 1819.....		2	W. T. W. Tone.....	July 12, 1820.....	
7	R. L. Baker.....	Nov. 21, 1817.....		3	Hugh P. Welch.....	Oct. 27, 1820.....	A. C. S.
8	H. Saunders.....	Nov. 4, 1823.....		4	Jonathan Prescott.....	July 1, 1821.....	M. Academy.
9	R. M. Kirby.....	Aug. 5, 1824.....	Bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	5	Chas. Dimmock.....	do.....	
10	N. G. Dana.....	Sept. 15, 1825.....		6	W. Wheelright.....	do.....	
				7	J. H. Cooke.....	July 1, 1822.....	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				8	J. I. Schuler.....	do.....	
1	Timothy Green.....	April 20, 1818.....	A. C. S.	9	Isaac Trimble.....	do.....	
2	J. J. Davis.....	do.....	A. C. S.	10	L. B. Webster.....	July 1, 1823.....	
3	H. W. Griswold.....	Dec. 12, 1818.....	Adjutant.	11	Geo. Nauman.....	do.....	
4	W. Smith.....	June 5, 1819.....	A. C. S.	12	And. Kinnard.....	do.....	
5	J. Simonson.....	Oct. 10, 1819.....	Ordinance.	13	John Farley.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				14	J. W. A. Smith.....	July 1, 1824.....	Top. duty.
				15	J. K. Findley.....	do.....	
				16	J. N. Dillahunty.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				17	S. V. R. Ryan.....	July 1, 1825.....	
				18	Francis Taylor.....	do.....	Brevet.
					M. I. Williams.....	do.....	Brevet.
					Horace Smith.....	do.....	

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.			5	C. S. Merchant.....	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.
1	-----			6	Charles Mellon.....	do.....	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			7	Allen Lowd.....	do.....	
	-----			8	H. W. Fitzbugh.....	do.....	A. C. S.
1	Wm. MacRea.....	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.	9	James S. Abeel.....	do.....	Bvt., Oct. 1, 1814.
	MAJOR.			10	R. L. Armstrong.....	July 2, 1818	Adjutant.
1	Jacob Hindman.....	June 26, 1813	Col. bvt., May 17, 1815.	11	H. S. Mallory.....	May 31, 1819	
	CAPTAINS.			12	James Spencer.....	June 26, 1819	
1	Wm. Gates.....	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.	13	W. Wells.....	Aug. 28, 1819	
2	A. C. W. Fanning..	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	14	F. L. Griffith.....	Nov. 28, 1819	
3	J. F. Heileman.....	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.	15	C. M. Eakin.....	May 13, 1820	
4	George Talcott.....	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.	16	Joseph Strong.....	July 1, 1822	
5	Charles J. Nourse..	June 17, 1816	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1813.	17	W. E. Williams.....	April 1, 1824	
6	Frs. S. Belton.....	July 31, 1817	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.	18	S. McKenzie.....	Feb 20, 1825	
7	R. A. Zantzinger...	Dec. 12, 1818	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1814.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
8	J. Mountford.....	Aug. 11, 1819	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1814.	1	Ed. Harding.....	July 24, 1818	
9	Thos. C. Legate....	May 13, 1820	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823. Ord.	2	James Green.....	Sept. 11, 1818	
10	N. Baden.....	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823. Ord.	3	Abm. C. Fowler.....	Mar. 3, 1819	Ordinance.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			4	Martin Thomas.....	Mar. 31, 1819	Ordinance.
1	Elijah Lyon.....	Jan. 1, 1817	A. C. S.	5	G. W. Whistler.....	July 1, 1819	Top duty.
2	Richard Bache.....	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813. A. C. S.	6	J. A. Dumest.....	do.....	Top duty.
3	G. S. Drane.....	Nov. 15, 1817	A. C. S.	7	Henry Gilbert.....	do.....	
4	G. W. Gardiner.....	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.	8	T. P. Ridgely.....	Aug 13, 1819	
				9	W. C. DeHart.....	July 1, 1820	
				10	J. A. Chambers.....	do.....	
				11	Joshua Barney.....	do.....	
				12	W. S. Maitland.....	do.....	
				13	Thomas Burke.....	Oct. 27, 1820	
				14	J. A. d'Lagnei.....	July 1, 1821	Ord. office.
				15	T. R. Ingalls.....	July 1, 1822	
				16	R. E. Hazzard.....	July 1, 1824	
				17	F. L. Jones.....	do.....	
				18	J. M. W. Picton.....	do.....	
					R. Anderson.....	July 1, 1825	Brevet.
					J. R. Irwin.....	do.....	Brevet.
					C. F. Smith.....	do.....	Brevet.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			6	T. W. Lendrum.....	May 30, 1819	A. C. S.
1	W. K. Armistead....	Nov. 2, 1818		7	J. W. Phillips.....	Aug. 4, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			8	James D. Graham...	Sept. 8, 1819	Top. duty.
	-----			9	J. R. Vinton.....	Sept. 30, 1819	Aid to Maj. Gen. Brown.
1	Wm. Lindsay.....	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823.	10	R. B. Lee.....	Oct. 31, 1819	A. C. S.
	MAJOR.			11	S. S. Smith.....	Nov. 30, 1820	M. Academy.
1	James Bankhead....	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.	12	Samuel Ringgold...	May 8, 1822	
	CAPTAINS.			13	G. W. Corprew.....	Aug. 6, 1822	
1	Roger Jones.....	July 6, 1812	Adj. general.	14	W. S. Newton.....	Dec. 31, 1822	
2	John A. Burd.....	do.....	Maj. bvt., Oct. 31, 1814.	15	W. B. Davidson.....	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.
3	Henry K. Craig.....	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj bvt., Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.	16	Clif. Wharton.....	July 6, 1825	Q. M. G. office.
4	Mann P. Lomax.....	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.	17	Z. I. D. Kinsley.....	Aug. 20, 1825	M. Academy.
5	Felix Ansart.....	Nov. 28, 1819	Brevet, Jan. 8, 1815.	18	John L'Engle.....	Dec. 11, 1825	
6	S. Spotts.....	May 8, 1822	A. Q. M.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
7	Eneas Mackay.....	Dec. 31, 1822	A. C. S.	1	A. Brockenbrough..	July 1, 1819	Top. duty.
8	Jos. P. Taylor.....	July 6, 1825	Adjutant.	2	L. A. Rigail.....	Aug. 4, 1819	A. C. S.
9	John A. Dix.....	Aug. 30, 1825	A. C. S.	3	H. Garner.....	Jan. 28, 1820	
10	L. G. DeRussey....	Dec. 11, 1825	A. C. S.	4	Fs. N. Barbarin.....	July 1, 1820	M. Academy.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			5	M. Burk.....	do.....	
1	Thomas Childs.....	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.	6	W. H. Kerr.....	Oct. 27, 1820	
2	G. S. Wilkins.....	do.....	A. C. S.	7	R. D. A. Wade.....	do.....	
3	C. M. Thruston.....	do.....	Adjutant.	8	Chas. G. Smith.....	July 1, 1822	
4	Thomas J. Baird....	June 2, 1818	A. C. S.	9	C. Graham.....	do.....	Top. duty.
5	U. S. Frazer.....	Oct. 20, 1818	A. C. S.	10	T. B. Wheelock.....	do.....	
				11	W. C. Young.....	do.....	
				12	G. S. Green.....	July 1, 1823	M. Academy.
				13	R. P. Parrott.....	July 1, 1824	M. Academy.
				14	N. B. Bennett.....	do.....	
				15	D. S. Donelson.....	July 1, 1825	
				16	Benjamin Huger.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				17	A. H. Brisbane.....	do.....	
				18	J. W. Harris.....	do.....	
					A. D. Mackay.....	do.....	Bvt. M. Acad.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL			6	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820	
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Bvt., March 18, 1813.	7	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			8	Samuel Cooper	do	
1	Abram Eustis	do	Brevet, Sept. 10, 1813.	9	Charles Ward	July 20, 1822	Ordnance.
	MAJOR.			10	H. A. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1813.	11	Wm. Turnbull	Jan. 15, 1823	Top. duty.
	CAPTAINS.			12	James R. Blaney	Aug. 11, 1823	
1	B. K. Peirce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.	13	W. W. Morris	do	
2	M. M. Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.	14	Wm. H. Bell	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordnance.
3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.	15	E. G. W. Butler	Nov. 6, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.
4	John Erving	April 25, 1818		16	S. B. Dusenbury	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.
5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822		17	E. R. Alberti	March 2, 1825	
6	W. L. McClintock	Aug. 11, 1823		18	Wm. W. Wells	April 11, 1825	
7	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
8	John Munroe	March 2, 1825		1	Edw. C. Ross	July 1, 1821	M. Academy.
9	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825		2	John B. Scott	do	
10	J. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825		3	Horace Bliss	July 1, 1822	M. Academy.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			4	Wm. Cook	do	Top. duty.
1	W. T. Willard	April 20, 1818		5	Walter Gwynn	do	
2	Patrick H. Galt	Sept. 26, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.	6	Aug. Canfield	do	
3	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818	Ordnance.	7	John Pickell	do	
4	I. A. Adams	July 31, 1819		8	Henry H. Gird	do	M. Academy.
5	C. Despenville	Sept. 10, 1819		9	G. C. Richards	July 1, 1823	
				10	A. Beckley	do	
				11	F. Searle	do	Top. duty.
				12	G. W. Long	July 1, 1824	
				13	J. M. Fessenden	do	
				14	W. P. Bainbridge	do	
				15	H. A. Wilson	do	Top. duty.
				16	R. C. Smead	July 1, 1825	M. Academy.
				17	W. F. Hopkins	do	M. Academy.
				18	W. A. Thornton	do	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	T. Chambers	Nov. 10, 1818		1	W. R. Jouett	Mar. 31, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	Thos. Barker	July 23, 1820	A. C. S.
1	Z. Taylor	April 20, 1819		3	S. Shannon	Dec. 1, 1820	
	MAJOR.			4	J. Mackenzie	Nov. 18, 1822	
1	D. E. Twiggs	May 14, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.	5	R. Lowndes	Aug. 7, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.
	CAPTAINS.			6	Sam. McRee	Sept. 30, 1823	
1	S. W. Kearney	April 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823.	7	Wm. Day	Dec. 25, 1823	
2	James H. Gale	July 31, 1817		8	Thos. P. Gwynne	Dec. 31, 1824	
3	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819		9	Jefferson Vail	May 14, 1825	
4	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819		10	W. M. Boyce	June 30, 1825	Top. duty.
5	T. F. Smith	April 25, 1819			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	R. B. Mason	July 31, 1819		1	J. J. Abercrombie	July 1, 1822	Adjutant.
7	Wm. H. Ker	Dec. 1, 1820		2	Sam'l Wragg	do	
8	G. C. Spencer	June 1, 1822		3	Wm. Reynolds	July 1, 1823	
9	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	M. Academy.	4	R. H. Stuart	do	
10	W. S. Harney	May 14, 1825		5	A. S. Miller	do	
				6	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 19, 1823	
				7	W. L. Harris	July 1, 1824	
				8	Timothy Page	do	
				9	E. Backus	do	
				10	Julius Catlin	do	
					Osborne Cross	July 1, 1825	Brevet.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.				CAPTAINS.		
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	1	A. R. Thompson	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	N. S. Clark	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1824.
1	W. Lawrence	May 8, 1818	Bvt., Sept. 15, 1814.	3	E. Boardman	Mar. 31, 1817	Brevet, Aug. 1, 1813.
	MAJOR.			4	T. J. Beall	Sept. 26, 1818	Brevet, Mar. 17, 1814.
1	Enos Cutler	Feb. 10, 1818	Bvt., May 1, 1814	5	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819	
				6	J. H. Wilkins	Aug. 28, 1819	

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commission.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commission.
CAPTAINS—Continued				8	John Bradley -----	Oct. 2, 1822	
7	G. Dearborn -----	Sept. 30, 1819		9	E. V. Sumner -----	Jan. 25, 1823	
8	T. Staniford -----	Mar. 1, 1820		10	E. B. Griswold -----	Feb. 10, 1825	
9	B. A. Boynton -----	Jan. 8, 1823		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
10	Owen Ransom -----	Jan. 25, 1823		1	Sam. L. Russel -----	Aug. 13, 1819	A. C. S.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				2	David Brooks -----	Jan. 28, 1820	A. C. S.
1	James Young -----	June 30, 1814	Captain bvt., June 30, 1824, A. C. S.	3	Carlos A. Waite -----	do -----	
2	W. Bicker, jr -----	Sept. 1, 1814	Captain bvt., Sept. 1, 1824, A. C. S.	4	J. B. Pendleton -----	July 12, 1820	
3	C. F. Morton -----	Mar 31, 1819		5	J. S. Gallagher -----	Oct. 4, 1820	
4	Seth Johnson -----	May 1, 1819	A. C. S.	6	T. Morris -----	July 1, 1822	
5	Joshua B. Brant -----	Dec. 1, 1819	A. Q. M. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	7	J. J. B. Kingsbury -----	July 1, 1823	
6	John Clitz -----	Dec. 31, 1819	Adjutant.	8	J. R. Smith -----	do -----	
7	E. K. Barnum -----	Dec. 31, 1820		9	H. Day -----	do -----	
				10	W. Bloodgood -----	July 1, 1824	
					J. S. Thompson -----	July 1, 1825	Brevet.
					Gustavus Dorr -----	do -----	Brevet.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				9	S. H. Webb -----	July 9, 1820	
1	H. Leavenworth -----	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, July 25, 1814.	10	W. G. Belknap -----	Feb. 1, 1822	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	J. McNeal, jr. -----	Feb. 24, 1818	Col. bvt., July 25, 1814.	1	John B. Clark -----	May 7, 1817	A. C. S.
MAJOR.				2	Ed. E. Brooks -----	June 1, 1817	
1	D. Baker -----	June 1, 1819	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1812.	3	Andrew Lewis -----	Feb. 10, 1818	A. C. S.
CAPTAINS				4	T. J. Harrison -----	April 20, 1818	
1	Wm. Whistler -----	Dec. 31, 1812	Maj. bvt., Dec. 31, 1822	5	James Dean -----	Oct. 31, 1818	Adjutant.
2	John Bliss -----	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.	6	Hy. H. Loring -----	Oct. 17, 1820	
3	Benj. Watson -----	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.	7	Sam'l W. Hunt -----	Feb. 1, 1822	
4	Hez. Bradley -----	April 19, 1814	Maj. bvt., April 19, 1824.	8	James W. Webb -----	Aug. 11, 1823	A. C. S.
5	John Green -----	Sept. 25, 1814	Maj. bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.	9	Benj. Walker -----	Oct. 13, 1823	
6	J. Garland -----	May 7, 1817		10	L. N. Morris -----	Dec. 31, 1825	
7	W. Browning -----	Nov. 1, 1817	Brevet, Oct. 31, 1814.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
8	J. S. Nelson -----	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.	1	Stewart Cowan -----	July 12, 1820	
				2	Otis Wheeler -----	July 1, 1821	
				3	Hy. Bainbridge -----	do -----	
				4	George Wright -----	July 1, 1822	
				5	John D. Hopson -----	do -----	
				6	A. M. Wright -----	do -----	
				7	J. W. Cotton -----	July 1, 1823	
				8	E. B. Alexander -----	do -----	
				9	E. B. Birdsall -----	do -----	
				10	F. Norcom -----	July 1, 1825	
					J. S. Worth -----	do -----	Brevet.
					W. R. Montgomery -----	do -----	Brevet.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	D. L. Clinch -----	April 20, 1819		1	G. W. Allen -----	Jan. 1, 1819	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	J. Page -----	do -----	A. C. S.
1	G. M. Brooke -----	Mar. 1, 1819	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	3	E. Webb -----	July 31, 1819	
MAJOR.				4	Wm. M. Graham -----	Aug. 11, 1819	
1	Saunders Donoho -----	May 1, 1824	Brevet, July 6, 1822.	5	E. H. Alexander -----	Aug. 20, 1820	
CAPTAINS.				6	Thos. Johnston -----	Dec. 31, 1820	
1	James H. Hook -----	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.	7	Jos. B. Shaw -----	Feb. 3, 1822	A. C. S.
2	J. S. McIntosh -----	Mar 8, 1817		8	A. W. Thornton -----	April 25, 1823	A. C. S.
3	J. M. Glassell -----	Feb. 10, 1818		9	G. W. Mountz -----	May 1, 1824	
4	Francis L. Dade -----	Feb. 24, 1818		10	J. B. Triplet -----	May 31, 1825	
5	Philip Wager -----	May 8, 1818		SECOND LIEUTENANTS			
6	Hen. Wilson -----	April 20, 1819		1	Wm. Martin -----	Oct. 27, 1820	Adjutant.
7	R. M. Sands -----	April 30, 1819		2	P. Morrison -----	do -----	A. C. S.
8	F. W. Brady -----	Dec. 31, 1820		3	W. Lacey -----	July 1, 1822	
9	Wm. Lear -----	May 1, 1824		4	Eustace Trenor -----	do -----	
10	Jer. Yancy -----	May 31, 1825		5	Geo. A. McCall -----	do -----	
				6	L. Thomas -----	July 1, 1823	
				7	R. D. C. Collins -----	do -----	
				8	Elias Phillips -----	do -----	
				9	Gov. Morris -----	May 24, 1824	
				10	F. D. Newcomb -----	July 1, 1824	
					N. H. Street -----	July 1, 1825	Brevet.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Josiah Snelling-----	June 1, 1819		1	J. McIlvain-----	April 30, 1819	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL			2	M. Scott-----	Nov. 2, 1819	
1	W. Morgan-----	Nov. 10, 1818		3	G. Lowe-----	Mar. 15, 1820	Adjutant.
	MAJOR.			4	P. R. Green-----	Mar. 27, 1820	A. C. S.
1	J. H. Vose-----	Dec. 31, 1820	Bvt., August 4, 1814.	5	J. B. F. Russell-----	Nov. 1, 1821	
	CAPTAINS.			6	C. C. Hobart-----	April 1, 1822	
1	S. Burbank-----	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.	7	Jos. M. Baxley-----	May 1, 1824	
2	Geo. Bender-----	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823. A. Q. M.	8	W. E. Cruger-----	June 29, 1824	
3	Thos. Hamilton-----	Feb. 21, 1814	Maj. bvt. Feb. 21, 1824.	9	P. Andrews-----	Sept. 27, 1824	
4	J. Fowle-----	June 10, 1814	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.	10	W. Alexander-----	Oct. 31, 1825	
5	T. F. Hunt-----	May 20, 1820	A. Q. M.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	J. Plympton-----	June 1, 1821		1	Seth M. Capron-----	July 1, 1821	Top. duty.
7	D. Wilcox-----	April 1, 1822		2	James Grier-----	do-----	M. Academy.
8	R. A. McCabe-----	May 1, 1824		3	St. Clair Denny-----	July 1, 1822	
9	Nathan Clarke-----	June 29, 1824		4	David Hunter-----	do-----	
10	Thos. Hunt-----	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.	5	Henry Clark-----	do-----	
				6	D. W. Allanson-----	May 24, 1824	
				7	Anthony Drane-----	July 1, 1824	A. C. S.
				8	Alex. Johnston-----	do-----	
				9	W. B. Thompson-----	do-----	
				10	L. T. Jamison-----	May 1, 1825	
					N. S. Harris-----	July 1, 1825	Brevet.
					J. Bonnell-----	do-----	Brevet.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Henry Atkinson-----	April 15, 1814	Brig Gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.	1	Z. C. Palmer-----	Mar. 1, 1820	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	W. N. Wickliffe-----	Aug. 27, 1822	
1	A. R. Woolley-----	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Feb. 9, 1825.	3	Henry Smith-----	Jan. 8, 1823	Aid to Gen. Scott.
	MAJOR			4	N. I. Cruger-----	Feb. 28, 1823	
1	W. Davenport-----	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.	5	Thos. Noel-----	April 16, 1823	Adjutant.
	CAPTAINS.			6	Joseph Pentland-----	June 1, 1823	
1	W. S. Foster-----	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug., 1814.	7	Jason Rogers-----	July 21, 1823	
2	Daniel Ketchum-----	Sept. 30, 1813	Maj. bvt., July, 1814.	8	Geo. C. Hutter-----	Sept. 30, 1823	
3	W. Armstrong-----	July 31, 1818		9	David H. Vinton-----	April 7, 1825	Ordnance office.
4	Bennet Riley-----	Aug. 6, 1818		10	Geo. W. Folger-----	Aug. 1, 1825	
5	Jas. S Gray-----	Nov. 10, 1818			SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
6	Ephraim Shaler-----	April 30, 1819		1	R. Holmes-----	July 1, 1823	
7	J. Clark, jr.-----	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.	2	G. W. Waters-----	do-----	
8	John Gantt-----	Feb. 28, 1823		3	Levi Nute-----	do-----	
9	C. Pentland-----	July 21, 1823		4	M. W. Batman-----	do-----	
10	Jacob Brown-----	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.	5	Geo. Andrews-----	do-----	
				6	Asa Richardson-----	do-----	
				7	John Nichols-----	do-----	
				8	G. H. Crosman-----	do-----	
				9	W. W. Eaton-----	July 1, 1824	
				10	J. Van Swearingen-----	do-----	
					J. J. Anderson-----	July 1, 1825	Brevet.
					Joseph Clay-----	do-----	Brevet.
					Samuel R. Allston-----	do-----	Brevet.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	M. Arbuckle-----	Mar. 16, 1820		3	W. W. Outlaw-----	Feb. 21, 1823	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			4	E. S. Hawkins-----	Jan. 22, 1824	
1	J. B. Many-----	June 1, 1821		5	Charles Thomas-----	Mar. 1, 1824	A. C. S.
	MAJOR.			6	James L. Dawson-----	May 1, 1824	Aid to Maj. Gen. Brown.
1	A. Cummings-----	April 19, 1821		7	Al. H. Morton-----	July 31, 1824	
	CAPTAINS.			8	Francis Lee-----	Sept. 24, 1824	
1	George Birch-----	Aug. 31, 1816		9	J. R. Stephenson-----	Oct. 4, 1825	
2	R. B. Hyde-----	Oct. 31, 1818		10	Thomas Johnson-----	Dec. 16, 1825	
3	Nath. Young-----	Jan. 1, 1819			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
4	Trueman Cross-----	Sept. 27, 1819	A. Q. M.	1	T. McNamara-----	July 1, 1822	
5	Daniel E. Burch-----	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.	2	Jos. A. Phillips-----	July 1, 1823	Adjutant.
6	H. Berryman-----	Oct. 6, 1822		3	J. E. Newell-----	do-----	
7	John Philbrick-----	May 1, 1824		4	Jasp. Macomb-----	May 24, 1824	Top. duty.
8	N. G. Wilkinson-----	July 31, 1824		5	N. Tillinghast-----	July 1, 1824	
9	B. L. E. Bonneville-----	Oct. 4, 1825		6	W. G. Williams-----	do-----	Top. duty.
10	Pierce Butler-----	Dec. 16, 1825		7	Joseph Cadle-----	do-----	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			8	D. S. Miles-----	do-----	
1	John Stewart-----	Oct. 6, 1822		9	W. Seawell-----	July 1, 1825	
2	W. S. Colquhoun-----	Dec. 31, 1822	A. C. S.	10	L. F. Carter-----	do-----	
					G. W. Garey-----	do-----	Brevet.
					James Engle-----	do-----	Brevet.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.
 Brevet Major General Alexander Macomb, chief engineer, *ex officio* inspector of the Military Academy.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDEANT.
 Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.

INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS.
 Brevet Major W. I. Worth, first artillery.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.
 Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, first infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Francis N. Barbarin, third artillery.
 Second Lieutenant James Greer, fifth infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Horace Bliss, fourth artillery.

INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY.
 First Lieutenant Z. I. D. Kinsley, third artillery.

ACADEMIC STAFF.
PROFESSOR OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
 Jared Mansfield.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.
 First Lieutenant Samuel S. Smith, third artillery.
 Second Lieutenant Robert P. Parrott, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.
 Captain David B. Douglass.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Dennis H. Mahan, corps of engineers.
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Bache, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.
 Charles Davies.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.
 Second Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery.
 Second Lieutenant George S. Green, third artillery.
 Second Lieutenant Raphael C. Smead, fourth artillery.
 Cadet W. H. C. Bartlett, first class.
 Cadet Thomas S. Twiss, first class.
 Cadet William Bryant, first class.
 Cadet Ebenezer S. Sibley, second class.
 Cadet Thomas J. Cram, first class.

CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF ETHICS.
 Rev. C. P. McIlvain.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Bowman, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.
 Dr. John Torrey.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.
 Second Lieutenant Jonathan Prescott, first artillery.
 Second Lieutenant William F. Hopkins, fourth artillery.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
 Claudius Berard.
 Joseph Du'Commun.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.
 Cadet Charles G. Ridgeley, first class.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.
 Thomas Gimbrede.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.
 Brevet Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Mackay, third artillery.

SWORD MASTER.
 Pere Truinue.

MILITARY STAFF.
QUARTERMASTER.
 Captain Æneas Mackay, third artillery.

SURGEON.
 Dr. Josiah Everett.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.
 First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.

ADJUTANT.
 Second Lieutenant H. H. Gird, fourth artillery.

Officers of the army attached to the Military Academy.

Engineer.....	6
Artillery.....	14
Infantry.....	2
	—
Total.....	22

“ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE,” FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Composed of ten companies detached from the several regiments of artillery.

Lieutenant colonel, Abraham Eustis, 4th regiment artillery. Ordnance officer, Captain R. L. Baker, 1st regiment artillery.
 Major, J. B. Crane, 4th regiment artillery. Assistant ordnance officer, Lieutenant J. Symington, 1st regiment artillery.
 Adjutant, H. A. Thompson, 4th regiment artillery. Instructor of mathematics, Lieutenant G. W. Long, 4th regiment artillery.
 Assistant quartermaster, Captain H. Whiting, 1st regiment artillery. Instructor of engineering.
 Assistant commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant A. McIntire, 1st regiment artillery. Instructor of military drawing.
 Surgeon, Thomas Lawson. Professor of chemistry.
 Assistant surgeon, P. G. Randolph.

Component parts of a company.

Regiments.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
Artillery company	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	42	5	55	60
Infantry company.....	1	1	1	3	4	2	—	42	3	51	54

Organization of the army of the United States.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1																							10	10	10	
Medical staff.....							1	8	45																					54	54	54	
Pay department.....											1	14																		15	15	15	
Purchasing department.....													1	2																3	3	3	
Corps of engineers.....														1	1	1	2	6	6	6										23	23	23	
Topographical engineers.....																	6	4											10	10	10		
1st regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
2d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
3d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
4th regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27		378	48	497	545	
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																		4										56	4	56	60		
Aggregate.....														4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144		72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240		
1st regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
2d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
3d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
4th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
5th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
6th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
7th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
Aggregate.....														7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140			2,940	231	3,598	3,829		
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	12	12	19	120	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	542	5,642	6,184

Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS.

CAPTAINS

Thomas Stockton, 3d artillery, July 6, 1825.
Henry R. Dulany, 4th infantry, May 31, 1825.
Charles Larrabee, 6th infantry, April 7, 1825.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John A. Webber, 2d artillery, February 20, 1825.
Hugh K. Mead, 4th artillery, March 1, 1825.
C. Pierce, 1st infantry, June 30, 1825.
Horace Webster, 3d infantry, December 31, 1825.
Charles Burbridge, 5th infantry, October 31, 1825.
Alfred Mitchell, 6th infantry, August 1, 1825.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Richard D. Treville, 2d artillery, April 30, 1825.
John F. Scott, 3d artillery, October 10, 1825.
Clark Burdine, 4th artillery, June 1, 1825.
W. Bickley, 7th infantry, January 15, 1825.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Richard Randall, August 15, 1825.

DEATHS.

COLONELS.

Samuel B. Archer, inspector general, December 11, 1825.
Ninian Pinkney, 3d infantry, December 16, 1825.

MAJORS.

William Wilson, 4th artillery, September 15, 1825.
Richard Whartenby, 1st infantry, May 14, 1825.

CAPTAINS.

David T. Welch, 3d artillery, August 30, 1825.
George N. Morris, 4th artillery, March 2, 1825.
John R. Bell, 4th artillery, April 11, 1825.
E. Humphreys, 4th artillery, August 1, 1825.
Richard Wash, 7th infantry, October 4, 1825.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

R. M. Harrison, 2d infantry, February 10, 1825.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

J. C. Holland, 4th artillery, October 10, 1825.
W. Rose, 4th artillery, November 22, 1825.
E. W. Low, 1st infantry, July —, 1825, (drowned.)
R. Newman, 7th infantry, June 18, 1825.

SURGEON.

Edward Purcell, January 11, 1825.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

W. S. Comstock, June 13, 1825.
George W. Maupin, June 18, 1825.
Thomas P. Hall, September 21, 1825.

DROPPED.

W. T. Washington, 4th artillery.

CASHIERED.

Henry F. Evans, 1st artillery, February 11, 1825

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1825.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
Alexander D. Bache.....	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, drawing, engineering, chemistry, mineralogy, geography, history, and tactics.
Peter M' Martin.....	
Alexander H. Bowman.....	
Thompson S. Brown.....	
Daniel S. Donelson.....	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geography, history, and tactics.
SECOND CLASS.	
William H. C. Bartlett..	Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Thomas S. Twiss.....	
William Bryant.....	
Thomas J. Cram.....	
Charles G. Ridgely.....	Natural philosophy and chemistry.
THIRD CLASS.	
William Maynadier.....	Mathematics and French.
Lucien I. Bibb.....	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
Ebenezer S. Sibley.....	Mathematics and French.
Pierce B. Anderson.....	Mathematics and French.
John Child.....	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
FOURTH CLASS.	
Hugh W. Mercer.....	Mathematics and French.
William P. N. Fitzgerald	
Albert E. Church.....	
Walter B. Guyon.....	
David M. Farrelly.....	

List of the military posts and arsenals in the occupation of the army, the States in which they are situated, and the names of the commanding officers.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Names of the commanding officers.
Fort Sullivan	Maine	Eastport	Lieutenant M. A. Patrick.
Fort Preble	do	Portland	Brevet Major A. S. Brooks.
Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Captain F. Whiting.
Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston	Colonel James House.
Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Captain N. G. Dana.
Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. B. Walbach.
West Point	New York	New York	Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer.
Fort Columbus	do	do	Brevet Colonel W. MacRae.
Fort Lafayette	do	do	Brevet Major W. Gates.
Fort Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	Brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning.
Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Colonel Jacob Hindman.
Fort Severn	do	Annapolis	Brevet Major John A. Burd.
Fort Washington	do	Fort Washington	Colonel W. K. Armistead.
Fortress Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Eustis.
Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	Captain Joseph P. Taylor.
Fort Moultrie	South Carolina	Charleston	Brevet Colonel W. Lindsay.
Fort Jackson	Georgia	Savannah	Captain J. W. Ripley.
Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	Captain John Munroe.
Cantonment Brooke	do	do	Brevet Colonel G. M. Brooke.
Cantonment Clinch	do	Pensacola	Colonel D. L. Clinch.
Petite Coquille	Louisiana	New Orleans	Captain L. Whiting.
Fort St. Philip	do	do	Captain Iac. Schmuck.
New Orleans	do	do	Major D. E. Twiggs.
Baton Rouge	do	Baton Rouge	Lieutenant J. A. Adams.
Cantonment Jesup	do	Natchitoches	Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Many.
Cantonment Gibson	On the Arkansas	Crawford Court-House	Colonel M. Arbuckle.
Cantonment Towson	On the Red river.	Miller Court-House	Captain R. B. Hyde.
Fort Atkinson	On the Missouri	Chariton	Brevet Brigadier General H. Atkinson.
Fort Crawford	On the Upper Mississippi.	St. Louis	Lieutenant Colonel Morgan.
Fort Armstrong	do	do	Major J. H. Vose.
Fort Snelling	do	do	Colonel J. Snelling.
Fort Brady	Michigan Territory	Sault Ste. Marie	Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence.
Fort Mackinac	do	Michilimackinac	Captain W. Hoffman.
Fort Howard, Green Bay	do	Green Bay	Major D. Baker.
Fort Shelby	do	Detroit	Captain J. Garland.
Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown	Brevet Major A. R. Thompson.
Madison Barracks	do	Sackett's Harbor	Brevet Brigadier General H. Brady.
Arsenal near Richmond	Virginia	Chesterfield Court-House	Lieutenant R. B. Lee.
Arsenal, Augusta	Georgia	Augusta	Brevet Major M. M. Payne.
Arsenal, Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Brevet Major S. Churchill.
Arsenal, Watertown	Massachusetts	Watertown	Brevet Major H. K. Craig.
Arsenal, Watervleit	New York	Watervleit	Brevet Major G. Talcott.
Arsenal, Rome	do	Rome	Lieutenant I. Simonson.
Arsenal, New York	do	New York	Lieutenant James Monroe.
Arsenal, Frankford	Pennsylvania	Frankford	Lieutenant T. I. Baird.
Arsenal, Baltimore	Maryland	Baltimore	Captain N. Baden.
Arsenal, Washington	District of Columbia	Washington	Brevet Major W. Wade.

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the north-west extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief is in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the commanding general of the western department is at Louisville, Kentucky; and the headquarters of the commanding general of the eastern department is at Governor's Island, New York.

Cadets, acting as supernumerary officers in the army by brevet commissions, will be promoted successively to vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of the arm to which they may be attached conformably to the rank held by each on the merit roll when recommended for promotion.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order :

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1826.

Forage cap	\$1 70	Infantry sergeant's drilling jackets, with sleeves	\$1 22
Leather cap	1 35	Infantry private's drilling jackets, with sleeves	93
Oil-cloth cap cover	45	Artillery sergeant's drilling jackets, with sleeves	1 28
Pompon	20	Artillery private's drilling jackets, with sleeves	99
Band and tassel	12	Artillery gray twilled cloth jacket, with sleeves	2 80
Cockade and eagle	6½	Infantry gray twilled cloth jacket, with sleeves	2 72
Cap plate	8	Cotton shirts, privates	56
Cap ball	5		
Cap scales, per set	60		
Worsted wings, pair	55½		
Gray twilled cloth overalls	2 18		
Drilling overalls, privates	76		
Do...do...sergeants	1 02		

Cost of clothing for the army—Continued.

Cotton shirts, sergeants.....	\$0 71	Greatcoat	\$6-93
Flannel shirts	1 15	Guard coat.....	7 51
Flannel drawers	91	Leather stock	14½
Fatigue frocks.....	1 03	Infantry private's coat.....	5 62
Fatigue trousers	75	Infantry sergeant's coat	5 70
Bootees, pairs	1 58	Infantry musician's coat	7 34
Shoes, pairs.....	1 23	Artillery private's coat.....	5 89
Stockings, pairs	35½	Artillery sergeant's coat.....	5 98
Socks, pairs	18¾	Artillery musician's coat	7 63
Blanket.....	2 65		

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 18, 1825.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 297.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE DEFENCE OF THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 20, 1826.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution making inquiry what further measures were necessary to be adopted for the security and defence of the northwestern frontier, reported :

The information called for by the resolution involves an inquiry of a two-fold character: first, a defence by permanent military works, and, secondly, by the opening and construction of roads, so as to give facilities to the intercourse between this important and exposed frontier and the more thickly settled parts of the country, as well as to connect some of the most important points on the Michigan peninsula.

On the first branch of the inquiry your committee have come to no definite conclusion. Indeed, from the report of the chief of the Engineer department, it would be premature even to express an opinion, as that report states that no survey has been made of the northwestern frontier with a view to that object.

On the second branch of the inquiry your committee, after a careful examination of the report of the War Department, as well as the map of the Michigan peninsula, are fully persuaded that, to give that quarter of the country the security that its importance to this Union requires, the aid of the government is loudly called for in the laying out, opening, and constructing roads in this section of our territory. This they consider necessary, not merely as a defensive measure, but as a measure of sound policy, calculated to build up, by proper encouragement, the settlement of that frontier with the sturdy yeomanry of the country.

With this view of the subject, your committee recommend that provision be made for surveying a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, at the outlet of Lake Huron; a road from Detroit to Saginaw bay; and that a reasonable appropriation be made to commence the opening and construction of the road from Detroit to Chicago, as well as a sufficient sum to complete the connexion of the Detroit and River Raisin with the Maumee and Sandusky roads; which roads, your committee are pleased to find, are progressing in a manner that does credit to those to whom the important trust of their construction has been confided.

Your committee will not go into detail on this subject, but will call the attention of the House to the very able and full report of the War Department to them communicated, relative to the necessary defence of the northwestern frontier, which they ask to be made a part of this their report; and they herewith report a bill.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 12, 1826.*

SIR: In addition to my letter of the 10th instant, in reply to yours of the 9th, requesting information "whether any additional measures are necessary to be adopted for the defence of the northwestern frontier," I transmit herewith a report of Major General Brown in relation to the subject, with an accompanying paper from Governor Cass on the same subject, for the consideration of the committee.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON, JR., *Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, January 11, 1826.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, attached to a communication from the chairman of the military committee, concerning such measures, if any, as may be necessary for the defence of the northwestern frontier, I have the honor, in reply, to submit the following observations:

I have heretofore had occasion to state my opinion that the northwestern defences were rendered nearly complete by the occupancy of the five posts of St. Mary's, Green Bay, St. Peter's, Council Bluffs, and Prairie du Chien. The four first named form an exterior cordon, to which any interior establishments are merely auxiliary as points of communication or depots of military supplies. Little apprehension can reasonably be felt from savage hostility within this line; and as the march of population advances upon it, it may become expedient to push forward even these posts to positions still more remote.

From a prospect of this contingency, the propriety of erecting permanent works, even on the most eligible sites, may be questioned, since no limit has hitherto been defined to the progressive expansion of population in that direction. But an opinion may now be safely ventured, that beyond the Sault of St. Mary's the tide of emigration cannot flow in force, and for many years to come the posts of Green Bay and St. Peter's will still continue beyond our most advanced settlements. On this position I would found my recommendation that a strong and permanent work be erected at the Sault of St. Mary's, and others of a respectable but less durable kind be constructed at Green Bay and St. Peter's.

These are all points of cardinal importance, and, considering the localities with reference to their military and topographical character, none, perhaps, could be more advantageously occupied. Legislative aid would therefore be required for the establishment of a proper work at St. Mary's; but such as would be necessary for Green Bay and St. Peter's might be constructed by the military, with no other expense than that requisite for the purchase of a portion of the necessary materials. Nor would it be required that the work at St. Mary's should be of any great extent, though, in reference to any force that could be brought against it, it should be impregnable. The most numerous body of troops might occupy Green Bay, where the comparative mildness of the climate and fertility of the soil would contribute to their comfortable subsistence. From this body detachments would be drawn at periodical times to garrison St. Mary's, where the climate and soil are more unfriendly.

It is always a consideration of the highest moment to keep the troops as much embodied and as constantly occupied as possible for the purposes of instruction and discipline; and it is equally important, in order to produce a proper restraint upon the savages, to show a respectable force where we show any at all. To insure this end, so far as our means are adequate, I know of no policy so effectual as to send forth from these strong posts, at occasional intervals, well organized parties of troops to penetrate the retirements of the savages, and awe them by a salutary exhibition of our power. Boats, and other means of transportation, might be kept always in reserve for these excursions, whether they be made as military demonstrations only, or for purposes of scientific exploration.

On an inspection of the map, it will be seen that St. Mary's is the extreme point (of the same commanding importance) on the frontier of the northern lakes. It is on a level with the waters of Superior, and accessible from those of Huron, controlling the communication between them. Its attitude, in reference to the Indian tribes, is therefore most imposing, and its strength should defy attack. Against *British* power on this frontier, I should not, at this day, deem it essential to fortify. The commercial marine of the lakes will belong to the people inhabiting the most populous and cultivated shores, and the naval dominion of those waters must remain with their principal navigators. Competition for naval superiority on the lakes will therefore, perhaps, never again arise. With this superiority on our side, there seems to be but a short line of the lake frontier exposed to the danger of sudden aggression from foreign hostility. I refer to the strait connecting Lake Huron with Lake Erie. For the defence of this we are daily becoming more and more competent by the rapid settlement of its borders; but here much may be done by government to accelerate this settlement, and augment the physical resources of the country, chiefly by the establishment of roads. For these, legislative aid will also be required; but as the territories in this region are generally the property of the United States, any expense laid out for roads would be more than gained by the increased value which they would confer on the lands, the additional inducements offered for the settlement of them, and the security and defence guaranteed by safe communication to the resources of the interior. The enormous sums expended on this frontier during the late war, occasioned by the want of proper roads, will convince us of their necessity and of their value. By a judicious expenditure for the prompt establishment of these great objects, the defence of this highly important frontier may be insured.

The region of country extending upon the Upper Mississippi and the great western lakes is covered with large bodies of dense forests, which will long remain the resort of numerous hordes of savages, and render the permanent maintenance of our strongholds on that frontier essential to its security. But the same policy will not apply to the country on the west of the Mississippi, nor is the establishment of permanent works in that quarter so strongly called for. The country between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains is of such a nature that large bodies of savages cannot find a secure retreat within its limits. Without the refuge and protection of forests they would not venture, in the prosecution of hostilities against us, to commit themselves to the uninterrupted expanses of plain and prairie which compose this region. But, presuming on the event, it would not require a large command of well trained mounted infantry, with a few pieces of light or flying artillery, to disperse any force of savages which might be collected to oppose them, and, if it should be necessary, sweep them to the Rocky mountains.

I have said nothing of the island of Mackinaw. For all the purposes of war, the lake in which it is situated is, and must be, ours; and its maintenance in peace, as a military post, is chiefly essential as a measure of police for the harbor and its neighboring precincts.

His excellency Governor Cass, having placed before me the enclosed memoir on the defence of the northwestern frontier, I do myself the honor of recommending it to your favorable notice, and through you to the military committee, as coming from one whose views and opinions on the important subject to which it relates are entitled to the most respectful consideration.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAS. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 10, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the chief engineer of this date, affording, as far as practicable, the information I was requested in your letter of yesterday's date to furnish for the use of the committee over which you preside, in relation to a resolution of the House of Representatives

directing the committee "to inquire whether any additional measures are necessary to be adopted for the defence of the northwestern frontier."

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. J. HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman Military Committee House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your order to report to you for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives the information which, in a letter from the honorable chairman of that committee, of yesterday's date, you were requested to furnish, in relation to a resolution of the House directing the committee "to inquire whether any additional measures are necessary to be adopted for the defence of the northwestern frontier," I have the honor to report that the northwestern frontier has not yet been examined for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of projecting fortifications for its defence, and therefore it is not now in the power of this department to afford satisfactory information on that point. It is probable, however, that fortifications will be deemed necessary as a part of the defence of that frontier on account of the facility with which it may be attacked, and its limited, intrinsic means of defence; the population being thin and dispersed, and its situation being remote and difficult of access from the thickly settled parts of the country, which would be relied on for assistance in cases of emergency; the improvements of the existing communications, and the opening of new communications with the parts of the country from which such assistance could be furnished, would probably be the best measures for defence that could be adopted at this time, as, by the facilities they would afford to commerce and emigration, they would tend more than any other measures to accumulate in the country the means of self-defence, and they would be an important and, indeed, indispensable auxiliary to any plan of defence that may be adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 298.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF CONSTRUCTING FORTIFICATIONS AT THE ENTRANCE OF PENSACOLA BAY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 23, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of this House "that they inquire into the expediency of constructing fortifications at the entrance of Pensacola bay, for the protection of the navy yard and naval depot established at that place," reported:

That they have given to this subject the attention which, from its importance, it obviously merits; and although they have arrived at the conclusion that, from the establishment of the naval depot and station at Pensacola for our squadron in the Gulf of Mexico and in the West India seas, this must become one of the most interesting points in our line of maritime defence, yet as some new projection of the works consequent on the establishment of the navy yard at this place is deemed expedient, (in reference to an entire and connected plan of defence,) which may render additional surveys necessary, they have forborne to recommend the passage of a law on this subject, which, by compelling the executive to proceed at once with the contemplated works, may be premature in itself and lead to injurious results.

Participating, however, in the conviction that the early attention of the government ought to be drawn to this important station, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to have completed, as early as may be compatible with the public interests, the plans, surveys, and estimates for the defence of the navy yard and bay at Pensacola, that the necessary information may be obtained to authorize an appropriation for this purpose.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 299.

[1ST SESSION.]

FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 24, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 23, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the chief engineer of this date; and I beg leave to refer to it for the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 20th instant, respecting the fortifications contemplated for the defence of Charleston, in South Carolina.

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

JAMES BARBOUR,

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1826.*

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions to furnish the information respecting the fortifications contemplated for the defence of Charleston, in South Carolina, which has been called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to report that the surveys and soundings, intended to afford the data upon which those fortifications may be projected, will be completed in the course of the ensuing spring; that those fortifications being considered as belonging to the first class, the projects for them will be prepared as soon as practicable after the requisite preliminary information intended to be provided by the surveys and soundings, above stated, shall have been obtained; and that it is contemplated to commence their construction in course of next year should the projects be ready by that time.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief of Engineers.*HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 300.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER, NAMES, STATES, TIME OF APPOINTMENT, &c., OF THE
CADETS AT WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 24, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 23, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the chief engineer, dated the 21st instant, and accompanied by four documents marked A, B, C, and D; and I beg leave respectfully to refer to it for the information, in relation to the Military Academy, which I have been directed, by a resolution passed on the 16th instant, to furnish to the House of Representatives.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions to furnish the information required by the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 16th instant, viz: "*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish a statement showing the number of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, their names, and the counties and States in which they respectively reside, and the dates of their several commissions; and if any appointments have been made of cadets, in anticipation of vacancies which may arise, then to report the names of the cadets so appointed, and the counties and States in which they respectively reside, the dates of the several appointments, and the time when the same were severally delivered; also, under what construction of the laws the number has been increased to 258, and what vacancies have happened for the two last years, and from what States, and whether those vacancies have been filled," I have the honor to report that the number of cadets at the Military Academy is 237, as will appear by the accompanying statement marked A; that forty-four appointments have been made in anticipation of vacancies which may arise, of which thirty-three were made previously to the 4th of March last, and eleven subsequently to that date, and that they were delivered at the dates at which they were respectively made, as will appear by the accompanying statement marked B; that the statement herewith, marked C, will show what vacancies have happened in the several States for the last two years; all of which have been filled, with the exception of one in Rhode Island and one in Illinois in 1824, and one in Rhode Island and one in Arkansas in 1825; that the construction of the laws, under which the number has been increased to 258, is that the act of April 29, 1812, authorizing 250, does not comprehend the ten authorized by the act of March 16, 1802, as will more fully appear by the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, herewith, marked D. It may, however, be proper to remark that it has always been designed that the entire number of cadets, on the formation of the new class in June, should be 250; that, to effect this object, experience has shown that a very considerable excess beyond the actual vacancies is necessary to be selected to meet the various contingencies of failure of reporting from sickness or other causes, failure to pass the initiatory examination, and intermediate resignations between the time of appointment and the formation of the class; that, in fixing on this excess, its extent is governed by experience; but it is manifest, as the circumstances upon which it is based are of a contingent character, that, on the final formation of the class, in a series of years, the number may vary considerably. In order, however, to guard against an excess of the number authorized by law, according to the opinion of the Attorney General, the appointment of the excess is so regulated as to aim at giving 250 instead of 260, allowing ten, the difference between the two numbers, to prevent the possibility of exceeding the number authorized by law.

As connected with this point it may be proper to observe, by way of explanation of statement A, that, as will be seen by reference to that statement, although many of the States have the exact number to which they are entitled, there are three instances of excess, viz: in Vermont, Michigan, and the District of Columbia; one in each of the two first, and three in the last, and also several that have not their full complement. This naturally results from the various contingencies above referred to, viz: failure to report, failure to pass the initiatory examination, and intermediate resignations, which, as they happen, in a greater or less degree, to the several States, may leave less or more than the exact quota of each, so that it is impossible to keep the quota of each State at all times full. This inequality, however, is always provided for in making the next subsequent appointments.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Inspector of the Military Academy.*HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement showing the number of cadets at the Military Academy on the — day of January, 1826, their names, the States and counties from which they were appointed, and the dates of their appointments.

No.	Names.	States.	Counties.	Date of appointments.
1	Moses E. Merrill	Maine	Cumberland	1822.
2	Marshall S. Howe	do	do	February 27, 1823.
3	Thomas Cutts	do	do	March 11, 1824.
4	Seth Eastman	do	Cumberland	Do.
5	Benjamin W. Kinsman	do	do	Do.
6	Joseph L. Locke	do	Somerset	Do.
7	John P. Davis	do	Lincoln	February 21, 1825.
8	Charles Haywood	do	Kennebeck	Do.
1	Thomas I. Cram	New Hampshire	Cheshire	1822.
2	Nicholas St. John Durell	do	Stafford	1822.
3	Joel C. Townsend	do	Cheshire	1822.
4	James F. Miller	do	Hillsborough	1823.
5	Amos Foster	do	Cheshire	March 11, 1824.
6	Peter Johnston	do	Rockingham	February 21, 1825.
7	Albemarle Cady	do	do	Do.
1	Nathaniel I. Eaton	Massachusetts	Hampden	1822.
2	George Woodbridge	do	Hampshire	1822.
3	James I. Austin	do	Suffolk	1823.
4	John Child	do	Worcester	February 27, 1823.
5	Jon. R. Greenough	do	Essex	Do.
6	W. S. Stillwell	do	Worcester	Do.
7	Robert E. Clary	do	Hampden	Do.
8	Thomas B. Adams	do	Norfolk	March 11, 1824.
9	George E. Chase	do	Suffolk	August 17, 1824.
10	Sidney Burbank	do	Middlesex	May 22, 1824.
11	George R. Sullivan	do	Suffolk	December 10, 1824.
12	William R. Lee, jr.	do	do	February 21, 1825.
13	James Barnes	do	do	Do.
14	Caleb Sibley	do	Worcester	Do.
15	A. G. Blanchard	do	Middlesex	Do.
1	Silas Casey	Rhode Island	Kent	1822.
1	W. W. Mather	Connecticut	Windham	April 27, 1823.
2	Enos G. Mitchell	do	Litchfield	Do.
3	Thomas C. Brockway	do	New London	March 11, 1824.
4	A. E. Church	do	Litchfield	Do.
5	Edmund French	do	New Haven	March 4, 1823.
6	E. R. Williams	do	Litchfield	March 11, 1824.
7	George A. Sterling	do	do	February 21, 1825.
8	M. Knowlton	do	Windham	Do.
1	D. H. Tufts	Vermont	Orange	1822.
2	Thomas S. Twiss	do	Bennington	1822.
3	George H. Prentiss	do	Washington	1822.
4	Thomas S. Trask	do	Windsor	1822.
5	Henry Baker	do	do	February 27, 1823.
6	Charles Cushman	do	Essex	Do.
7	Isaac Lynd	do	Orange	Do.
8	Robert E. Temple	do	Rutland	Do.
9	Charles May	do	Orange	February 13, 1824.
1	Thomas B. Brown	New York	Oneida	1822.
2	Edgar M. Lacey	do	Erie	1822.
3	Amos B. Eaton	do	Rensselaer	1822.
4	Alexander J. Center	do	Columbia	February 27, 1823.
5	Jonathan C. Clark	do	Orange	Do.
6	Nelson N. Clark	do	Warren	Do.
7	Frederick Harrison	do	Dutchess	Do.
8	George W. Hughes	do	Tioga	Do.
9	Edwin Schenck	do	Dutchess	Do.
10	T. B. W. Stockton	do	Delaware	Do.
11	J. P. Van Antwerp	do	Albany	Do.
12	Ab. Van Buren	do	do	Do.
13	W. P. N. Fitzgerald	do	St. Lawrence	March 11, 1824.
14	George C. Bomford	do	do	Do.
15	Charles O. Collins	do	Oneida	Do.
16	J. R. B. Gardinier	do	Albany	March 31, 1823.
17	C. W. Rees	do	Ontario	March 11, 1824.
18	C. S. Howe	do	Albany	Do.
19	James H. Taylor	do	Saratoga	Do.
20	O. M. Adams	do	Cayuga	February 21, 1825.
21	Thomas Smith	do	Otsego	Do.
22	Charles Mason	do	Onondago	Do.
23	C. W. Hackley	do	St. Lawrence	Do.
24	Thomas Swords, jr.	do	New York	Do.
25	L. P. Lupton	do	Delaware	Do.
26	Thomas A. Davies	do	do	Do.
27	W. Hoffman	do	do	Do.
28	P. S. Chauncey	do	do	March 11, 1824.
29	Walter Patterson	do	do	February 21, 1825.
30	Alexander H. Smith	do	Orange	Do.
1	John Williamson	New Jersey	Essex	1822.
2	Franklin E. Hunt	do	Huntingdon	March 11, 1824.
3	P. R. Van Wyck	do	Burlington	Do.
4	John E. Casey	do	Essex	April 16, 1824.
5	John S. Vanderveer	do	Somerset	February 21, 1825.

A.—Statement showing the number of cadets at the Military Academy—Continued.

No.	Names.	States.	Counties.	Date of appointments.
6	Jonathan Freeman	New Jersey	Cumberland	February 21, 1825.
1	John M. Berrian	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1822.
2	Charles Colerick	do	do	1822.
3	M. E. Ewing	do	Delaware	1822.
4	Samuel P. Hutzleman	do	Lancaster	1822.
5	John McClellan	do	Franklin	1822.
6	Thomas H. Pearce	do	Chester	1822.
7	Joseph D. Searight	do	Bedford	1822.
8	George Fetterman	do	Alleghany	February 27, 1823.
9	Abner R. Hetzell	do	Dauphin	Do.
10	Washington Hood	do	Philadelphia	Do.
11	David Perkins, jr.	do	Luzerne	Do.
12	Jchn C. Stockton	do	Philadelphia	Do.
13	Anthony B Johnson	do	Northampton	Do.
14	Edward Watts	do	Cumberland	Do.
15	D. M. Farrelly	do	Crawford	March 11, 1824.
16	Theodore Franks	do	do	March 8, 1823.
17	James F. Izard	do	Philadelphia	May 28, 1824.
18	Henry Smyser	do	York	March 11, 1824.
19	S. M. Fox	do	Philadelphia	February 21, 1825.
20	T. B. Linnard	do	do	Do.
21	Joseph H. Pawling	do	Montgomery	Do.
22	S. H. Drum, jr.	do	Westmoreland	Do.
23	Antes Snyder	do	Dauphin	Do.
24	J. A. Smith	do	Philadelphia	Do.
25	James Clark	do	Crawford	Do.
26	John L. Keffer	do	Lancaster	Do.
27	Samuel P. Brady	do	Philadelphia	Do.
1	Charles G. Ridgely	Delaware	Kent	1822.
2	I. H. M. Clayton	do	do	March 11, 1824.
3	Henry Bird	do	New Castle	March 11, 1825.
1	John Archer	Maryland	Cecil	1822.
2	Samuel H. Ridgely	do	Anne Arundel	1822.
3	Levin Gale	do	Cecil	February 27, 1823.
4	Essex Sterrett	do	Baltimore	August 24, 1822.
5	James W. Collins	do	do	February 27, 1823.
6	R. C. Tighman	do	Queen Anne	January 29, 1824.
7	James Purviance	do	Baltimore	February 21, 1825.
8	John F. Kennedy	do	Washington	Do.
9	W. H. Warfield	do	Baltimore	Do.
10	N. H. Wyse	do	do	Do.
11	F. D. Magruder	do	do	Do.
1	M. M. Clark	Virginia	Rockingham	1822.
2	Alexander G. Baldwin	do	Frederick	1822.
3	Francis J. Brooke	do	Stafford	1822.
4	William Bryant	do	Norfolk	1822.
5	Daniel S. Herring	do	Rockingham	1822.
6	N. C. Macrae	do	Prince George	1822.
7	W. B. Magruder	do	Frederick	1822.
8	Charles L. S. Minor	do	Spottsylvania	1822.
9	H. T. Washington	do	King George	1822.
10	W. E. Aisquith	do	London	February 27, 1823.
11	P. S. G. Cook	do	Berkeley	Do.
12	Alexander H. Hooe	do	King George	Do.
13	H. Fairfax	do	Fairfax	Do.
14	George M. Grahame	do	do	Do.
15	H. W. Mercer	do	Spottsylvania	Do.
16	Robert E. Lee	do	Fairfax	March 11, 1824.
17	Joseph E. Johnson	do	Washington	February 21, 1825.
18	Fayette Jones	do	Amelia	Do.
19	D. O. Carr	do	Albemarle	Do.
20	Joseph W. Payne	do	Fauquier	July 25, 1825.
21	N. W. W. Kerr	do	Halifax	March 11, 1824.
1	F. L. Dancy	North Carolina	Edgecomb	1822.
2	M. P. Parks	do	Sung	1822.
3	B. H. Henderson	do	Caswell	1822.
4	Joseph H. Lamotte	do	Craven	February 27, 1823.
5	Lowndes Polk	do	Wake	Do.
6	Gabriel I. Rains	do	Craven	Do.
7	G. W. Pearson	do	Rowan	Do.
8	Archibald S. Hall	do	Warren	February 21, 1825.
9	James Forsyth	do	do	Do.
10	Edward Yellowley	do	Martin	Do.
11	Theodore Holmes	do	Wake	June 7, 1824.
12	William Boylan	do	do	February 21, 1825.
13	E. R. Long	do	Rowan	Do.
1	John G. Furman	South Carolina	Charleston	1822.
2	Edward B. White	do	do	1822.
3	B. W. Colcook	do	do	1822.
4	S. W. Moore	do	do	1822.
5	Thomas Drayton	do	do	February 27, 1823.
6	J. E. B. Finley	do	do	March 11, 1824.
7	James H. Wright	do	Greenville	Do.
8	Thomas P. Lowndes	do	do	December 18, 1824.
9	R. B. Scriven	do	Beaufort district	February 21, 1825
10	John I. Sulley	do	do	May 22, 1824.
11	Charles Pettigru	do	Abbeville district	February 21, 1825.

A.—Statement showing the number of cadets at the Military Academy—Continued.

No.	Names.	States.	Counties.	Date of appointments.
1	William H. Sims	Georgia	Clark	
2	R. M. Williams	do	Chatham	1822.
3	John Mackay	do	do	April 29, 1824.
4	James S. Moore	do	Baldwin	February 19, 1825.
5	J. W. M. Berrian	do	Richmond	February 21, 1825.
6	W. H. Hartford	do	McIntosh	Do.
7	P. O. Lumpkin	do	Madison	April 30, 1824.
1	John B. Grayson	Kentucky		
2	H. J. Griffin	do	Madison	1822.
3	Lucian J. Bibb	do	Franklin	February 27, 1823.
4	J. A. J. Bradford	do	Fayette	Do.
5	N. B. Buford	do	Woodward	Do.
6	W. Flanagan	do	Clark	Do.
7	Thomas M. Lewis	do	Union	March 11, 1824.
8	Stockton J. Stewart	do	Cumberland	Do.
9	C. C. Davies	do		February 21, 1825.
10	Gustavus Brown	do	Breckenridge	Do.
11	Albert Bledsoe	do		Do.
12	W. R. McKee	do		Do.
13	Rob. Sterrett	do	Warren	Do.
14	Geo. Green	do	Washington	Do.
1	James S. Allen	Tennessee	Smith	
2	Sam. J. Hayes	do	Davidson	February 27, 1823.
3	Rob. Sevier	do	Green	March 11, 1824.
4	James L. Thompson	do	Jefferson	Do.
5	J. G. M. Floyd	do	Franklin	Do.
1	Wm. Irwin	Ohio	Hamilton	February 26, 1823.
2	Jas. Simington	do	Clarke	Do.
3	Jefferson Van Horn	do	Muskingum	Do.
4	Thomas Worthington	do	Ross	Do.
5	Samuel Torrence	do	Hamilton	Do.
6	John C. Wright	do	Jefferson	Do.
7	R. W. Burnet	do	Hamilton	Do.
8	B. F. Gard	do	Morgan	March 11, 1824.
9	George Wilson	do	Jefferson	Do.
10	O. M. Mitchell	do	Warren	February 21, 1825.
11	B. W. Brice	do	Licking	Do.
12	C. B. Buckingham	do	Putnam	Do.
1	Albert S. Johnson	Louisiana	Rapide	1822.
2	G. S. Rousseau	do		March 11, 1824.
3	M. H. Tennille	do		Do.
1	W. B. Guion	Mississippi	Adams	Do.
2	Jefferson Davis	do	Wilkinson	Do.
3	B. G. Humphreys	do	Claiborne	February 21, 1825.
1	Samuel Hitchcock	Alabama	Dallas	1822.
2	Sam. K. Cobb	do		March 11, 1824.
3	Sam. A. Roberts	do	Dallas	March 8, 1823.
4	William R. Burnley	do	Franklin	February 21, 1825.
1	John F. Lane	Indiana	Dearborn	March 11, 1824.
2	William Palmer	do	do	Do.
3	James Allen	do	Jefferson	February 21, 1825.
4	E. B. Babbitt	do		1822.
1	W. L. E. Morrison	Illinois	Randolph	March 11, 1824.
2	Hampton Hunter	do		February 21, 1825.
1	W. H. C. Bartlett	Missouri	Pike	
2	Isaac W. Penrose	do		March 7, 1823.
3	M. L. Clarke	do		February 19, 1825.
1	Charles W. Whipple	Michigan Territory	Wayne	1822.
2	E. S. Sibley	do	do	February 27, 1823.
3	Thomas A. H. Edwards	do		March 11, 1824.
1	James Hamilton	Arkansas Territory		Do.
1	E. K. Smith	Florida Territory	St. Augustine	
1	Aug. I. Pleasonton	District of Columbia	Washington	1822.
2	W. Maynadier	do	Alexandria	1823.
3	Jos. Smith	do	Georgetown	February 21, 1825.
4	W. D. C. Murdock	do	do	Do.
5	Robert S. Rodgers	do	Washington	July 5, 1824.

RECAPITULATION.

Maine	8	Kentucky	14
New Hampshire	7	Tennessee	5
Massachusetts	15	Ohio	12
Rhode Island	1	Louisiana	3
Connecticut	8	Mississippi	3
Vermont	9	Alabama	4
New York	30	Indiana	4
New Jersey	6	Illinois	2
Pennsylvania	27	Missouri	3
Delaware	3	Michigan Territory	3
Maryland	11	Arkansas Territory	1
Virginia	21	Florida Territory	1
North Carolina	13	District of Columbia	5
South Carolina	11		
Georgia	7	Total	237

B.

Statement showing the number of appointments which have been made in anticipation to supply vacancies which might occur in the Military Academy at West Point during the year 1825; also, the States and counties from which such appointments were made, and the dates of their appointments.

No.	Names.	States.	Counties.	Date of appointments.
1	J. B. Walback	New Hampshire		February 21, 1825.
1	William Eustis	Massachusetts		Do.
2	G. C. Crowninshield	do		Do.
1	W. H. Pitkin	Connecticut	Farmington	Do.
1	W. B. Southworth	Vermont	Rutland	Do.
2	Jesse H. Leavenworth	do	Danville	April 23, 1825.
1	J. S. Stoddard	New York	Ontario	February 21, 1825.
2	Alex. J. Swift	do		Do.
3	L. B. Legate	do		Do.
4	P. L. Gansevoort	do		March 17, 1825.
1	G. C. Claiborne	Pennsylvania		February 21, 1825.
2	John P. Conrad, jr.	do		Do.
3	William Duane	do		Do.
4	Pemberton Waddell	do		Do.
5	Jacob Broom	do		Do.
6	Kitzimos Colhoun	do		March 29, 1825.
1	R. H. K. Whitely	Delaware		February 21, 1825.
1	Richard Gott	Maryland	Baltimore city	Do.
2	James West	do	do	Do.
3	Richard Ross	do	Prince George's	Do.
4	J. M. Clendenin	do	Cecil	Do.
5	L. J. Beall	do		May 20, 1825.
6	W. H. Emory	do		Do.
1	J. B. Fulton	Virginia	Henrico	February 21, 1825.
2	Thomas Nall	do	Culpeper	Do.
3	J. B. Magruder	do		Do.
4	W. W. Wallace	do	Fauquier	Do.
5	F. H. Deane	do	Cumberland	Do.
6	James Brown, jr.	do	Henrico	March 23, 1825.
7	Cocke	do	Fluvanna	March 25, 1825.
1	A. F. Telfair	North Carolina	Washington	February 21, 1825.
2	William G. Hill	do	Raleigh	Do.
1	John A. Campbell	Georgia		Do.
2	M. L. B. Wood	do	Bibb city	Do.
3	W. E. Bassenger	do	Savannah	April 16, 1825.
1	Chas. Schoolfield	Tennessee	Bledsoe	February 21, 1825.
1	H. Walke	Ohio	Ross	Do.
1	Thos. L. Alexander	Kentucky	Meade	Do.
2	T. Montgomery	do		Do.
1	Thos. R. Beck	Alabama	Catawba	March 10, 1825.
1	G. G. Skipwith	Louisiana		May 19, 1825.
1	W. Chandler	District of Columbia	Georgetown	February 21, 1825.
2	T. I. Lee	do	Washington	Do.
3	R. C. Buchanan	do		April 25, 1825.

The dates of appointments, as stated above, are also the dates of delivery or transmission of the appointments.

RECAPITULATION.

New Hampshire	1
Massachusetts	2
Connecticut	1
Vermont	2
New York	4
Pennsylvania	6
Delaware	1
Maryland	6
Virginia	7
North Carolina	2
Georgia	3
Tennessee	1
Ohio	1
Kentucky	2
Alabama	1
Louisiana	1
District of Columbia	3
Total	44

C.

Statement showing the number of vacancies that have happened at the Military Academy at West Point for the years 1824 and 1825, and the States and Territories in which they have happened; also, how far such vacancies have been filled.

Designation of the States and Territories.	Number of vacancies for 1824.	Remarks.	Number of vacancies for 1825.	Remarks.
Maine	6		2	
New Hampshire	3		3	
Massachusetts	4		5	
Rhode Island	3	1 not filled	3	1 not filled.
Connecticut	4		3	
Vermont	0		0	
New York	9		13	
New Jersey	4		4	
Pennsylvania	6		8	
Delaware	2		1	
Maryland	3		5	
Virginia	2		7	
North Carolina	2		6	
South Carolina	2		3	
Georgia	4		5	
Kentucky	7		8	
Tennessee	7		7	
Ohio	7		7	
Louisiana	3		1	
Mississippi	3		1	
Indiana	4		1	
Illinois	3	1 not filled	1	
Alabama	3		2	
Missouri	0		1	
Michigan Territory	0		1	
Arkansas Territory	2		2	1 filled; no applicant for the other.
Florida Territory	0		0	
District of Columbia	0		0	
	93		100	

D.

The opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the construction of the laws relative to the number of cadets which may belong to the Military Academy at West Point, which opinion is extracted from an opinion on another subject in which it has been incidentally introduced.

"The 2d section provides that the Military Academy shall consist of the corps of engineers (including, of course, the ten cadets who had been originally attached to it and who formed a part of it) and certain new professors, in addition to the teachers of the French language and drawing already provided. [I will merely remark in passing, that these new professors thus attached to the corps of engineers come within the description of the 96th article of the permanent act of 1806, establishing the rules and articles of war as persons receiving pay in the service of that corps.] The 3d section of the act of 1812 provides that the cadets heretofore appointed in the service of the United States, whether of artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or infantry; [omitting in the enumeration those who had been heretofore appointed in the service of the corps of engineers;] or that may in future be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall at no time exceed two hundred and fifty; that they may be attached at the discretion of the President to the Military Academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof; that they shall be arranged into companies," &c. The section, after going on to describe the discipline of the cadets, proceeds to direct the manner of appointment and qualifications of the cadets thereafter to be appointed.

If it were material to the decision of the question you have submitted to me, I should say that I differed with Colonel Hindman and the court-martial in the opinion that by this 3d section the cadets who had been previously constituted a part of the corps of engineers were abolished or amalgamated with the two hundred and fifty authorized by that section to be attached to the academy; for by the 2d section it is expressly declared that the Military Academy shall consist of the corps of engineers, that is, the existing corps expressly composed in part under the act of 1802, of the ten cadets who, so far from being abolished, are hereby confirmed; and when you come to examine the component parts of the two hundred and fifty new cadets who were authorized by the 3d section, you will find no part of the description which applies to the ten cadets who had been previously attached to the corps of engineers, for these ten had not been "heretofore appointed in the service of the United States, either of artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or infantry, the corps of engineers having been by the previous laws erected into a corps distinct from them all, and known by a different name; nor were those ten cadets already appointed included in the only remaining part of the description of those "who may in future be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided." Whatever might have been the intention of Congress, it is very clear to my judgment that they have, by this 3d section, authorized the President to add to the establishment two hundred and fifty cadets, exclusive of the ten who had been previously appointed under the act of 1802.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 301.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF THROG'S POINT, ON LONG ISLAND, FOR A FORTIFICATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 26, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 24, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of January, 1826, directing "that the Secretary of War inform the House whether any arrangement has been made for the purchase of Throg's Point, on Long Island Sound, and if any has been made what sum will be necessary to carry the same into effect," I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the chief engineer, who was intrusted with the negotiation for the purchase of Throg's Point, under the direction of my predecessor, for the information required by the above-mentioned resolution.

As the present moment is probably the most favorable for obtaining the lands on Throg's Point, I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for fulfilling the agreement entered into for the purchase of the point, and also for the purchase of the right of way from the point to the public road, as stated in the accompanying documents furnished by the chief engineer.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 24, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your directions, to state whether any arrangement has been made for the purchase of Throg's Point, on Long Island Sound, and if any has been made what sum will be required to carry the same into effect, as required by the resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that a conditional agreement was entered into between this department and Mr. C. H. Hammond, on the 18th of February last, by direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of Throg's Point, containing about fifty-two acres, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Throg's Point is the site of a fort projected by the board of engineers for the defence of the city of New York. Three acres of the fifty-two have been selected for a light-house, and on finding a difficulty in procuring the site for the light-house the collector of New York made an application to the legislature of the State, on behalf of the United States, for the cession of the jurisdiction of the three acres, and for the appointment of appraisers to ascertain the value of the land and the damage which would be sustained in consequence of a light-house being placed thereon. The cession was made and the appraisers appointed, who, under oath, awarded the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars; which, however, the government did not think proper to accept. By the agreement entered into with Mr. Hammond, the whole of the point, including the site for the light-house, was to be conveyed to the United States for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, on the condition of Congress making the appropriation, viz: fourteen thousand dollars to be paid by the War Department, and one thousand dollars to be paid by the Treasury Department. A difficulty arose about a right of way leading to the public road, but Mr. Hammond, the present proprietor, renewed the agreement, with the addition of the right of way, under certain conditions, which were accepted. Copies of the agreement, and of the acceptance, are submitted, together with Colonel Totten's opinion of the property; also the correspondence on the subject, which has been submitted to the Committee of Finance of the Senate at the last session of Congress; but as there was not time to act upon the subject, the chairman returned the papers to the War Department. The papers referred to, and accompanying this report, are numbered from 1 to 8. In addition to these documents, a letter has been received from Mr. C. H. Hammond, dated the 5th of last month, stating his willingness to abide by the agreement referred to until the end of the present session of Congress, with the exception of that part which relates to right of way—upon which subject he recurs to the original proposition, viz: to take two thousand dollars for the right of way, as prescribed in the agreement, or to leave the amount to be paid to the award of arbitrators, to be appointed by both parties. I would recommend the acceptance of the right of way, at two thousand dollars, as offered, rather than submit it to arbitration or to leave it to future adjustment. A copy of Mr. Hammond's letter of the 5th of December is herewith transmitted, marked A.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

NEW YORK, *December 9, 1823.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, on the subject of the value of Throg's Point, is at hand. I am not in possession of any maps from which I can ascertain the quantity of land which ought to belong to the government, in the event of their erecting the work projected for Throg's Point, but my impression is, that a tract of fifty acres would have its western boundary far enough inland for all purposes. You, however, on consulting the maps in the topographical bureau, will be able to determine this matter with certainty.

As to the price demanded by Mr. Hammond, I have to observe that though it is greatly beyond the real value of the land, there is no reason to doubt, from all experience in such transactions, and especially from the appraisement made, under oath, of three acres of this point for a light-house, that Mr. Hammond is right in saying that fifteen thousand dollars "is a price much below what it will even be had for by

appraisement, or in any other way, after it has passed into other hands." Owners and appraisers always seem to act as well on the principle that it is fair to take advantage of the necessities of the general government, or on the more just ground that the damage is rather in bringing a body of soldiers, often undisciplined, into the neighborhood of the farmer, than in reducing his farm. If, in the case of a light-house being required on the ground, which could only open the way to trifling depredations in comparison, such heavy damages were assessed by a jury, we may infer that damages at least not less heavy would be given when the ground was wanted for a military establishment. It is probable that, in treating with Mr. Hammond as to the exact limits, you may be able to obtain some reduction in the price, but I am of opinion that this tract can never be bought by the government at so reasonable a rate as under the circumstances which now induce Mr. Hammond to offer it. He cannot, indeed, obtain so much from an individual for farming purposes as he demands, but, on the other hand, he cannot sell the rest of his land advantageously if he sell this to the government. If the *whole* is bought by an individual, it will be with the determination of getting as much as possible for what the government may require. If the commencement of a work there were known to be at hand, I have no doubt Mr. Hammond's price would readily be given by moneyed men here on speculation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, *Major Engineers, Brevet Lieut. Col.*

Brevet Major General ALEX. MACOMB, *Colonel Commanding U. S. Engineers.*

No. 2.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 18, 1823.*

SIR: The Secretary of War has examined your report of the 9th instant, with regard to the piece of Mr. Hammond's property at Throg's Point whereon it is contemplated to erect a fort and light-house, estimated to be worth \$15,000, and I am instructed by the Secretary of War to direct you to enter into a conditional purchase of the said property for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid for by an appropriation from Congress this session, viz: fourteen thousand dollars by the War Department and one thousand by the Treasury Department, the purchase to be on the contingency of the appropriation. You will employ a suitable person to examine the titles and papers, and to draw the instrument conveying the land to the United States in due form. You will attend to this subject as early as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief of Engineers.*

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. TOTTEN, *Corps of Engineers, New York.*

No. 3.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 21, 1825.*

SIR: A letter was filed in this office by Mr. David B. Ogden, of New York, dated the 18th of November, 1823, from A. Hammond, esq., of New York, stating that the government of the United States wanted a part of his land (Throg's Point) to erect a light-house thereon, and that on his refusing to sell it an application was made by the collector of New York, on behalf of the United States, to the legislature of the State for the cession of the jurisdiction of three acres of the point, and for the appointment of appraisers to ascertain on oath the value of the land, and the damage which he would sustain in consequence of a light-house being placed thereon; that the cession was made and appraisers appointed, who awarded \$10,500, and that the government of the United States had not thought proper to accept a conveyance of the land upon the terms of the appraisement. The three acres of land in question are part of the position which the government will require for the site of a fort projected by the board of engineers for the defence of the city of New York, and as Mr. Hammond was desirous of selling his property at the point, Mr. D. B. Ogden was authorized by him to offer the whole point, consisting of fifty-two acres and upwards, for the sum of \$15,000. Colonel Totten, of the engineers, was directed to ascertain the value of the land offered by Mr. Hammond, and to report his opinion to this department, in order that the same might be laid before you, and, if approved, the necessary appropriation asked for the purchase of the site. The report of Colonel Totten was examined by you, and I was directed to instruct Colonel Totten to make a conditional purchase of the said property for the sum of \$15,000, to be paid for out of an appropriation to be made by Congress, viz: \$14,000 to be paid by the War Department and \$1,000 by the Treasury Department, the purchase to be made upon the contingency of an appropriation, as will appear from my letter to him, dated December 18, 1823, a copy of which is submitted herewith; also a copy of Colonel Totten's report, dated the 9th of December, 1823, before alluded to. A difficulty, however, arose about a right of way leading to the public road, but Mr. Charles H. Hammond, the present proprietor, has since renewed the agreement, with the addition of a right of way, under certain conditions, which have been accepted. Copies of the agreement and acceptance thereof are submitted, together with Colonel Totten's opinion of the value of the property. I am acquainted with the position, and am clearly of opinion that the terms are reasonable, and more so than could be obtained in any way hereafter; and considering the difficulty, expense, and delay of acquiring land under appraisements, I recommend that an appropriation of \$14,000 be asked, in order that the site may be procured before the commencement of the contemplated fortifications, one thousand dollars being now in the treasury applicable to this purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief of Engineers.*

No. 4.

The owners of Throg's Point, in the county of Westchester, in the State of New York, will accept the offer made by the Secretary of War for the purchase of the said point, for the use of the government of the United States, at the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, provided the money be paid and the purchase completed on or before the first day of April next. Should the money not be paid by that time, this agreement is not to be considered as binding on the owners of said point.

The owners will also agree to sell to the United States ground for a road to the said point for the further sum of two thousand dollars; the said road to be laid over that part of the property of the present owners of the said point which is under the bank on the west side of the farm lately belonging to Abijah Hammond, esq., beginning at the most westerly dock on said farm, and running thence above high-water mark, along the margin of the sound, to the point, the land to be conveyed for said road whenever the government may please to pay the said sum of two thousand dollars; it being always understood that the owners of said land lately belonging to Abijah Hammond, esq., shall have the privilege of using said road. Dated this 18th February, 1825.

C. H. HAMMOND.

If the government is not satisfied with the *amount* named in the above agreement for the purchase, &c., of the land for a road to Throg's Point, the owners of the point are willing to leave that question subject to arbitration whenever the United States may require the road.

C. H. HAMMOND.

No. 5.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1825.

SIR: I agree to the alteration made in my proposition, viz: to limit the award of arbitrators as to the right of way. I wish it to be understood, however, that if Congress should not make the necessary appropriation this session, I do not consider any part of the arrangement as binding on my part.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HAMMOND.

Major General MACOMB.

No. 6.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1825.

SIR: In relation to the subject just referred to me, namely, the contemplated purchase of Throg's Neck, I have only to remark that I have hitherto considered that the sum of \$15,000 demanded by Mr. Hammond for the tract of about fifty-two acres is not unreasonable; and I am still of the same opinion. As to the further sum of \$2,000 for a roadway along the water's edge, from the said tract to the public road at the ferry, I am not competent to express any opinion; for in such cases the proper amount depends rather on the inconveniences and damages arising to one part than the value of the accommodation to the other. It is to be remembered that the present proprietors are not willing to sell the tract of fifty-two acres for the price stated, unless they are allowed to make a bargain at the same time for the right of way; or, in other words, they will not sell at all if by doing so they are to leave any point to be mooted as to a *legal* right of way.

The proposition is now simply this: to sell the tract and also a roadway for \$17,000, two thousand dollars of this sum to be paid whenever the United States think proper to improve the privilege as to the right of way.

Since the above was written, Mr. Hammond has suggested this alternative, viz: to sell for \$15,000, leaving the price to be paid for the roadway to be determined by arbitration whenever the United States may require the road.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. G. TOTEN, *Major Engineers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALEX. MACOMB, *Colonel Commanding United States Engineers.*

No. 7.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 18, 1825.

SIR: I have submitted to the Secretary of War your proposition to sell Throg's Point, in the county of Westchester, in the State of New York, to the United States, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as stated in your agreement of this date, with the right of way as proposed therein; and I am instructed to say that the Secretary of War accepts the offer, provided that the award of the arbitrators as to the right of way, should the government require it, should not exceed two thousand dollars. It is understood that this arrangement cannot be binding without the assent of Congress, or the money paid until an appropriation be made.

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

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief of Engineers.*

C. H. HAMMOND, Esq., *Washington City.*

No. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 21, 1825.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the accompanying report of the chief engineer, stating the advantages of procuring at this time the site selected by the board of engineers for a fort, to be built on Throg's Point, on the East river, in the State of New York, for the defence of the city of New York, and recommending the purchase of the same, as will more fully appear by reference to his report, and the papers connected with it. The proprietors of the site are willing to sell to the government the quantity of land requisite for a site of a fort and light-house on terms which are thought reasonable. I submit to the consideration of the committee the propriety of their recommending at this time the appropriation of a sum necessary to enable the government to avail itself of the offer of the proprietors, viz: fourteen thousand dollars for this department, the sum of one thousand dollars, applicable to this purpose, being now at the disposal of the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, *Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate of the United States.*

A.

NEW YORK, *December 5, 1825.*

SIR: As the agreement made on the 18th February last between the Department of War and myself, on the part of the owners of Throg's Point, for the sale thereof, was not to be binding upon us after the 1st of April ensuing, we beg to inform the department that we are willing to abide by that agreement until the end of the present session of Congress, with the exception, however, of that part of it which relates to compensation for the right of way. Upon this subject we have decided to recur to our original proposition, viz: we will either take two thousand dollars for the right of way, as prescribed in the agreement, or we will leave the amount to be paid to the award of arbitrators to be appointed by both parties.

We would remind the department that two acres (or three) of this point are already in possession of the United States, for which we have never yet received \$10,000 awarded by the appraisers appointed by an act of the legislature of the State of New York, at the application of the government of the United States. You are aware that the proposal to sell the whole point (say fifty-two acres more or less) for \$15,000 would include the \$10,000 for the two or three acres already ceded.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

C. H. HAMMOND.

Major General MACOMB, *Chief Engineer.*

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 302.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN RELATION TO AN INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF CADETS AUTHORIZED AT THE
MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 26, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 24, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the chief engineer, of this date, and beg leave to refer to it for the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated yesterday, in relation to the Military Academy.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders to furnish the information called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday's date, requiring "that the Secretary of War be instructed to report if the corps of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point can be increased without incurring the expense of employing an additional number of professors; and if so, to what number the same may be increased," I have the honor to report that the corps of cadets may be increased to the extent of twenty, in addition to the number now authorized, with a very trifling increase of expense for compensation to the additional professors that it might be necessary to employ, as they might be detailed for that duty from the graduates of the academy; but it would be necessary to incur the expense of providing quarters for them, and also for the cadets that might be added to the corps. If the increase should exceed twenty, it would be necessary to incur the expense of employing an assistant teacher of French, in addition to the number recommended in your communication of the 10th instant to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER MACOMB,

Major General, Chief Engineer, Inspector of the Military Academy

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 303.

[1ST SESSION.]

REPORT RELATIVE TO DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 26, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 25, 1826.*

Sir: Supplementary to the report of this department of the 17th instant, on the resolution of the House of the 27th ultimo, respecting desertions from the army of the United States, I have the honor to transmit a report from the Adjutant General in relation to the subject of the resolution, which has been made to me by him subsequently to the transmission of my report above referred to.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 11, 1826.*

The table herewith annexed exhibits all the deaths and desertions which have occurred in the army for the three years ending on the 30th of September, 1825. According to the tenor of the resolution of the 27th of December, each post and station, as well as each regiment of infantry and artillery, is designated. That the report may be yet more full and comprehensive, similar casualties incident to the *recruits* at the several recruiting stations previous to their joining any company or regiment are also exhibited.

The *records* of the office furnish no data on which any specific cause of desertion can be predicated. They demonstrate one important fact, however, which experience and observation have long since established: that within the first *twelve months* after enlistment desertions are more numerous from any given military force than during the remaining four years of the term of enlistment. The season of probation in the army, as in most other vocations, is the one which presents the greatest trial for the soldier. That spirit of resistless inquietude which not unfrequently induces him to enlist, but too often stimulates him to desert, in its influence is more powerful than any moral restraint derived from the force of his oath to serve "honestly and faithfully" the full period of his engagement. The class from whence a majority of private soldiers are drawn scarcely regards the circumstance of desertion as an act of turpitude. Whenever, therefore, the enlisted man *deserts*, he most commonly reverts to his original society, or to associates of kindred morality, who, so far from condemning him as a faithless, perjured citizen, choose rather to unite in rejoicing in his successful escape. This erroneous appreciation of crime, superadded to the restless spirit incident to that ordeal, common almost to every recruit, probably constitutes the primary cause of desertion.

There is no good reason, then, to imagine that it can cease to operate until the system which governs the rank and file of the army be so altered by legislative authority as may reasonably be calculated to induce enlistments from a less exceptionable class, whilst at the same time a cheering hope in the prospective may serve to reconcile the recruit to his new calling until he shall have passed the season of probation; after which it scarcely need be apprehended that he will not faithfully comply with his engagement.

During the last quarter in 1824 the whole number of desertions from the 4th artillery regiment amounted to fifty-nine, of which number *forty-seven* deserted during the *first year* of the period of enlistment; during the second year *seven* deserted; the third year, *four*; the fourth year, *one*; and the fifth year, not one.

For the same quarter the whole number of desertions from the 7th infantry regiment amounted to sixty-two, of which number *forty-three* deserted the *first year* of the term of enlistment; *thirteen* the second; *three* the third; not one the fourth year; and *three* within the fifth.

For three years ending December 31, 1825, the number of desertions from "C" company, 3d artillery, (Fort Severn, Annapolis,) amounted to seventeen, of which number *nine* deserted within the *six months* immediately after their enlistment; *one* within less than one year; the residue within two years.

From the same company, at the same station, the number of soldiers who would have been entitled to "honorable discharges" from the army in 1824 amounted to six. Instead of actually leaving the service, each and all of them *re-enlisted* from one to three months previous to the expiration of the period for which they had severally engaged to serve. This evidence of predilection for and contentment in the service, *after the first season of dissatisfaction had passed away*, is in a great degree common to the rest of the army. These facts, then, are strikingly illustrative of the opinion which has been expressed as to what may "probably constitute the primary cause of desertion;" and it is believed, when the more minute analysis enjoined by the resolution of the House of Representatives shall have been completed,* that it will strengthen and confirm all which is here.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

* This will be furnished as soon as the very limited force of this office and the nature of the research will permit.

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 304.

[1ST SESSION.]

PROPOSITION BY PENNSYLVANIA TO CEDE TO THE UNITED STATES LANDS FOR A
SITE FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 6, 1826.

RESOLUTION relative to ceding to the United States certain lands, &c., necessary for the establishment of a national armory on the western waters of Pennsylvania.

Whereas by an act of Congress passed the 3d of March, 1823, for the establishment of a national armory on the western waters, commissioners were appointed to examine and report to Congress the most suitable site on said waters for said armory; and whereas it appears from the report, since made to Congress, that situations in every respect suitable for said national armory have been found on the western waters of Pennsylvania—one at the Ohio Pile falls, in Fayette county, one near the city of Pittsburg, in Alleghany county, and one near the falls of Beaver creek, in Beaver county—and as either of these places will have advantages which no other site, it is believed, can afford, and therefore highly beneficial to the State, as well as to the United States: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That should the United States of America select either of the above-mentioned situations, or any other within this Commonwealth, for the erection of a national armory, the lands, places, streams, and highways belonging to the State, or such lands as the United States may purchase from any individual or individuals, which may be required for the use of such national armory, and the buildings necessary to be connected with it, be, and the same are hereby, ceded to and vested in the said United States so long as they shall deem it expedient to occupy the said ceded lands, places, streams, and highways for the use of the national armory, and no longer: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, so as to impede or prevent the execution of any process, civil or criminal, under the authorities of this State.

Resolved, That the governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and a copy to each of the senators and representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

JOSEPH RITNER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
ALEXANDER MAHON, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 305.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN FAVOR OF A MILITARY ROAD FROM CANTONMENT GIBSON TO NATCHITOCHEs, IN
LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of this House instructing them to inquire into the expediency of surveying and making a road from Cantonment Gibson, in the Territory of Arkansas, to Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, reported:

That they have had the same under consideration, and are induced to believe that there are very strong and sufficient reasons to justify the policy, if not necessity, of the contemplated road, by which additional security will be given to that frontier and an enhanced value to the public lands.

For the statements exhibiting these reasons, they beg leave to refer to a report, (hereto annexed,) transmitted to them by the Department of War, from the Quartermaster General, in conformity with which they report a bill.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your order requiring a report in relation to the necessity of a road from Natchitoches to Fort Towson, and thence to Fort Gibson, I have the honor to remark, that whether these posts be considered as a part of the line of defence of the western frontier, or merely intended for the protection of the remote settlements of Louisiana and Arkansas, policy would seem to require that all reasonable means be adopted to increase their efficiency. They are surrounded by numerous tribes of Indians, and, isolated as they now are, each, in the event of attack, must rely on its own resources. There are no routes by which troops could march from one to the other, nor any communications (except by water) through which supplies or reinforcements could reach them from the interior. It is desirable, both in regard to convenience and economy, that troops and public stores be transported by water whenever practicable; but Red river, particularly, is not navigable more than five months in twelve. The distance by water from Natchitoches to Cantonment Towson is upwards of six hundred miles, and at least fifty days are required to make the voyage. If the supplies for that post should fall into the hands of an enemy, or be lost by any other casualty, late in the season, there would be no means of replacing them; and, how injurious soever it might be to the public interests, the troops would be compelled to abandon the post and fall

back to the settlements. It is, then, only by roads affording communication between those posts and with the interior that they can be made, with any degree of certainty, to answer the end for which they were established. Congress at its last session authorized a road from Little Rock to Fort Gibson. A road to Fort Towson is even more necessary, because it is not only on an Indian frontier, but on that of a foreign nation, of which Red river, the only water communication, forms the boundary.

The distance by land from Natchitoches to Fort Towson is about three hundred miles, and if a road were opened, it might be travelled in eight or ten days; that from the nearest settlements from which supplies might be drawn, should necessarily require it, in four or five. As it regards every military consideration, it is only necessary, in constructing a road to Fort Towson, and thence to Fort Gibson, that the timber be removed, the watercourses bridged, and that causeways be made through swampy and marshy ground.

I have no data on which an accurate estimate of the expenses could be made; but judging from the cost of similar roads heretofore constructed, I should consider an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars amply sufficient.

Annexed is a map of the country through which the road, if authorized, must pass.

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

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 306.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF ALABAMA THAT THE MILITARY WORKS AT DAUPHIN ISLAND MAY BE PROSECUTED, AND THAT AN ARSENAL BE ERECTED IN THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 8, 1826.

A JOINT RESOLUTION memorializing Congress in relation to certain public works therein named.

Whereas it is highly important to the interests of this State that the assailable points on our seaboard should be placed in a proper state of defence to resist the aggressions of an invading foe, and believing that this object can be best effected in time of peace; and whereas considerable expense has been already incurred by the government of the United States in the commencement of a public work on Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile bay, the completion of which, whilst it would add much to the protection of the bay and city of Mobile, would be also an important link in the chain of defence for the seaboard at large—

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best efforts to obtain an appropriation for prosecuting the work at Dauphin island.

And whereas, also, much inconvenience and delay would, in the event of hostilities, attend the present mode by which this State is furnished with munitions of war, in consequence of the circuitous route by which they are transported, and believing there are many points on the Tennessee river, within the limits of this State, eminently calculated for the establishment of a public arsenal and armory, and from which our wants in time of war would be more readily supplied than by the present mode—

Be it further resolved, That our senators and representatives aforesaid be requested to use their exertions to obtain an appropriation for the erection and establishment of an arsenal and armory on some point of the Tennessee river within the limits of this State.

Be it resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to cause to be sent to each of our senators and representatives in Congress one copy of the above resolutions.

WM. KELLY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
NICH. DAVIS, *President of the Senate.*

Approved January 7, 1826.

JOHN MURPHY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Cahaba, January 16, 1826.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original roll deposited in my office.
[L. s.] JAMES J. THORNTON, *Secretary of State.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 307.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN CAPTAINS OF THE ARMY FOR AN INCREASE OF COMPENSATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 9, 1826.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the memorials of certain captains in the army of the United States, praying for an increase of their compensation, reported:

That upon an attentive examination of the subject referred to them, they are decidedly of opinion that the petitioners are entitled to relief. The reasons in support of this opinion cannot be more clearly stated than in the following extract from one of the memorials:

"To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialists believe themselves warranted in saying that few grades in the army are more important to its discipline and welfare than theirs. The captains have the immediate command of the soldiers and have a direct influence over all their movements and conduct. The execution of all orders relating to the soldiers depends much upon the ability and promptitude of the captains.

"Excepting disbursing officers, there are no officers in the army, it is believed, who are burdened with such pecuniary responsibilities as the captains, for they are held accountable for all the arms, clothing, and other public property appertaining to a company. In every other instance such accountability is counterbalanced by some extra pay.

"It is an established principle in common transactions, and is doubtless so in legislation, that recompense shall be commensurate with service. Your memorialists believe that the full benefit of this principle has not been extended to them. While their duties, and particularly their responsibilities, have been gradually increased by various military regulations and legislative acts, and while these regulations and acts have conferred additional emoluments and privileges upon other grades, particularly upon the subaltern grades, the grade of your memorialists has not only derived no advantages from them, but has been deprived of many which it before enjoyed. During the late war and previously, almost every staff appointment was open to captains as well as to officers of other grades; but at this time they are excluded from every staff appointment taken from the line, (according to law,) excepting one. Your memorialists believe that such a practice prevails in no other service, and that it operates unfairly and sometimes injuriously in ours.

"Your memorialists are aware that the rules of other services are no guide for us; still they deem it not impertinent to the present case to quote the relative value of a captain's and a lieutenant's commission in Britain and in France, whence we have derived our best military regulations and most of our instruction in tactics. A captain's commission in a British regiment of cavalry is rated at £2,950, while a first lieutenant's in the same regiment is rated at £1,500. About the same disparity exists in this respect throughout the British service. In the French service a captain's monthly pay is more than seventy-five per centum greater than that of a first lieutenant's.

"Some of your memorialists have been in the army for nearly twenty years, and all of them served through the late war. Promotion is so slow during a time of peace that few of them, even if they spend their lives in the service, can anticipate reaching a higher grade. The allowances they receive are believed to be precisely the same which have been accorded to their grade from the revolution down to the present time; while every article of supply which they are obliged to purchase, whether of food, raiment, or military equipment has been almost constantly augmenting in value.

"B. K. PIERCE, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

"M. P. LOMAX, *Brevet Major 3d Artillery.*

"M. MASON, *Captain 1st Artillery.*

"R. A. ZANTZINGER, *Captain 2d Artillery.*

"JOHN MOUNTFORT, *Captain 2d Artillery.*

"FELIX ANSART, *Captain 3d Artillery.*

"SAMUEL SPOTTS, *Captain 3d Artillery.*

"W. L. McCLINTOCK, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

"H. SAUNDERS, *Captain 1st Artillery.*

"R. L. BAKER, *Captain 1st Regiment.*

"J. ERVING, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

"J. F. HELLEMAN, *Captain 2d Artillery.*

"HENRY WHITING, *Captain 1st Artillery.*"

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 308.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIM OF CAPTAIN JAMES BIGGER'S COMPANY OF RANGERS FOR COMPENSATION FOR THEIR SERVICES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 9, 1826.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the petition and accompanying documents of a company of rangers, commanded by Captain James Bigger in the years 1813 and 1814, reported:

That it appears from the documents accompanying said petition that the services of the petitioners were accepted by the President in the month of April, 1813, as mounted rangers for one year; that on the 29th of May next ensuing they were mustered into the service of the United States; that until the 20th March, 1814, they were engaged in an active, perilous, and fatiguing service on the frontiers of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, having in that time performed a campaign to the Mississinaway towns on White river, accompanied General Howard up the Mississippi, and, returning through Illinois, aided in the building of Fort Clark; that during this tour, for want of forage, many of them lost their horses, and were subjected to the expense of purchasing others; that on their return from the expedition they were placed in the stations around the frontiers of Indiana, which they had previously occupied for the protection of the inhabitants, where they remained until some time in the beginning of March, 1814, when they were ordered to Vincennes by Colonel Russell, in pursuance of an order from the general commanding the district, to be dismounted and discharged. It appears that the order for dismounting was to take effect from the 28th day of February, but that the letter calling Bigger's company to Vincennes was not written until some days after; that another order from Colonel Russell directed them to be mustered on the 13th of March, but that this order was not carried into effect until the 20th of that month. In the body of the muster-roll they are designated as "mounted rangers" to the 28th of February, and as "dismounted rangers" to the 13th of March. They were then ordered to return to their homes, where they remained until the month of April, when they were again called into the service by Colonel Russell, acting under an order from Brigadier General Howard. It appears that under this order the company was mustered and entered into actual service on the 16th of May, and that they have been paid to the latter end of that

month, which completed the period of one year, for which they were engaged. The petitioners ask to be paid twenty-five cents per day from the 28th of February to the 13th of March, 1814, being the difference between the compensation of a mounted and a dismounted ranger, and the full pay from the last-mentioned day until the 16th of May following, when they again entered into actual service, alleging that they did not consider themselves as legally discharged. To sustain this ground, the affidavits of the captain and other respectable individuals of the company are produced, showing that they still considered themselves as in the service after their return home from Vincennes. The original letter from Colonel Russell to Captain Bigger of the 28th of April, calling the company again into service, is also produced. The caption of the muster-roll made in pursuance of this order runs thus: "From the 13th of March, when last mustered, until the 1st of June, 1814, and dismissed from the 13th of March until the 15th of May by order of Colonel Russell." After an examination of the facts as above stated, the committee were unanimously of opinion that injustice had been done to the petitioners in not allowing their full pay from the 28th of February to the 13th of March, as they were for that period actually at their stations upon the frontiers as mounted rangers. They think it also equally clear that they should receive their full pay to the 20th of March, the day upon which they were mustered, and for four days thereafter, the time which it would require them to reach the rendezvous where they were first mustered. This allowance is believed to be both just and in accordance with the practice of the service.

There is somewhat more difficulty in determining upon the pay claimed from the 24th March to the 16th of May. In the letter of Colonel Russell to Captain Bigger, ordering the company to Vincennes to be mustered, he says that they are to be dismounted from the 28th of February and "discharged." By an indorsement upon the back of the muster-roll they are said to be "discharged." But they are not mustered as discharged and no order to that effect appears to have been issued. The indorsement may have been put upon the roll without authority. The law under which the rangers were brought into service was passed the 2d of January, 1812. It directs that they shall be engaged for "one year, unless sooner discharged." If Bigger's company were discharged at the time when it was mustered and sent home from Vincennes, they have no further claim upon the public from the 24th March to the 15th May; the evidence in favor of this opinion is to be found, as above stated, in the letter of Colonel Russell of the 14th March, 1814, and in the indorsement of the muster-roll made on the 20th of that month. But it appears from the letter of the colonel of the 28th of April, ordering the company again into service, that he considered it as still subject to his orders, which could not have been the case if they had been discharged. In a letter of the same officer of the 27th January, 1823, he terms the temporary absence of the company from duty a "furlough, holding themselves in readiness to be called on again," and giving his decided opinion that they should be paid. Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that the law under which the petitioners were brought into the service of the United States did not authorize any temporary dismissal which would suspend their pay as dismounted rangers; they have therefore reported a bill for their relief.

Forasmuch as the company of rangers which I, the undersigned, had the honor to command in the years 1813 and 1814, and whose services were accepted by the President of the United States in April, 1813, and, agreeably, mustered into service on the 29th of May and the 1st of June of the same year; and whereas their petition has been granted by the House of Representatives, and postponed in the Senate, merely for the purpose of obtaining my certificate thereon, in order to satisfy the honorable the Senate, and all others whom it may concern, I do hereby certify that the said company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 29th of May and 1st of June, 1813, at Charlestown, Indiana, and sent to their several stations on the frontier by the order of Governor Posey, and ordered to report to Colonel Russell, which was done. They continued on their respective stations until he, the said colonel, called the whole company to go with him to the Mississinaway, which the greater part did; when we returned the colonel ordered them again to their several stations, where they remained until the latter end of August, when the colonel ordered the company on to the Illinois, which was done, and they performed a severe campaign, and lost a number of their horses; when they returned they resumed their stations, and continued until the month of March, when I received a letter from Colonel Russell, dated the 4th of March, ordering the company on to Vincennes, which I was ordered to make out my rolls up to the 13th of March, where I did, although we were not mustered until the 20th of the same month, and we only received pay up to the 13th of March; and if the pay-rolls show anything else they are not agreeable to the muster-rolls; and, moreover, the company was paid only seventy-five cents per day for the thirteen days of March, although they actually had their horses in the service the whole time. And I do further certify that it was my opinion that we were not legally discharged, as we received no other discharge but the letter ordering us on to Vincennes, and seeing an order from General Harrison in the public papers, ordering all officers in the service to report themselves to the commanding officer of the district to which they belonged, which I did; and shortly after, about the last of April, I received an order from Colonel Russell, ordering me and my company into service, such as their time had not expired, which order was obeyed, with a few exceptions, as soon as the nature of the case would admit, and served out the balance of the time and more, as we were not mustered out of service until the 2d day of June, 1814, at Jeffersonville, by Captain Taylor, by the order of Colonel Russell.

As witness my hand this 11th day of December, 1818.

JAMES BIGGER.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Monroe County*, December 11, 1818, ss:

This day James Bigger personally came before me, Lewis Noel, one of the associates judges for said county, and made oath that the above was a correct statement to the best of his knowledge.

Given under my hand this day and date above written.

LEWIS NOEL, A. J. M. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Monroe County*, ss:

I, William Lowe, clerk of the circuit court of said county, do certify that Lewis Noel, before whom the above statement appears to have been sworn to, was, at the time of taking said deposition, and still is an acting associate judge of the circuit court of said county, duly qualified and commissioned according to law; and that due faith and credit ought to be given to all his official transactions as such.

WILLIAM LOWE, C. C. M. C.

In order to satisfy the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, or any of their honorable committees to whom the memorial of Captain Bigger's company of rangers may be referred, we, your memorialists, have thought it necessary to accompany the said memorial with the following attestation, to wit :

In the month of March, 1814, the company of mounted rangers commanded by Captain Bigger, of the Territory of Indiana, was on their respective stations on the frontiers, with their horses and their necessary equipage, when they were advertised, by an order from Colonel Russell, to repair immediately to Vincennes, which order was obeyed as soon as the company could be collected. On the twentieth of the said month the company was mustered and paid up to the 13th, with the deduction of twenty-five cents for the thirteen days of March; they were ordered to their respective homes on the 20th. In the month of April they were again ordered into service by Colonel Russell, to resume their duty on the frontiers; which order was also obeyed, and they remained at their stations until they were ordered to go to Jeffersonville, there to be mustered out of service by Major Taylor, to which the company attended on the 1st of June, but was not mustered out until the next day, being the 2d of June, 1814.

JOHN CARR.
JNO. GIBSON.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Clark county, to wit :*

This day the undersigned of the within, John Carr, acting first lieutenant under the within named Captain Bigger, and John Gibson, a private under the same, and made oath that the within statement was true, before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid. Witness my hand and seal this tenth day of January, 1818.

L. FORD, *J. P.*

STATE OF INDIANA, ss :

I, Isaac Shelby, clerk of the circuit court of Clark county, in the State aforesaid, do certify that Lemuel Ford, esquire, before whom the within probate of John Carr and John Gibson appears to have been made, and whose certificate thereof appears above written, is, and was at the time of receiving the same, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county of Clark, duly elected, commissioned, and qualified, and that full faith and credit are due to all his official acts, as well in courts of justice as thereout.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of our said court this tenth day of January, 1818.

I. SHELBY, *Clerk.*

VINCENNES, *March 4, 1814.*

SIR: Agreeable to orders I have recently received from General Harrison, all the rangers in Indiana are dismounted on the last day of February, 1814, and your whole company, together with Captain Bigger's, is disbanded, to take effect from this date.

It will be necessary for your whole company to proceed as soon as possible to be mustered out of service, and to receive such pay as the paymaster may have on hand for them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. RUSSELL, *Colonel 7th, and District Commandant.*

Lieutenant RESTINE, *United States Rangers.*

N. B.—I have written to you so that you may forward on these letters to Dunn and Bigger as soon as possible by one of your men, so that arrangements can be made by yourself and the captain to have them on to this place as early as possible. You will also give the necessary instructions to have Captain Bigger's letter forwarded to him without delay.

I am, yours, &c.,

J. A. R.

VINCENNES, *March 14, 1814.*

SIR: Agreeable to orders I have recently received from General Harrison, the rangers in Indiana are all dismounted on the last day of February, 1814, and your company, together with Captain Dunn's, is to be discharged, to take effect from this date. It will be necessary for both companies to proceed to this place as soon as possible to be mustered out of service, and to receive such pay as the paymaster may have on hand for them.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. A. RUSSELL, *Colonel 7th, and District Commandant.*

Captain JAMES BIGGER, *United States Rangers.*

VINCENNES, *April 28, 1814.*

SIR: In obedience to orders I have recently received, you will without delay proceed to order any of your men into service whose times have not expired, and the balance of the company you will proceed to recruit, until you complete your company, agreeable to the law of Congress for that purpose. Your company will all be mounted, equipped with a suitable horse, gun, and tomahawk. It is expected that none will be selected but such as are capable of performing this duty; and as soon as you have completed your company you will notify me, and I will have an officer of the army ready to have them inspected and mustered into service, and immediately placed on duty.

In haste, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. A. RUSSELL, *Colonel 7th, and District Commandant.*

Captain JAMES BIGGER, *United States Rangers.*

VINCENNES, *May 20, 1814.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th has been received, and I hasten to answer it. Major Taylor will proceed to Jeffersonville, and will be able to meet you by the 1st of June, and muster those men out of service whose times have expired, and at the same time muster as many into service as will complete your company, agreeable to the present establishment. Those of your company whose times have not as yet expired can be discharged, and at the same time re-enlisted.

I have nothing here new or interesting—no Indian signs on our frontier since those at Fort Harrison.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. RUSSELL, *Colonel 7th, and District Commandant.*

Captain JAMES BIGGER, *United States Rangers.*

MOUNT BRILLIANT, *February 3, 1816.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th December has been received, but my indisposition has hitherto prevented me from answering it. In obedience to an order received from General Harrison, I was directed to disband a part of the rangers then in service, and afterwards directed by General Howard, to the best of my recollection, to call said company into actual service again; but, sir, the dates as respects their going out of service and being called into it again have quite slipped my memory, not having those orders by me at the present, all being left at Vincennes. I should suppose the shortest course, at the present, would be to call on Captain Bigger for his order from me, which would probably be satisfactory to the committee.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. A. RUSSELL.

Hon. JONATHAN JENNINGS, *Washington City.*

MOUNT BRILLIANT, KY., *January 27, 1823.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th has been received a few days ago, and now I hasten to answer it. I have looked for the order from General Harrison for ordering Captain Bigger's company on furlough, but am not able to find it; however, it is notorious in Indiana that there was such an order. The men returned to their homes and remained some time, holding themselves in readiness to be called on again. They were called on by a second order, and obeyed the call, and went into service and served out their time. The propriety of the order is not for me to say, but I am clear of the opinion that the said company is entitled to their pay if they have not received it. On this subject you can receive information from Captain Whitlock's muster-roll, as I have no documents by me that will give me any information on those subjects, and would advise you to write the captain immediately, and he will be able to inform you the time the company were at home on furlough, and also say whether or not the men have been paid for that term.

In haste, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. A. RUSSELL.

Hon. JONATHAN JENNINGS, *Washington City.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 309.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO AN APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AT THE OHIOPILE FALLS OF THE YOUGHIOGENY RIVER, IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 13, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 11, 1826.*

SIR: Pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to communicate to this House any information in his department in addition to that contained in the report of the engineers relative to the establishment of a national armory on the western waters, at the Ohio pile falls of the Youghiogony river," I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Colonel of Ordnance, with accompanying documents, which affords the information required.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 10, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, which you have referred to this department, I have the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Connellsville, held on the 31st ultimo, together with a memorial prepared by a committee appointed at that meeting, which contains all the information upon the subject referred to which is in the possession of this department.

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

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Connellsville and vicinity, held at Mr. Joseph Barnett's inn, on Tuesday evening, January 31, 1826, relative to the establishment of an armory on the western waters, Mr. A. Johnston was called to the chair, and A. Dempsey and S. Trevor appointed secretaries.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were *unanimously* adopted:

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An act to establish a national armory on the western waters," under which act Colonels McRee and Lee and Major Talcott were appointed commissioners to execute the provisions of said act, who made a report thereon to Congress at the session of 1824-'25; and whereas in said report it is set forth that, "in reference to the security of the works that might be erected on it, the perfect command of its water power, and the cheapness with which it may be employed," the site at the Ohiopile falls, on the Youghiogeny river, surpasses any that were examined, "to which advantages are opposed its geographical position and want of convenient communication;" and whereas it is highly probable that these objections will, at some day not far future, be obviated by the construction of a canal to unite the Potomac and Ohio rivers, "passing down the valley of the Youghiogeny:" Therefore—

Resolved, That Wm. Davidson, D. Cummings, A. Baldwin, D. Rogers, and H. Gebhart be a committee to draw up and present a memorial to the Secretary of War relative to this site, and to confer with the member of Congress from this district.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be forwarded immediately to the Hon. A. Stewart, our member of Congress.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL TREVOR,
ANDREW DEMPSEY,
Secretaries.

To the Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the citizens of Connellsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, to address you on the subject of a national armory on the western waters, beg leave to state, respecting the site at Ohiopile falls, as follows, viz:

And first, the comparative statements made in the report of the commissioners, and now before Congress, have some material matters undetermined which particularly relate to the expense of subsistence, fuel, and transportation, on which subjects we take much pleasure in being able, from our relative situation and personal knowledge in these matters, to say, as respects the first, that beef and pork of the best quality are grown and fed in large quantities in the immediate vicinity of the Ohiopile falls, in Fayette and Somerset counties, and are sold for \$2 50 per cwt., and driven thence to the markets of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; and flour and breadstuffs are grown in abundance in the adjacent neighborhoods, and may be had delivered on the spot at this time at not more than \$2 75 per barrel, and probably at a less sum. And with regard to poultry of all kinds, butter, potatoes, and every vegetable diet, it is admitted that no place within this State, or any other adjacent thereto, affords so plentiful a supply or so cheap.

On the second point, to wit, *fuel*, we can state that we have for some time past made diligent inquiry, which, together with our personal knowledge of the surrounding country in its soil, timber, pit coal, and other resources, enables us confidently to assert that timber of the best of every kind is even superabundant and inexhaustible. Wood is sold by the inhabitants to the iron masters on the ground at thirty cents per cord, and charcoal may be bought, delivered at the site of the armory, at even less than \$2 per hundred bushels. Pit coal of the best quality is found in the neighborhood. The inhabitants have lately opened at various places from five to one mile from the falls, and have discovered strata of coal from two and a half to five feet deep, and one bank is known to be within a mile of the site, which in its strata exceeds four and a half feet in thickness. And it may not be improper to remark that the neighboring blacksmiths can effectually use the coal of this part of the country for every necessary purpose without the usual process of charring or coking; and although we do not at this time know the fact, yet we are credibly informed that there is the best of coal on the tracts of land that it would be necessary to purchase, and we do know that, from its vicinity, it could not cost more than from two to three cents per bushel.

The third object of our duty is some inquiry into the price of transportation, and this will depend in some measure on the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. But, independent of that event, we are enabled to say that a principal material for the manufacture of arms, to wit, *refined iron*, is made in great abundance in the neighboring county, and the cost of transporting by land from the best iron manufactories on the Juniata may be truly estimated (from the shorter distance of transport) at from three to five dollars per ton less than to Pittsburg. There are many more important matters that might be adverted to in favor of the establishment at this site, one or two of which we think it advisable to mention, and to which our attention has been drawn by that part of the report, found in page 50, which mentions the possible necessity of extending the work to the number of 24,000 stand of arms, or more, per annum, which, from the growing state of our common country, may be fairly relied on. And although this position is mentioned as going to the utter rejection of the water power on Beaver, yet it will be most readily admitted, from the extent of the fall at Ohiopile and the abundance of water, that no such event could be apprehended here. Also building stone are in great abundance, and of a superior quality. Grindstone quarries of the mill grit, such as are commonly used in the first process of grinding iron, are also abundant; and every other kind of stone for polishing purposes may be had on or near the spot.

The health of this country is even proverbial. Intermittents and other epidemic complaints are unknown here; and although this part of the country has been but "sparsely" inhabited, yet much increase of inhabitants has lately taken place, and every future prospect of its continuance to a dense population.

All which is most respectfully submitted by the committee.

DAVID CUMMINGS.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.
H. GEBHART.
DANIEL ROGERS.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 310.

[1ST SESSION.]

VACCINATION IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 14, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 11, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House "whether any, and, if any, what, regulations have been adopted by that department for the encouragement of vaccination in the army of the United States," I have the honor to transmit a report of the Surgeon General, which furnishes the information required.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 11, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your order to report "what regulations have been adopted for the encouragement of vaccination in the army of the United States," I have the honor to state that, by the 1268th paragraph of the Army Regulations, "whenever a recruit arrives at a post, garrison, station, or depot, to which a surgeon is attached, or joins the regiment or corps to which he belongs, the surgeon is required forthwith to ascertain whether he has had the variolous or vaccine infection, and if he has not, to see that he be vaccinated as soon as practicable; and for this purpose he shall constantly keep good matter on hand, making application to the Surgeon General for a fresh supply as often as may be necessary." Conformably to this regulation, the troops have been vaccinated by the surgeons, and vaccine matter has been furnished on their requisitions since the establishment of the regulation in 1818, from which period to the present but two deaths from smallpox have been reported, although the disease has appeared in the vicinity of several of the military posts. One of these occurred at the Sault de Ste. Marie, where, however, the surgeon has complied with the above regulation, and the other at Fort Mifflin, which was made a depot for the recruits from Philadelphia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 311.

[1ST SESSION.]

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1825.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 15, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 14, 1826.*

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States,'" I transmit herewith an abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, by States and Territories, prepared from the latest returns received at this office.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 10, 1826.*

SIR: I have the pleasure to present the general return of the militia of the United States, and of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, enjoined by the act of March 2, 1803. These returns are as complete as the data furnished by the States and Territories will permit. It will be seen, on examination, that several years have elapsed since any return has been rendered by several of the States; and those from Maine and Missouri, and a moiety of the District of Columbia, for the last year, although now on file, were not received in time to be incorporated with the "abstract" now submitted.

I would respectfully suggest the expediency of again establishing an uniform system in the return designed to exhibit the strength of the militia, which, if recommended to the governors of States and Territories, would probably be adopted by the adjutant general of each. Several of these returns are now alike, but a majority are not. A similitude in all would be beneficial to the general interest of the service, and greatly facilitate the construction of the general returns required by Congress, and which are consolidated in this office.

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March 2, 1803, taken from the latest returns received at this office.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Infantry, grenadiers, light infantry, riflemen.						Cavalry.					Artillery.					Aggregate.	Remarks.		
	For what year received.	Date of.	No. of divisions.	No. of brigades.	No. of regiments.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers, including general division, and brigade staff.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.			Total.	
Maine.....	1824	Jan. 1, 1825	7	14	52	506	1,852	33,361	35,213	.....	25	131	1,037	1,168	.....	27	112	1,728	1,840	38,221	
New Hampshire.....	1825	June 30, 1825	3	6	39	402	1,402	23,703	25,105	.....	42	148	1,616	1,764	.....	41	115	1,519	1,634	28,970	467 riflemen, included in the aggregate.
Massachusetts.....	1825	Dec. 24, 1825	7	16	66	639	2,552	47,447	49,999	11	44	227	1,567	1,794	17	51	230	2,857	3,087	55,060	180 brigade bands, included in the aggregate.	
Vermont.....	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	1,300	21,790	23,120	.....	.....	123	1,302	1,425	.....	22	83	953	1,036	25,581	
Rhode Island.....	1825	Dec. 28, 1824	1	4	12	97	395	8,034	8,429	.....	7	30	393	423	.....	7	33	462	495	9,347	The adj't general reports no return from the 4th brigade.
Connecticut.....	1825	Nov. 15, 1824	3	6	24	275	1,024	18,564	19,588	5	22	118	1,022	1,140	6	39	192	1,621	2,013	22,741		
New York.....	1824	Jan. 1, 1825	25	52	214	1,896	7,501	132,238	139,739	19	69	367	3,933	4,300	22	126	510	7,597	8,107	152,146		
New Jersey.....	1823	Dec. 16, 1825	4	13	47	489	1,817	36,840	38,657	5	35	163	1,748	1,911	1	30	85	1,630	1,715	42,283		
Pennsylvania.....	1823	Dec. 31, 1825	16	32	129	1,611	.....	.....	155,370	.....	.....	.....	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528	158,512		
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,512		
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451	7,451	No return since 1814.
Virginia.....	1825	Nov. 28, 1825	5	22	129	1,054	3,387	82,961	86,348	5	102	356	7,168	7,524	5	75	217	5,539	5,756	32,189	No return since 1811.	
North Carolina.....	1825	Dec. 1, 1825	8	18	90	781	2,832	59,172	62,004	2	17	85	520	605	1	3	10	117	127	99,628		
South Carolina.....	1820	.....	5	10	41	431	1,636	24,263	25,899	9	36	172	1,407	1,579	1	16	37	705	742	62,736	
Georgia.....	1819	Jan. 29, 1820	5	10	41	223	1,691	26,811	28,502	.....	13	46	877	923	.....	4	11	215	226	28,220	
Alabama.....	1820	Dec. 11, 1820	4	9	34	134	544	10,126	10,670	.....	5	16	316	332	.....	3	10	269	279	29,651	The adjutant general reports sixteen regiments not heard from, the militia estimated at 20,000.
Louisiana.....	1824	Sept. 1, 1825	2	5	21	100	354	5,821	6,175	.....	3	12	100	112	.....	2	11	125	136	11,281	
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,423	6,423	No return since 1812.
Tennessee.....	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	2	10	.....	.....	1,999	39,478	41,477	.....	.....	132	1,076	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291	42,635	The governor reports several brigades not heard from.
Kentucky.....	1825	Dec. 30, 1824	14	28	114	961	3,586	63,153	66,739	.....	.....	85	1,124	1,209	.....	.....	26	544	570	68,518	
Ohio.....	1824	Jan. 31, 1825	10	40	131	1,122	4,402	88,834	93,286	11	47	229	2,738	2,977	.....	25	73	1,629	1,702	99,865	The adjutant general reports the 3d brigade of the 10th division not heard from, supposed to contain 1,900, included in the aggregate.
Indiana.....	1825	Dec. 12, 1825	6	15	55	307	1,336	17,469	18,805	.....	19	76	918	994	.....	11	44	470	523	20,322	The adjutant general reports 10,000, in addition to the aggregate, not included.
Illinois.....	1822	.....	2	5	21	127	650	7,660	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,310	8,310	
Missouri.....	1823	Dec. 31, 1825	2	5	30	.....	235	3,286	3,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,521	3,521	The adj't general reports the militia to amount to 10,000.
Michigan Territory.....	1822	Nov. 16, 1825	.....	1	4	22	80	1,311	1,391	.....	1	2	12	14	.....	2	6	92	98	1,503	
Arkansas Territory.....	1825	Dec. 16, 1825	.....	.....	9	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	12	131	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	2,028	The governor reports the 1st regiment infantry imperfect; the 2d only two companies returned; the 5th and 9th no returns received.
Florida Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia.....	1824	Jan. —, 1825	1	27	109	2,491	2,600	2,600	2,600	One brigade not heard from.
																			1,085,083			

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, taken from the latest returns received at this office.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes and belts.	Bayonet belts and scabbards.	Brushes and picks.	Ball screws and worms.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horseman's pistols.	Swords.	Sword belts and scabbards.	Knapsacks.	Canteens.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Steel rods.	Pistols.	Powder, lbs.	Cartridges.	
Maine.....	10,062	18,767	10,688	18,770	18,950	.....	35,088	371,990	657	507	556	1,361	188	1,085	1,570	1,534	18,499	.....	50	524	433	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	14,198	16,114	16,811	15,869	15,759	.....	30,038	.....	306	101	134	.....	.....	2,557	2,416	2,518	15,816	14,881	32	558	408	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	30,289	31,238	23,316	23,539	23,961	.....	49,246	241,083	2,717	2,007	2,157	28,219	724	1,546	2,692	2,692	21,692	.....	108	617	433	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	15,986	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438	.....	23,110	.....	265	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	7,620	13,508	422	469	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	6,430	6,287	6,250	6,140	4,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798	692	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	20,266	20,708	16,721	16,101	13,969	339	114,441	285,971	744	124	.....	.....	49	4,105	3,736	3,736	7,816	999	13	592	447	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	42,454	40,638	42,179	40,707	21,566	1,295	58,089	7,616	21,188	20,263	18,806	62,594	.....	4,046	11,873	.....	1,230	.....	61	2,778	2,303	355	41,321	2,152	2,365	3,705
New Jersey.....	15,394	5,888	3,902	3,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	708	167	176	.....	.....	1,596	2,074	2,074	1,022	461	5	386	325	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	25,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	8,727	6,008	1,308	.....	2,457	1,100	4,333	263	29,888	22,040	18,691	9,162	939	1,216	3,026	1,807	3	1	.....	652	645	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	5,667	5,567	4,840	451	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,506	2,314	.....	2,314	.....	600	295	295	.....	.....	.....	30	30	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	2,905	15	7	13	742	368	6,613	180	2,302	2,916	3,103	184	84	6	101	13	22	23	3	9	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	2,188	1,440	730	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	210	.....	.....	.....	90	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	1,168	137	337	137	12,533	11,031	11,031	485	1,481	314	293	28
Kentucky.....	4,145	2,598	2,980	1,471	77	83	20,598	2,230	12,169	10,882	9,507	127,806	5,168	854	2,618	1,790	59	9	6	316	264	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	13,301	2,828	705	945	1,557	1,938	1,613	2,040	20,466	9,504	9,240	7,820	281	1,790	3,404	3,196	230	190	190	825	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	800	607	423	56	.....	.....	15,615	.....	5,854	5,118	4,381	41,523	1,952	337	650	789	.....	.....	2	185	168	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	236	194	155	12	60	20	2,805	102	1,150	1,152	1,151	8,847	693	24	46	46	1	3	.....	12	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	290	31	11	18	45	173	819	.....	1,576	1,349	893	5,734	410	60	68	36	.....	.....	.....	22	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	116	30	2	78	78	1,172	15	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas Territory*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida Territory*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.
 NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with these which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, ETC.																									
	Brass cannon.							Iron cannon.						Cannon.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladders and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition, boxes, and chests.	Caissons.	Ammunition wagons.	Tumbrils and powder carts.	Sets of harness.		
	3 and 4-pounders.	4-pounders.	6-pounders.	8-pounders.	9-pounders.	9, 6, 4, and 3-pounders.	12-pounders.	Calibres not known.	3 and 4-pounders.	4-pounders.	6-pounders.	9-pounders.	9 and 6-pounders.												12-pounders.	Calibres not known.
Maine.....	34		20													64	54	93	55	35	87			27	120	
New Hampshire.....		38														41	40	75	37	24	74			4	49	
Massachusetts.....	57		44				2									160	103	671	139	95	188			57	235	
Vermont.....								20																		
Rhode Island.....																										
Connecticut.....	15		17						2		34	16		5		95	62	114	62	53	85		2		10	
New York.....					64								15			101	1,274	134		50	130			5	139	
New Jersey.....									9		17					42	42	46	27					21	25	
Pennsylvania.....								30																		
Delaware*.....																										
Maryland*.....																										
Virginia*.....																										
North Carolina.....				2						2						2	2				4					2
South Carolina*.....																										
Georgia.....			4								5					9	15	18	18	19	18	2	6	1	21	
Alabama.....																										
Louisiana.....		4	2													6	6	40	12		6	3				16
Mississippi*.....																										
Tennessee.....																										
Kentucky.....											10					8	4	25	10	2	5	1				8
Ohio.....									1		7					11	4	13	5		4					2
Indiana.....														10		10	8	54	12	7	10		8			5
Illinois.....																										
Missouri.....																										
Michigan Territory.....																										
Arkansas Territory*.....																										
Florida Territory*.....																										
District of Columbia*.....																										

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, ETC.																				Remarks.								
	Pounds of cannon powder.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Carrriages.	Uniforms.	Standards.	Belts.	Caps.	Pairs boots and spurs.	Saddles and holsters.	Breast-plates, cruppers and bridles.	Tarpaulins.	Tillers.	Tomions and straps.	Limbers.	Linstock.	Port-fire stocks and cases.	Tube boxes.	Nippers, gimlets, and hammers.	Buckets.	Canister shot.		Flannel cartridges.	Port fire.	Slow match.	Horses 14½ hands high.	Mail pillions.	Valises.		
Maine.....																													
New Hampshire.....																													
Massachusetts.....																													
Vermont.....																													
Rhode Island.....																													
Connecticut.....	6,625	6,349																											
New York.....	476		79	21,801	435	57	2,406	4,846	5,001	6,955	31	91	51	79	59	88	31	93	18	33	159	1	27	2,554	2,127	2,312			
New Jersey.....																													
Pennsylvania.....																													
Delaware*.....																													
Maryland*.....																													
Virginia*.....																													
North Carolina.....																													
South Carolina*.....																													
Georgia.....	5,986	79,881																											
Alabama.....	838																												
Louisiana.....			6											6	6	6			6										
Mississippi*.....																													
Tennessee.....																													
Kentucky.....																													
Ohio.....																													
Indiana.....													9																
Illinois.....																													
Missouri.....																													
Michigan Territory.....																													
Arkansas Territory*.....																													
Florida Territory*.....																													
District of Columbia*.....																													

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 312.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE UNHEALTHINESS OF THE ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, IN GEORGIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith to both houses of Congress a letter from the Secretary of War, with a report from the Ordnance department, relating to the site of the arsenal of the United States at Augusta, in Georgia, and with regard to which the interposition of the legislative authority is submitted to your consideration as desirable.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *February 17, 1826.*DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 10, 1826.*

SIR: The unhealthiness of the site of the United States arsenal at Augusta, and the sacrifice of human life which has already occurred there, and which it is but too probable will continue, should it be occupied and guarded, imposes on me the duty of submitting the subject to your consideration. To aid you in your inquiries as to the proper course to be pursued, I caused the head of the Ordnance department to prepare a report on this subject, which is herewith enclosed. A depot of military stores convenient to the present establishment is desirable. A change of position to a healthy situation is demanded by a just regard to the health of the troops. From the report it appears that the country furnishes eligible sites for such an establishment in the neighborhood. The means of effecting this change are not within the control of this department. They can be obtained only by the sanction of Congress, to whom I submit the propriety of the subject being communicated.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the *United States.*ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 14, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your suggestion, I have the honor to submit the following statement respecting the establishment of the arsenal near Augusta, Georgia, and of the unhealthiness of that position.

The site was selected and purchased in 1816. The buildings were commenced in May, 1818. The workmen continued healthy throughout that year.

In 1819 the place proved to be very unhealthy. The sickness commenced early in July, and continued until late in November, and nineteen of the workmen fell victims to it.

This great mortality attracted the attention of Congress, and occasioned doubts as to the propriety of appropriating funds for completing the works. The following extracts show the views entertained of this subject at that period:

From General S. Smith to the Secretary of War, January 21, 1820.

"The Committee of Ways and Means have been informed by two members from Georgia that the arsenal at Augusta has been placed on a site uncommonly sickly, so much so as to be destructive to the health of those who may be employed to guard it; of course, that the money expended on that arsenal has been injudiciously applied. Presuming the fact, the committee wish to know whether any further sum of money ought to be applied to that object, especially a sum so large as \$45,000."

To the above the following answer was given on the 25th of January by Colonel Wadsworth, who, at that time, was in charge of this department:

"In answer to General Smith's communication of the 21st current, I beg leave to state that the position chosen for the arsenal near Augusta is at present unhealthy, beyond a doubt. A tract of flat ground in the vicinity, covered with stagnant water the greater part of the year, is imagined to be the cause of the insalubrity of the spot. If the information I have received may be relied on, the meadow or swamp alluded to may be drained with great facility at an inconsiderable expense. At any rate so much progress has been made in the work that a change of position now is not to be thought of."

The result of this inquiry was that the House of Representatives refused, at first, to make any further appropriation for the arsenal at Augusta. The item which had been inserted in the bill for that purpose was stricken out. It was, however, differently determined ultimately; \$2,000 was appropriated for draining the low ground, and \$25,000 for completing the works. It is presumed that this appropriation was made under the expectation that draining the ground would correct the insalubrity of the place.

A more particular account of the place and the causes of the mortality which prevailed in 1819, and of the means proposed to remedy it, is contained in a letter from a medical gentleman of Augusta to one of the members from Georgia, dated March 25, 1820, which is herewith submitted.

The drains contemplated were made in the summer of 1820. The post continued healthy that year, and at the ensuing session of Congress a further appropriation was made for completing the works, which were finished in 1821.

The experiment of draining the low ground has not succeeded. The position still continues unhealthy. Almost every year since the troops have been removed from the arsenal to the "Sand Hills, about one mile and a half distant, for about four months in each season. Great inconvenience results from this annual removal, and does not entirely effect the object in view, as it is considered necessary to keep a guard posted at the arsenal to protect the military stores deposited there. As the guards are necessarily changed frequently, all the troops are successively exposed to the deleterious effects of the atmosphere of

the place. On this account some of the officers who have commanded there have been of opinion that it would be as well for the troops to remain during the sickly season as to remove.

An attempt was made to continue the troops at the arsenal during the last season; with what success the following extracts from letters of the officer commanding the post will show:

"UNITED STATES ARSENAL, *Augusta, October 1, 1825.*

"I regret to state that circumstances have compelled me to remove the garrison from the arsenal. About the 17th of September a fever of the most alarming character made its appearance at this post. Assistant surgeon, Dr. T. P. Hall, was attacked on the 17th and died on the morning of the 21st of yellow fever. A private of the company, who was attacked on the 21st, died on the morning of the 24th, and not enough well men of the garrison to bear the corpse to the grave. Under such circumstances a removal became absolutely necessary. I therefore directed the quartermaster to rent a house on the Sand Hills for the reception of the sick, retaining at the post only three well men of the command.

"General Gaines, who is here, urged in the strongest terms an immediate removal. So unfavorably is the general impressed with the locality of the post, that he says it would be better to abandon it altogether than to keep them here during the summer and fall months.

"Respectfully, &c.,

"M. M. PAYNE, *Major United States Army.*"

On the 8th of October the same officer writes: "I feel it my duty to report that I have not at this time a single man capable of performing a day's duty. Since my communication of the 1st seven new cases of fever have occurred, and I regret to mention Lieutenant Holland among them. He was attacked on the 3d instant, and is thought at this time to be in a most critical situation. The women and children have not escaped the prevailing fever, which, I am authorized to state by the attending surgeon, is one of a highly malignant intermittent type. I yesterday removed every man, woman, and child from the arsenal but two, one ordnance and one private of the company. This measure was strongly urged by the doctor and General Gaines. The general has ordered a detachment of infantry from Flint river, to be stationed near this post.

"I have locked up the gates, and, as I have before stated, under no circumstances shall I quit the arsenal.

"I have been advised by General Gaines to hire men from among the citizens to remain at the arsenal until the arrival of the detachment of infantry. This, however, appears to be impracticable. No man feels disposed, for any price, to incur the risk of remaining at this post. I, however, apprehend not the smallest danger myself, either from being alone or from the climate.

"Respectfully, &c.,

"M. M. PAYNE, *Major United States Army.*"

Experience thus proves, beyond doubt, the extreme unhealthiness of the site chosen for the arsenal, and that little or no benefit has resulted from the experiment of draining the low grounds. Whether further drainings would have a beneficial effect is not known; but, judging from what has already been done, but little hope of success can be entertained from future experiments of the same kind.

The question as to the course most proper to be pursued respecting this arsenal is not easily determined. To continue it in its present position must endanger the lives of all who are employed about it; to abandon it must occasion a great sacrifice of public property. The establishment, as it now exists, it is presumed, would not bring one-fifth its original cost.

In the event of abandoning the position, the most advantageous disposition of the present works, it is conceived, would be to take them down and use the materials in rebuilding another establishment upon some healthy site in the vicinity. There are several suitable positions, distant between one and two miles from the present site, but it is not known whether they could be obtained upon reasonable terms. Efforts were made to procure a site upon what are called the "Sand Hills" before the present works were commenced, but without success. It is supposed, however, that a site can now be obtained, as the proprietors would probably sell rather than see the arsenal removed from that section of country.

It is estimated that the present buildings could be taken down, the materials be removed to the Sand Hills, and the works rebuilt there for about \$62,000. This estimate is not to be considered as exact, but it is as correct as can be made from the data now at hand. I think, however, it may be estimated with safety that the entire expense of removing the works to a healthy position on the Sand Hills, including the purchase of a new site, will not exceed \$70,000.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Department of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 313.

[1ST SESSION.]

FORTIFICATIONS OF PENSACOLA BAY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 20, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 16, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the chief engineer of this date, and beg leave respectfully to refer to it for the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 8th instant, relative to the expediency of commencing this year the fortifications contemplated for the defence of the entrance to Pensacola bay.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1826.*

Sir: In obedience to your order, to furnish the information called for by the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 8th instant, viz: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House whether the surveys of Pensacola bay are not so far completed as to authorize the commencement of fortifications at the entrance thereof in the ensuing year without injury to the plan of defence to be projected for the defence of the navy yard, and how long it will take to complete the latter; the relative importance and necessity at this time of their defences, compared with other works of the same kind, and whether the public service would not be greatly benefitted and the contemplated works facilitated by an appropriation at this session of Congress for the purchase of materials, the construction of wharves and houses preparatory to the fortifications to be erected," I have the honor to report that the surveys of Pensacola bay are not so far completed as to authorize the commencement of fortifications at the entrance thereof in the ensuing year without injury to the plan of defence to be projected for the defence of the navy yard; that the projects for the fortifications for the defence of the navy yard not having been made, there are no data upon which it could be stated at this time how long it will take to complete them; that the relative importance and necessity for the fortifications contemplated for Pensacola bay, compared with other works of the same kind, would justify their being commenced as early as practicable; and that, although at this time there is no absolute necessity for an appropriation, the public service would undoubtedly be benefitted and the contemplated works would be facilitated by an appropriation at this session of Congress for the purchase of materials and the construction of wharves and houses, and for making such other preparatory arrangements as might be undertaken as soon as the site of the fortification can be exactly located.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 314.

[1ST SESSION.]

ESTIMATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS IN NEW ORLEANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 20, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 20, 1826.*

Sir: Conformably to your request, I transmit herewith an estimate of the Quartermaster General of "the probable expense of erecting barracks and quarters near New Orleans," amounting to \$9,350. This estimate is founded on the basis of accommodation for two companies only, which is conformably to your suggestion, but which is deemed too small. If it be decided to erect the barracks it is desirable to have them large enough to quarter four companies at least, and the amount of the estimate enclosed will, in that event, furnish data on which to appropriate a sum large enough to erect them of that dimension, which I should recommend in preference to confining them to the dimensions necessary for the accommodation of two companies only.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, *Chairman Military Committee of Senate.*

Estimate of the probable expense of erecting barracks and quarters for two companies of infantry on the margin of the Mississippi river, near New Orleans.

For soldiers' barracks, one building of wood material, 80 feet in length by 20 in breadth, with an eight-foot piazza on each side, one story, of lofty pitch with roof windows, the attic affording accommodation for soldiers with families, or answering for company storerooms, estimated cost.....	\$3,500 00
For officers' quarters, one two-story building, with four rooms on a floor of 12 by 15 feet, making a building 60 feet in length by 12 in breadth, with an eight-foot piazza on each side projected from the roof, having a flight of stairs in the centre of each front, or at each extremity of the building, to ascend to the upper piazza or second story rooms, estimated cost.....	4,000 00
For hospital, one building 20 feet by 15, with piazzas on each side, one story high, with storerooms in the attic.....	600 00
For kitchens, for officers' messes and soldiers' accommodation.....	750 00
For commissary and quartermaster's storehouse, a building 20 feet square, one story.....	500 00
Total	9,350 00

NOTE.—The above estimate is necessarily somewhat vague, the exact quantity of materials and their precise cost not being known. It is a fact, however, known to all, that both materials and labor, especially of mechanics, are high in Louisiana, and it is believed that the works contemplated cannot be accomplished much, if any, short of the above result. Indeed, if the object is to be appropriated for specifically, it would be the safer and better way to grant \$12,000, lest the above amount should prove insufficient and the completion of the barracks be consequently retarded. The same economy might be observed as if a smaller sum were granted, and the surplus, whatever it may be, would remain unapplied.

THOS. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 20, 1826.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 315.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPENDITURES AT THE NATIONAL ARMORIES AND ARMS MADE THEREIN DURING THE YEAR 1825.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 22, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 21, 1826.*

SIR: In pursuance of an act concerning arsenals and armories, passed the 2d of April, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1825.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.**Account, in detail, of the operations of the armory at Springfield, viz:*

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1825	\$44,704 82	
Value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1825.....	100,792 95	
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1825...	179,933 03	
		\$325,480 80
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	8,873 16	
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz:		
15,000 muskets, average cost of each, \$10 50	157,500 00	
15,000 screw-drivers, average cost of each, 8 cents.....	1,200 00	
1,500 spring vices, average cost of each, 30 cents	450 00	
1,500 ball-screws, average cost of each, 15 cents	225 00	
15,000 wipers, average cost of each, 12½ cents.....	1,875 00	
437 arm chests, average cost of each, \$1 45	633 65	
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes, per foregoing statement.....	1,438 50	
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1825.....	112,567 91	
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1825.....	40,717 58	
		325,480 80

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1826.**Account, in detail, of the operations of the armory at Harper's Ferry, viz:*

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1825.....	\$115,685 97	
Value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1825	65,659 36	
Total amount drawn from the Treasury and expended during the year 1825 ..	190,790 04	
		\$372,135 37
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	6,273 00	
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz:		
14,000 muskets, average cost of each, \$11 56	161,840 00	
5,000 ball-screws, average cost of each, 15 cents	750 00	
11,000 wipers, average cost of each, 13 cents	1,430 00	
848 arm chests, average cost of each, \$2 25.....	1,908 00	
26,926 screw-drivers, average cost of each, 7 cents.....	1,884 32	
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes, per foregoing statement.....	2,660 13	
Amount expended on account of 1,000 patent rifles in progress, but not yet completed	20,372 30	
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1825	114,037 44	
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1825.....	60,979 68	
		372,135 37

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service*ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1826.*

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1825.

	Expenditures.				Arms, &c., made.					
	For land, buildings, canals, repairs, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of arms.	For miscell't expenses not embraced in the foregoing.	Total.	Muskets.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Ball screws.	Spring vices.	Arm chests.
Springfield, Mass.....	\$8,873 16	\$169,671 37	\$1,438 50	\$179,983 03	15,000	15,000	15,000	1,500	1,500	437
Harper's Ferry, Va.....	6,273 00	181,856 91	2,660 13	190,790 04	14,000	26,926	11,000	5,000	.....	848
	15,146 16	351,528 28	4,098 63	370,773 07	29,000	41,926	26,000	6,500	1,500	1,285

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1826.*

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 316.

[1ST SESSION.]

SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 1, 1826.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

A resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at the first session of the eighteenth Congress, and bearing date May 6, 1824, requested the President of the United States to lay before the House at their then next session a detailed report of the system and plan of fortifications then contemplated and recommended by the board of engineers, with various particulars specified in the resolution; and on the fifth of January last a further resolution was adopted requesting similar information. I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, with a letter from the chief engineer, and documents containing, so far as it has been found practicable to obtain and compile it, the information requested by these resolutions.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *March 1, 1826.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 27, 1826.*

SIR: The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 6th of May, 1824, and of the 5th of January, 1826, the former requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House, at the next session of Congress succeeding the date of the resolution, a "report of the system and plan of fortifications at present contemplated by him, and as recommended by the board of engineers, including the plans and surveys of said fortifications, so far as, in his opinion, the same may be communicated without injury to the public service; and also the number and position of the fortifications heretofore at any time erected, or which are now erecting, or to be erected for the defence of the coast, harbors, and frontiers of the United States, distinguishing those on the sea-coast in one class and those on each frontier in like classes, and including all the fortifications which are to be preserved as a part of the plan for the future defence of the country, and showing under proper heads the State in which each is situated, when begun, which of them are finished, and when, with the magnitude of each, (as well those erected before as since the year 1815,) the aggregate amount expended in erecting such as are completed; the amount of repairs since made, particularly upon those that were finished prior to the year 1815; the amount expended on those now erecting, and the estimates to complete the same; the number of guns of every description and calibre for each fortification to complete its armament; the total cost of a complete armament for each; the force required to garrison each in time of war; the same in time of peace; and showing which and how many of those erected prior to 1815 are found useless in the contemplated plan of defence; which and how many of them have been or are to be abandoned; and the cost of each so abandoned or to be abandoned; distinguishing between the original cost and subsequent repairs; and in all cases wherein sums of money have been already expended or authorized to be so expended, the authority therefor, by reference to the amount of date of each appropriation, with a like reference to the law under which any of said works were erected;" the latter requesting the President to communicate to the House "a detailed report of the system and plan of fortifications proposed for the national defence; specifying the location, and cost of each particular work already erected, and the location and estimated cost of such as are contemplated to be erected; and stating whether any, and if any, what works already erected have been deemed useless in the contemplated plan of defence;" has the honor to transmit herewith a report of the chief engineer, which furnishes the information required, so far as this department can furnish it.

In relation to the delay which has occurred in rendering this report, it is proper to remark that it has been owing to a deficiency of information in the office of the chief engineer, which it was necessary to have supplied to enable him to make as full a report as was required by these resolutions.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith such of the information respecting fortifications called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 6th of May, 1824, as it has been found practicable to furnish.

It consists of statements of the Second and Third Auditors of the expenditures on account of fortifications within the periods specified in the resolution. A statement prepared by this department, and marked A, in which those expenditures are arranged in the several States and Territories in which they were made, and those States and Territories are classed in frontiers, corresponding with the most familiar geographical divisions of the United States, of eastern, middle, southern, and western States, and in which also the expenditures prior to the year 1815 are distinguished from those subsequent to that year; such an arrangement, classification, and distinction of the periods within which the expenditures were made being required by the resolution; and a statement, marked B, showing the works included in the system for the defence of the maritime frontier, as well as those projected and to be projected by the board of engineers as those projected prior to its organization, together with the works not included in the system, but proposed to be preserved; and, as far as they can be furnished, the following particulars respecting each work, viz: the State in which it is located; the periods at which it was begun and finished; its magnitude; the sums expended upon it to the 30th of September, 1824; the amount requisite to complete it; its entire cost; the authority upon which the expenditures were made; its armament, and the cost of it; the garrison requisite for it, in war and in peace; and if occupied on the 30th of September, 1824, its strength at that date.

The statement A, which, as has been stated, is an analysis of the statements of the Second and Third Auditors, contains all the information relative to the expenditures which could be obtained, but does not, as was called for by the resolution, distinguish the amounts applied to repairs, because they were not distinguished in the books of the Auditors.

It was intended, in fulfilment of that part of the resolution requiring a statement of the works which would not be included in the system, and were deemed useless, to include the works of that description in statement B, but such information as could be obtained respecting that class of works, besides being incomplete, could not be relied on for its accuracy, and those works were therefore omitted.

The resolution having also required the plans and surveys relating to the fortifications to be furnished, if it could be done without injury to the public service, it is proper to state that it was conceived that they could not be furnished without injury to the public service, and as they are accessible for inspection at all times, it was believed their being withheld will not in any degree contravene the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, December 16, 1824.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you herewith a statement of the expenditure on account of fortifications, from the 1st of July, 1815, to the 31st of December, 1816, ascertained from the accounts settled during that period in this office, and furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, under date of the 16th of May, 1824.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LEE.

HON. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of moneys expended on account of fortifications from July 1, 1815, to December 31, 1816, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, May 6, 1824, ascertained from the accounts settled in the office of the Second Auditor.

A. Fortifications at Portland, Maine.....	\$3, 108 52
B. Fortifications at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	2, 553 38
N. Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina.....	6, 749 30
Y. Fortifications at Green Bay, Michigan Territory.....	4, 152 37
D. Fortifications at Newport, Rhode Island.....	919, 72
G. Fortifications at Island Point, } Fortifications at Rouses' do. } Lake Champlain.....	5, 094 74
J. Fort Delaware, (Pea Patch,) Delaware.....	44, 469 82
A. Fort Machias, Maine.....	80 00
C. Fort Independence, Massachusetts.....	132 00
C. Fort Warren, Massachusetts.....	2, 367 38
C. Fort Sewall, Massachusetts.....	1, 050 85
N. Fort Mechanic, South Carolina.....	945 00
N. Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.....	3, 873 92
M. Fort Johnson, North Carolina.....	298 69
I. Fort Fayette, Pennsylvania.....	503 00
I. Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.....	2, 821 03
K. Fort Washington, Maryland.....	72, 272 58
K. Fort McHenry, Maryland.....	4, 316 50
K. Fort Severn, Maryland.....	321 00
G. Fort Niagara, New York.....	19, 363 54
G. Fort Diamond, New York.....	38, 032 38

G. Fort Gansevoort, New York.....	\$933 63
G. Fort Stevens, New York.....	13 66
G. Fort at Governor's Island, New York.....	25, 043 87
G. Fort Brooklyn, New York.....	150 00
G. Fort Wood, New York.....	650 00
S. Fort St. Philip, New Orleans.....	754 00
S. Fort St. John, New Orleans.....	283 37
L. Fort Norfolk, Virginia.....	180 00
	<hr/>
	241, 434 25
Add to this sum, disbursed for fortifications during the above-mentioned period, for allowances to officers on extra duty, expenses of survey, &c., not designated as applicable to the expenses of any particular fortification.....	2, 325 41
	<hr/>
Total amount of disbursements from July 1, 1815, to December 31, 1816.....	243, 759 66
	<hr/> <hr/>

WM. LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, December 17, 1824.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, November 2, 1824.*

SIR: In pursuance of your request, accompanied by the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 6th May, 1824, "that I should report to you on such points of the resolution as pertain to information in this office," I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement exhibiting the sums expended from the year 1794 to the close of the late war, and from the 1st of January, 1817, to September 30, 1824, on the different fortifications, so far as it has been practicable to ascertain and designate the same.

The destruction of all the accounts and vouchers of the late accountant, which were on file in the Treasury Department in the year 1814, rendered it impracticable to ascertain the particulars constituting the amount expended prior to the year 1813, as the books of the office, in which the accounts were entered, and from which the present information is collected, exhibit only the aggregate amount expended by disbursing officers without specifying whether they were for repairs or for constructing fortifications; and, subsequently, the designations in that particular do not afford the means of discriminating between original works and repairs, the accounts being settled and entered according to the head of appropriation from which the money was drawn. It may, therefore, it is believed, be stated, that the statement exhibits all the information which could be collected from the books and accounts in this office which pertain to the different points of the resolution.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of moneys expended on account of fortifications from the year 1794 to September 30, 1824, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, May 6, 1824.

	From 1794 to December 31, 1805.*	From January 1, 1806, to the end of late war.†	From January 1, 1817, to September, 1824.‡	Total amount of expenditures.§	Balances remaining in the hands of disbursing officers.¶
A. Portland, district of Maine.....	\$8,559 25	\$61,514 27		\$70,073 52	
B. Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	14,740 22	8,957 57		23,697 79	
C. Salem, Massachusetts.....	2,593 60	23,499 79		26,093 39	
C. Marblehead, Massachusetts.....	13,634 91	5,912 15		19,547 06	
C. Boston, Massachusetts.....	186,195 11	117,693 93	\$4,423 68	308,312 72	
D. Newport, Rhode Island.....	107,635 24	29,244 03		136,879 27	
E. New London, Connecticut.....	14,030 72			14,030 72	
G. New York.....	100,023 41	1,913,891 61	3,689 28	2,017,604 30	\$2,801 38
I. Philadelphia.....	64,361 09	44,096 46		108,457 55	
K. Baltimore.....	95,073 12	79,893 50		174,966 62	2,544 63
K. Annapolis.....	268 50	46,138 43		46,406 93	
L. Norfolk.....	20,087 93	141,303 03		161,390 96	
L. Alexandria.....	2,008 00			2,008 00	
M. Cape Fear river.....	27,826 73			27,826 73	
N. Charleston, South Carolina.....	26,291 11	464,257 74		490,548 85	
N. Georgetown, South Carolina.....	250 00	30,459 02		30,709 02	
O. Savannah, Georgia.....	1,562 00	138,802 82		140,364 32	
O. St. Mary's, Georgia.....	6,669 29	4,689 66		11,358 95	
G. Black Rock, Lake Erie.....	500 00			500 00	
G. West Point.....	350 00	12,680 07		13,030 07	
W. Kaskaskia.....	715 75	145 75		861 50	
V. Vincennes.....	858 50	739 88		1,598 38	
T. Mississippi Territory.....	655 00			655 00	
X. St. Louis.....	500 00	357 50		857 50	
A. Passamaquoddy, Maine.....		11,248 51		11,248 51	
A. Machias, Maine.....		3,628 99		3,628 99	
A. Castine, Maine.....		11,820 15		11,820 15	
A. Damariscotta river, Maine.....		6,107 94		6,107 94	
A. Wiscasset, Maine.....		14,491 35		14,491 35	
A. St. George's river, Maine.....		4,085 90		4,085 90	
A. Georgetown, Maine.....		2,198 28		2,198 28	
A. Kennebec, Maine.....		57 32		57 32	
A. Hunnewell's Point, Maine.....		12,083 16		12,083 16	
A. Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.....		432 33		432 33	
A. Fort Sumner, Portland, Maine.....		124 18		124 18	
A. Fort Scammell, Portland, Maine.....		392 85		392 85	
B. Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....		64,738 39		64,738 39	
B. Fort M'Clary, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....		5,873 01		5,873 01	
C. New Bedford, Massachusetts.....		9,635 50		9,635 50	
C. Newburyport, Massachusetts.....		7,720 34		7,720 34	
C. Fort Independence, Massachusetts.....		9,707 98	14,376 49	24,084 47	
C. Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts.....		3,091 64		3,091 64	
C. Fort Sewell, Massachusetts.....		341 41	1,923 81	2,264 22	
C. Fort Pickering, Massachusetts.....		586 51		586 51	
C. Cape Ann, Massachusetts.....		66 29		66 29	
C. Gloucester, Massachusetts.....		4,483 48		4,483 48	
C. Fort Warren, Massachusetts.....		276 10	998 52	1,274 63	
E. Springfield, equipping artillery and constructing gun carriages..		6,497 06		6,497 06	
D. Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island.....		1,221 98	1,569 87	2,791 85	
D. Bristol, Rhode Island.....		3,854 40		3,854 40	
D. Providence, Rhode Island.....		33 01		33 01	
D. Fort Green, Rhode Island.....		102 96		102 96	
E. Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.....		24,600 79		24,600 79	
E. Fort Griswold, New London, Connecticut.....		21,651 18		21,651 18	
E. New Haven Harbor, New London, Connecticut.....		8,326 43		8,326 43	
E. Fort Hale.....		746 77		746 77	
E. Stonington.....		346 47		346 47	
E. Battery at Skinner's Head.....		30 92		30 92	
G. Fort Columbus, New York.....		1,833 22	2,606 78	4,490 00	
G. Fort at Bedloe's island, New York.....		730 30		730 30	400 00
G. Fort at Ellis's island, New York.....		146 60		146 60	
G. Fort at Staten island, New York.....		110 10		110 10	
G. Fort Jay, New York.....		989 24		989 24	
G. Sag Harbor, New York.....		2,562 33		2,562 33	

Agreeably to a statement furnished by the accountant of the War Department to the Secretary of War, January 24, 1806, the accounts and vouchers for which have all been destroyed.

† Extracted from the books of the late accountants and Third Auditor. The accounts settled prior to the year 1813 being destroyed, the expenditures to that period are collected from the books, and the places of expenditure designated as correctly as was practicable.

‡ Ascertained from the accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor.

§ From January, 1794, to September, 1824, as far as the same has been ascertained from the books and accounts of the disbursing officers settled to the last date.

¶ Out of advances between March 4, 1817, and September 30, 1824, or of sums not yet carried to the credit of persons who have furnished materials and rendered services, the contracts for which are not yet completed.

Statement of moneys expended on account of fortifications, &c.—Continued.

	From 1794 to December 31, 1805.*	From January 1, 1806, to end of late war †	From January 1, 1817, to Sept. 30, 1824 ‡	Total amount of expenditures. §	Balances remaining in the hands of disbursing officers. ||
H. Sandy Hook, New York		\$8,082 11	\$20,367 50	\$28,449 61	
G. Fort Niagara, New York		2,766 62	62,962 43	65,729 05	
G. At Albany, purchase of materials		660 75		660 75	
G. Fort Swan		5 00		5 00	
G. Oswego		150 00		150 00	
G. Sackett's Harbor		3,723 92	44 25	3,768 17	
G. Plattsburg, purchase of 200 acres of land		21,500 00	269 62	21,769 62	
G. Whitehall Block-house		277 84		277 84	
Y. Detroit, Michigan Territory		33,671 49		33,671 49	
Y. Fort Shelby, Michigan Territory		501 05		501 05	
Y. Fort Gratiot, Michigan Territory		2,763 32		2,763 32	
Y. Fort Dearborn, Michigan Territory		327 31	33 00	360 31	
Y. Fort Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory		341 18	336 50	677 68	
V. Fort Harrison, Indiana		297 67		297 67	
Y2. Fortifications at Malden		11,133 66		11,133 66	
V. Fort Wayne, Indiana		6,582 89		6,582 89	
I. Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania		36,659 99		36,659 99	
I. Fort Fayette		9,340 40		9,340 40	
J. Wilmington, Delaware		2,733 62		2,733 62	
J. New Castle, Delaware		4,266 21		4,266 21	
J. Fort Delaware, (Pea Patch)		12,956 50	357,080 83	370,047 33	\$12,394 82
K. Fort McHenry, Maryland		77,817 84	53,184 50	131,002 34	
K. Fort Washington, Maryland		136,856 16	419,197 06	556,053 22	7,422 97
KL. Greenleaf's Point, constructing gun-carriages, erecting buildings, &c.		40,104 27		40,104 27	
L. Fort Norfolk, Virginia		3,414 45	2,006 67	5,421 12	
L. Fort Nelson, Virginia		38,576 09		38,576 09	
L. Hood's Bluff, Virginia		45,446 56		45,446 56	
M. Fort Powhatan, Virginia		1,110 46		1,110 46	
M. Beaufort, North Carolina		17,512 11		17,512 11	
M. Fort Johnson, North Carolina		34,131 12	92 78	34,223 90	
M. Federal Point, North Carolina		561 54		561 54	
M. Newbern, North Carolina		1,247 61		1,247 61	
N. Fort Johnson, South Carolina		49,470 64		49,470 64	
N. Fort Moultrie, South Carolina		26,808 72	7,285 88	34,094 60	
N. Castle Pinckney, South Carolina		10,418 12	10,269 25	20,687 37	
N. Fort Mecklenburg, South Carolina		4,675 48		4,675 48	
N. Mount Dearborn, South Carolina		7,471 17		7,471 17	
N. Columbia, South Carolina		114 10		114 10	
N. Fort Winyaw, South Carolina		11,590 42		11,590 42	
N. Fort Littlejohn, South Carolina		15,222 49		15,222 49	
N. Haddrell's Point, South Carolinian		1,855 86		1,855 86	
N. Martello Tower, South Carolina		20,212 33		20,212 33	
N. Fort Marion, South Carolina		11,063 21		11,063 21	
O. Fort Hawkins, Georgia		2,294 01		2,294 01	
O. Ockmulgee Old Fields Garrison		360 00		360 00	
W. Fort Massac, Illinois		259 60		259 60	
X. Fort Osage, Missouri		1,895 98		1,895 98	
U. Fort Hampton, (Elk river)		1,621 08		1,621 08	
Z. Arkansas Post, Arkansas		317 28		317 28	
K. Fort Madison		3,435 55		3,435 55	
T. Natchez		231 60		231 60	
Q. Highwassee Garrison		18,641 77		18,641 77	
X. Bellefontaine, Missouri		2,875 58	175 28	3,050 86	
S. Fort Claiborne, Louisiana		4,592 52		4,592 52	
S. Defence of New Orleans		648,891 26		648,891 26	34,831 30
S. Fort St. Philip		14,353 62	1,534 25	15,887 87	
S. Fort St. Charles		1,092 52		1,092 52	
S. Fort St. John		171 81	33,182 22	33,354 03	
S. At Baton Rouge		7,160 70	13,525 00	20,685 79	
S. At English Turn		1,493 64		1,493 64	
S. Battery opposite Fort St. Philip		2,437 08	55,949 44	58,386 52	4,578 26
S. At the Balize		411 70		411 70	
S. Petite Coquille		269 51		269 51	
T. At Loftus Heights, Miss... ..		360 86		360 86	
U. Fort Stoddard, Alabama		282 66		282 66	
U. At Mobile		1,987 80		1,987 80	

* Agreeably to a statement furnished by the accountant of the War Department to the Secretary of War, January 24, 1806; the accounts and vouchers for which have all been destroyed.

† Extracted from the books of the late accountants and Third Auditor. The accounts settled prior to the year 1813 being destroyed, the expenditures to that period are collected from the books, and the places of expenditure designated as correctly as was practicable.

‡ Ascertained from the accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor.

§ From January, 1794, to September, 1824, as far as the same has been ascertained from the books and accounts of the disbursing officers settled to the last date.

|| Out of advances between March 4, 1817, and September 30, 1824, or of sums not yet carried to the credit of persons who have furnished materials and rendered services, the contracts for which are not yet completed.

Statement of moneys expended on account of fortifications, &c.—Continued.

	From 1794 to December 31, 1805.*	From January 1, 1806, to end of late war.†	From January 1, 1817, to Sept. 30, 1824 ‡	Total amount of expenditures §	Balance remaining in the hands of disbursing officers. ||
O. Fort Jackson.....		\$4,138 95		\$4,138 95	
P. At Newport, Kentucky, rations to laborers		18 48		18 48	
Y. At Green Bay, 1817, 1819			\$12,725 11	12,725 11	\$846 42
A. Fort Sullivan, Maine.....			86 00	86 00	
D. Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 1817.....			498 39	498 39	
D. Gaston's Point, Rhode Island, rent			48 00	48 00	
G. North Battery, New York, 1817, 1820			26,345 29	26,345 29	
G. Fort Gansevoort, New York, 1817, 1820.....			4,069 45	4,069 45	
G. Fort Diamond, New York, 1817, 1822.....			266,109 45	266,109 45	
G. Castle Clinton, New York, 1817, 1818			15,527 88	15,527 88	
G. Island Point, Lake Champlain, 1817			57,427 28	57,427 28	
G. Rouse's Point, 1818, 1819, 1820			50,574 19	50,574 19	
G. Champlain.....			85 50	85 50	
G. Fort Lafayette, at the Narrows, 1823.....			172 59	172 59	
K. Fort Severn, at Annapolis, 1817.....			977 30	977 30	
L. Craney island, purchase of the land			12,550 00	12,550 00	
L. Fortress Monroe, 1817 to 1824			819,351 49	819,351 49	81,112 99
L. Fort Calhoun, 1818 to 1824			460,435 11	460,435 11	68,948 88
O. Point Peter, Georgia, purchase \$6,000, off rent received \$215.....			5,785 00	5,785 00	
O. Fort Jackson, Georgia, 1823.....			3,856 30	3,856 30	
Z. Fort Smith, 1819, 1820.....			828 75	828 75	
V. Fort Clark, Indiana, 1817.....			426 25	426 25	
Y. Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, 1817, 1819			1,870 90	1,870 90	
W. Fort Edwards, Illinois, 1818, 1820			879 45	879 45	
U. Mobile Point, 1818, 1824			73,000 10	73,000 10	262,871 56
U. Dauphin island, 1818, 1821			54,467 24	54,467 24	116,784 68
S. Rigolets and Chef Menteur, 1818, 1823			88,450 53	88,450 53	446,473 62
Y. Fort Crawford, 1817, 1819			1,201 27	1,201 27	
Amount disbursed at places designated.....	\$695,389 48	4,805,330 01	3,024,832 76	8,525,552 25	1,042,011 46
G. Purchase of a site and for materials at New Utrecht Point					11,000 00
C. Repairs of Plymouth beach					10,000 00
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications					15,422 79
D. Purchase of a site and materials for works at Benton's Point, Rhode Island					22,500 00
S. Works at Plaquemine Bend					52,748 00
Amount of advances not accounted in settlements made.....					1,153,682 25

* Agreeably to a statement furnished by the accountant of the War Department to the Secretary of War, January 24, 1806; the accounts and vouchers for which have all been destroyed.

† Extracted from the books of the late accountants and Third Auditor. The accounts settled prior to the year 1813 being destroyed, the expenditures to that period are collected from the books, and the places of expenditure designated as correctly as was practicable.

‡ Ascertained from the accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor.

§ From January, 1794, to September, 1824, as far as the same has been ascertained from the books and accounts of the disbursing officers settled to the last date.

|| Out of advances between March 4, 1817, and September 30, 1824, or of sums not yet carried to the credit of persons who have furnished materials and rendered services, the contracts for which are not yet completed.

Recapitulation.

Amount disbursed from 1794 to 31st December, 1825	\$695,389 48
Amount disbursed from 1st January, 1806, to the close of the war... ..	4,805,330 01
Amount disbursed from 1st January, 1817, to September 30, 1824, so far as the accounts of the disbursing officers have been settled in the office of the Third Auditor.....	3,024,832 76
	8,525,552 25
Add this sum disbursed in the last period, out of the appropriations for fortifications and repairs and contingencies of fortifications; for allowances to officers on extra duty; expenses of surveys and exploring watercourses, &c., &c, and which is not designated as applicable to the expenses of any particular fortification.....	46,117 40
Total amount disbursed.....	8,571,669 65
Amount standing to the debit of individuals, not yet carried to the credit of their accounts, or not yet accounted for.....	1,153,682 25
	9,725,351 90

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office*, November 1, 1824.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

Table A, referring to statements furnished by the Second and Third Auditors of the expenditures which have been made from the year 1794 to September 30, 1824, on account of fortifications; and arranging those expenditures, in which are included the sums stated to be in the hands of disbursing agents to the States, Territories, &c., within which they were made, and those States, Territories, &c., in classes, corresponding with the eastern, middle, southern, and western sections of the Union; also, distinguishing in the arrangement the expenditures prior to the year 1815 from those made subsequently to that date.

A.—MAINE.

Specification of the objects to which the expenditures were applied.	Expenditures.		
	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.
Portland	\$70,073 52		
Passamaquoddy	11,248 51		
Machias	3,628 99		
Castine	11,820 15		
Damariscotta river	6,107 94		
Wiscasset	14,491 35		
St. George's river	4,085 90		
Georgetown	2,198 28		
Kennebec	57 32		
Hunnewell's Point	12,083 16		
Fort Preble, Portland	432 33		
Fort Sumner, Portland	124 18		
Fort Scammel, Portland	392 85		
Fort Sullivan, Portland		\$86 00	
Statement of Third Auditor	136,744 48	86 00	
Portland		3,108 52	
Machias		80 00	
Statement of Second Auditor		3,188 52	
Total of both statements	136,744 48	3,274 52	\$140,019 00

B.—NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth	23,697 79		
Fort Constitution	64,738 39		
Fort McClary	5,873 01		
Third Auditor	94,309 19		
Portsmouth, Second Auditor		2,553 38	
Total	94,309 19	2,553 38	96,862 57

C.—MASSACHUSETTS.

Salem	26,093 39		
Marblehead	19,547 06		
Boston	303,889 04	4,423 68	
New Bedford	9,635 50		
Newburyport	7,720 34		
Fort Independence	9,707 98	14,376 49	
Plymouth Harbor	3,091 64		
Fort Sewell	341 41	1,922 81	
Fort Pickering	586 51		
Cape Ann	66 29		
Gloucester	4,483 48		
Fort Warren	276 10	998 52	
Repairs Plymouth beach		10,000 00	
Third Auditor	385,438 74	31,721 50	
Fort Independence		133 00	
Fort Warren		2,367 38	
Fort Sewell		1,050 85	
Second Auditor		3,550 23	
Total	385,438 74	35,271 73	420,710 47

Table A, referring to statements furnished by the Second and Third Auditors, &c.—Continued.

D.—RHODE ISLAND.

Specification of the objects to which the expenditures were applied.	Expenditures.		
	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.
Newport	\$136,879 27		
Fort Wolcott	1,221 98	\$1,569 87	
Bristol	3,854 40		
Providence	33 01		
Fort Green	102 96		
Fort Adams		498 39	
Gaston's Point, rent		48 00	
Site and materials, Brenton's Point.....		22,500 00	
Third Auditor.....	142,091 62	24,616 26	
Newport, Second Auditor.....		919 72	
Total	142,091 62	25,535 98	\$167,627 60

E.—CONNECTICUT.

New London.....	14,030 72		
Fort Trumbull, New London.....	24,600 79		
Fort Griswold	21,651 18		
New Haven Harbor.....	8,326 43		
Fort Hale	746 77		
Stonington	346 47		
Battery Skinner's Head.....	30 92		
Springfield, equipping artillery and making gun-carriages	6,497 06		
Third Auditor	76,230 34		76,230 34

G.—NEW YORK.

New York.....	2,013,915 02	6,490 66	
Black Rock	500 00		
West Point.....	13,030 07		
Fort Columbus	1,833 22	2,606 78	
Fort at Bedlow's Island	730 30	400 00	
Fort at Ellis's Island.....	146 60		
Fort at Staten Island	110 10		
Fort Jay	989 24		
Sag Harbor.....	2,563 33		
Fort Niagara	2,766 62	62,962 43	
Albany.....	660 75		
Fort Swan	5 00		
Oswego.....	150 00		
Sackett's Harbor	3,723 92	44 25	
Plattsburg, two hundred acres of land.....	21,500 00	269 62	
Whitehall Block-house	277 84		
North Battery		26,345 29	
Fort Gansevoort.....		4,069 45	
Fort Diamond		266,109 45	
Castle Clinton.....		15,527 88	
Island Point.....		57,427 28	
Rouse's Point		50,574 19	
Champlain		85 50	
Fort Lafayette		172 59	
Site and materials at New Utrecht Point.....		11,000 00	
Third Auditor	2,062,951 01	504,085 37	
Island Point, Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain		5,094 74	
Fort Niagara		19,363 54	
Fort Diamond		38,032 38	
Fort Gansevoort		933 63	
Fort Stevens		13 66	
Fort at Governor's Island.....		25,043 87	
Brooklyn.....		150 00	
Fort Wood		650 00	
Second Auditor.....		89,281 62	
Total.....	2,062,951 01	593,367 19	2,656,318 20

Table A, referring to the statements furnished by the Second and Third Auditors, &c.—Continued.

H.—NEW JERSEY.

Specification of the objects to which the expenditures were applied.	Expenditures.		
	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.
Sandy Hook, Third Auditor	\$8,082 11	\$20,367 50	\$28,449 61

I.—PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	108,457 55	.....	.....
Fort Mifflin	36,659 99	.....	.....
Fort Fayette.....	9,340 40	.....	.....
Third Auditor.....	154,457 94	.....	.....
Fort Fayette .....	.....	503 00	.....
Fort Mifflin.....	.....	2,821 03	.....
Second Auditor.....	.....	3,324 03	.....
Total	154,457 94	3,324 03	157,781 97

J.—DELAWARE.

Wilmington	2,733 62	.....	.....
New Castle	4,266 21	.....	.....
Fort Delaware	12,966 50	369,475 65	.....
Third Auditor	19,966 33	369,475 65	.....
Fort Delaware, Second Auditor.....	.....	44,469 82	.....
Total	19,966 33	413,945 47	433,911 80

K.—MARYLAND.

Baltimore	174,966 62	2,544 63	.....
Annapolis	46,406 93	.....	.....
Fort McHenry.....	77,817 84	53,184 50	.....
Fort Washington	136,856 16	426,620 03	.....
Fort Madison	3,435 55	.....	.....
Fort Severn .....	.....	977 30	.....
Third Auditor.....	439,483 10	483,326 46	.....
Fort Washington.....	.....	72,272 58	.....
Fort McHenry.....	.....	4,316 50	.....
Fort Severn .....	.....	321 00	.....
Second Auditor.....	.....	76,910 08	.....
Total.....	433,483 10	560,236 54	999,719 64

KL.—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Greenleaf's Point, making gun-carriages and erecting buildings, Third Auditor	40,104 27	40,104 27
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L.—VIRGINIA.

Norfolk	161,390 96
Alexandria	2,008 00
Fort Norfolk	3,414 45	2,006 67
Fort Nelson	38,576 09	.....	.....
Hood's Bluff.....	45,446 56	.....	.....
Fort Powhatan.....	1,110 46	.....	.....
Crany I. P., purchase land.....	.....	12,550 00	.....
Fortress Monroe.....	.....	900,464 48	.....
Fort Calhoun.....	.....	529,383 94	.....
Third Auditor	251,946 52	1,444,405 09	.....
Norfolk, Second Auditor.....	.....	180 00	.....
Total	251,946 52	1,444,585 09	1,696,531 61

Table A, referring to the statements furnished by the Second and Third Auditors, &c.—Continued.

M.—NORTH CAROLINA.

Specification of the objects to which the expenditures were applied.	Expenditures.		
	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.
Cape Fear river.....	\$27,826 73		
Beaufort.....	17,512 11		
Fort Johnson.....	34,131 12	\$92 78	
Federal Point.....	561 54		
Newbern.....	1,247 61		
Third Auditor.....	81,279 11	92 78	
Fort Johnson, Second Auditor.....		298 69	
Total.....	81,279 11	391 47	\$81,670 58

N.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.....	490,548 85		
Georgetown.....	30,709 02		
Fort Johnson.....	49,470 64		
Fort Moultrie.....	26,808 72	7,285 88	
Castle Pinckney.....	10,418 12	10,269 25	
Fort Mechanic.....	4,765 48		
Mount Dearborn.....	7,471 17		
Columbia.....	114 10		
Fort Winyaw.....	11,590 42		
Fort Littlejohn.....	15,222 49		
Fort Haddrell's Point.....	1,855 86		
Martello Tower.....	20,212 33		
Fort Marion.....	11,063 21		
Third Auditor.....	680,160 41	17,555 13	
Charleston.....		6,749 30	
Fort Mechanic.....		945 00	
Fort Moultrie.....		3,873 92	
Second Auditor.....		11,568 22	
Total.....	680,160 41	29,123 35	709,283 76

O.—GEORGIA.

Savannah.....	140,364 32		
St. Mary's.....	11,358 95		
Fort Hawkins.....	2,294 01		
Ockmulgee Oldfields Garrison.....	360 00		
Fort Jackson.....	4,138 95		
Point Peter, purchase.....		5,785 00	
Fort Jackson.....		3,856 30	
Total, Third Auditor.....	153,516 23	9,641 30	163,157 53

P.—KENTUCKY.

Newport, rations to laborers, Third Auditor.....	18 48		18 48
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Q.—TENNESSEE.

Highwassee Garrison, Third Auditor.....	18,641 77		18,641 17
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S.—LOUISIANA.

Fort Clinton.....	4,592 52		
Defence of New Orleans.....	648,891 26	34,831 30	
Fort St. Philip.....	14,353 62	1,534 25	
Fort Charles.....	1,092 52		
Fort John.....	171 81	33,182 22	
Fort at Baton Rouge.....	7,160 79	13,525 00	
Fort at English Turn.....	1,493 64		
Battery opposite Fort St. Philip.....	2,437 08	60,527 70	

Table A, referring to the statements furnished by the Second and Third Auditors, &c.—Continued.

S.—LOUISIANA—Continued.

Specification of the objects to which the expenditures were applied.	Expenditures.		
	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.
At the Balize.....	\$411 70		
Petite Coquille.....	269 51		
Rigolets and Chef Mentour.....		\$534,924 15	
Plaquemine Bend.....		57,748 00	
Third Auditor.....	680,874 45	731,272 62	
Fort St. Philip.....		754 00	
Fort St. Joim.....		283 37	
Second Auditor.....		1,037 37	
Total.....	680,874 45	732,309 99	\$1,413,184 44

T.—MISSISSIPPI.

.....	655 00		
Natchez.....	231 60		
At Loftus Heights.....	360 86		
Third Auditor.....	1,247 46		1,247 46

U.—ALABAMA.

Fort Hampton, Elk river.....	1,621 08		
Fort Stoddard.....	282 66		
At Mobile.....	1,987 80		
Mobile Point.....		335,871 66	
Dauphin Island.....		171,251 92	
Total, Third Auditor.....	3,891 54	507,123 58	511,015 12

V.—INDIANA.

Vincennes.....	1,598 38		
Fort Harrison.....	297 67		
Fort Wayne.....	6,582 89		
Fort Clark.....		426 25	
Total, Third Auditor.....	8,478 94	426 25	8,905 19

W.—ILLINOIS.

Kaskaskia.....	861 50		
Fort Massac.....	259 60		
Fort Edwards.....		879 45	
Total, Third Auditor.....	1,121 10	879 45	2,000 55

X.—MISSOURI.

St. Louis.....	857 50		
Fort Osage.....	1,695 98		
Bellefontaine.....	2,875 58	175 28	
Total, Third Auditor.....	5,629 06	175 28	5,804 34

Y.—MICHIGAN.

Detroit.....	33,671 49		
Fort Shelby.....	501 05		
Fort Gratiot.....	2,763 32		
Fort Dearborn.....	327 31	33 00	
Fort Michilimackinac.....	341 18	336 50	
At Green Bay.....		13,571 53	

Table A, referring to the statements furnished by the Second and Third Auditors, &c.—Continued.

Y.—MICHIGAN—Continued.

Specification of the objects to which the expenditures were applied.	Expenditures.		
	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.
Fort Armstrong, Rock island.....		\$1,870 90	
Crawford.....		1,201 27	
Third Auditor.....	\$37,604 35	17,013 20	
Green Bay, Second Auditor.....		4,152 37	
Total.....	37,604 35	21,165 57	\$58,769 92

Y2.—UPPER CANADA.

Fortifications at Malden, Third Auditor.....	11,133 66		11,133 66
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Z.—ARKANSAS.

Arkansas post.....	317 28		
Fort Smith.....		828 75	
Third Auditor.....	317 28	828 75	1,146 03
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications—			
Not accounted for.....		15,422 79	
Settled.....		46,117 40	
Third Auditor.....		61,540 19	
Second Auditor.....		2,325 41	
Total.....		63,865 60	63,865 60

Consolidation of the statements.

	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.	Aggregate of both statements.
Of Third Auditor.....	\$5,500,719 49	\$4,224,632 36	\$9,725,351 85	\$9,969,111 51
Of Second Auditor.....		243,759 66	243,759 66	

RECAPITULATION.

	Prior to 1815.	Subsequent to 1815.	Aggregate.	Total.
Eastern States frontier.....				\$901,449 98
A.—Maine.....	\$136,744 48	\$3,274 52	\$140,019 00	
B.—New Hampshire.....	94,309 19	2,553 38	96,862 57	
C.—Massachusetts.....	385,438 74	35,271 73	420,710 47	
D.—Rhode Island.....	142,691 62	25,535 98	167,627 60	
Middle States frontier.....				4,316,283 49
E.—Connecticut.....	76,230 34		76,230 34	
G.—New York.....	2,062,951 01	593,367 19	2,656,318 20	
H.—New Jersey.....	8,082 11	20,367 50	28,449 61	
I.—Pennsylvania.....	154,457 94	3,324 03	157,781 97	
J.—Delaware.....	19,966 33	413,945 47	433,911 80	
K.—Maryland.....	439,483 10	560,236 54	999,719 64	
Southern States frontier.....				2,655,643 48
KL.—District of Columbia.....	40,104 27		40,104 27	
L.—Virginia.....	251,946 52	1,444,585 09	1,696,531 61	
M.—North Carolina.....	81,279 11	391 47	81,670 58	
N.—South Carolina.....	689,160 41	29,123 35	709,283 76	
Western States frontier.....				2,031,866 96
O.—Georgia.....	153,516 23	9,641 30	163,157 53	
P.—Kentucky.....	18 48		18 48	
Q.—Tennessee.....	18,641 77		18,641 77	
S.—Louisiana.....	680,874 45	732,309 99	1,413,184 44	
T.—Mississippi.....	1,247 46		1,247 46	
U.—Alabama.....	3,891 54	507,123 58	511,015 12	
V.—Indiana.....	8,478 94	426 25	8,905 19	
W.—Illinois.....	1,121 10	879 45	2,000 55	
X.—Missouri.....	5,629 06	175 28	5,804 34	
Y.—Michigan.....	37,604 35	21,165 57	58,769 92	
Y2.—Upper Canada.....	11,133 66		11,133 66	
Z.—Arkansas.....	317 28	828 75	1,146 03	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....		63,865 60	63,865 60	63,865 60
	5,500,719 49	4,468,392 02	9,969,111 51	9,969,111 51

B.

Table exhibiting the system of fortifications contemplated for the defence of the United States, comprising the fortifications projected, and contemplated to be projected, by the board of engineers; and also such of the fortifications projected prior to the organization of the board as will be comprehended in the system, and such, although not comprehended in the system, as it is deemed expedient to preserve, together with the following particulars in relation to each of the works embraced by the several classes above stated, viz: the frontiers and States in which they are respectively located; the periods at which they were commenced and finished; their magnitude; the amount of moneys expended in their construction to September 30, 1824; the sums requisite to complete such as are not finished or not commenced; the amount of entire cost as ascertained for those finished, and as estimated for those not finished; the authority under which the expenditures have been made; the nature, extent, and cost of the armament necessary for each; the garrisons requisite for each during war, during peace, and as established at such of them as were occupied on the 30th of September, 1824.

Classification and designation.	In what State located.	In what year begun.	In what year finished.	Magnitude—length in yards of the enceinte or perimeter of the work.	Expenditures.			Authority under which the expenditures have been made.	Armament.			Garrisons.		
					Already applied.	Requisite to finish.	Entire cost of those finished, and estimated cost of those not finished.		Guns, average cost each \$567.	Carronades, average cost each \$400.	Mortars, average cost each \$412.	Cost.	Requisite during war.	Requisite during peace.	Established on the 30th Sept., 1824.
COMPREHENDED IN THE SYSTEM.														
<i>Projected and contemplated to be projected by the board of engineers.</i>														
Projects made—														
Panobscot	Maine.....	Not begun.....		800			\$101,000 00		125	11	\$70,407 00	300	59	
Fort Preble Point	Portland.....	do.....		176			103,000 00		57	10	36,319 00	150	30	
House's Island	do.....	do.....					32,000 00		34	7	23,078 00	110	20	
Near Fort Pickering.....	Salem.....	Massachusetts		320			116,000 00		55	5	33,245 00	100	20	
Nangu's Head.....	do.....	do.....		321			35,000 00		30	8	20,306 00	80	16	
Near Fort Sewall.....	Marblehead.....	do.....		356			116,000 00		50	5	30,410 00	125	20	
Jack's Point.....	do.....	do.....		372			96,000 00		55	5	33,245 00	150	20	
George's Island	Boston.....	1825.....		2,168			458,000 00		309	30	207,803 00	900	100	
Nantucket Head.....	do.....	do.....		1,995			650,000 00		251	29	161,065 00	1,100	130	
Hog Island	do.....	do.....		241			29,000 00		15	6	10,977 00	100	30	
Broad Sound	do.....	do.....					140,000 00							
Gallop Island.....	do.....	do.....					2,429 51							
Fort Adams.....	Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island	1824.....		1,739	\$24,814 46	\$705,352 06	730,166 52	Appropriation of 1824	302	38	20	194,674 00	2,400	200
Connamicut Island.....	do.....	Not begun.....		3,618			800,000 00		330		56	191,642 00	1,800	300
Rose Island	do.....	do.....		384			82,411 74		85	6	5	52,655 00	580	25
Dyke across West Passage	do.....	do.....		1,567			205,000 00							
Site of Fort Griswold.....	New London, Connecticut	do.....		936			132,230 41		81	20	5	55,987 00	830	75
Fort Hamilton.....	New York.....	1824.....		482	2,077 63	423,917 69	424,995 32	Appropriation of 1824	70	68	10	71,010 00	1,140	100
Wilkins's Point.....	do.....	Not begun.....		430			456,845 51		148	30	6	98,388 00	1,336	100
Throg's Point.....	do.....	do.....		490			471,181 53		193	29	6	123,503 00	1,540	100
Middle Ground	do.....	do.....		550			1,681,411 66		322	10		186,194 00	1,760	150
East Bank.....	do.....	do.....		550			1,681,411 66		322	10		186,194 00	1,760	150
Delaware Shore, opposite Fort Delaware.....	Delaware.....	do.....		200			347,257 71		96	6	10	60,952 00	760	100
Sollers's Point Flats.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....		305			673,205 43		159			90,153 00	835	60

B.—Table exhibiting the system of fortifications contemplated for the defence of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Classification and designation.	In what State located.	In what year begun.	In what year finished.	Magnitude—length in yards of the enceinte or perimeter of the work.	Expenditures.			Authority under which the expenditures have been made.	Armament.			Garrisons.													
					Already applied.	Requisite to finish.	Entire cost of those finished, and estimated cost of those not finished.		Guns, average cost each \$557.	Chartrades, average cost each \$400.	Mortars, average cost each \$412.	Cost.	Requisite during war.	Requisite during peace.	Established on the 30th Sept., 1834.										
COMPREHENDED IN THE SYSTEM.																									
<i>Projected and contemplated to be projected by the board of engineers.</i>																									
Projects made—																									
Hawkins's Point.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	Not begun.....	957.....			\$244,377 14.....	.....	109.....	12.....	\$66,747 00.....	845.....	120.....	.....										
Point Patience.....	Patuxent River.....	do.....	do.....	286.....			164,000 00.....	.....	64.....	12.....	42,736 00.....	400.....	40.....	.....										
Thomas's Point.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	328.....			173,000 00.....	.....	60.....	6.....	38,068 00.....	350.....	35.....	.....										
Fort Monroe.....	Hampton Roads.....	Virginia.....	1817.....	2,304.....	\$699,761 45.....	\$360,030 74.....	1,259,792 19.....	Appropriations of 1817-19-20-21-22-23-24.....	305.....	60.....	197,655 00.....	2,625.....	600.....	581.....											
Fort Calhoun.....	do.....	do.....	1818.....	381.....	501,608 78.....	402,546 62.....	904,355 40.....	do.....do.....do.....	216.....	.....	122,472 00.....	1,130.....	200.....	.....										
Rafts to obstruct the entrance.....	do.....	do.....	Not begun.....	.....			240,586 00.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Craney Island.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	305.....			248,645 00.....	.....	159.....	.....	90,153 00.....	835.....	60.....	.....										
Newport News.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	957.....			244,377 14.....	.....	109.....	12.....	66,747 00.....	845.....	120.....	.....										
Noseway Shoal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	305.....			673,205 43.....	.....	159.....	.....	90,153 00.....	835.....	60.....	.....										
Bogue Point.....	Beaufort.....	North Carolina.....	1825.....	271.....			175,000 00.....	.....	38.....	8.....	26,394 00.....	150.....	20.....	.....										
Federal Point.....	Cape Fear River.....	do.....	Not begun.....	538.....			12,000 00.....	.....	37.....	6.....	23,451 00.....	100.....	25.....	.....										
Oak Island.....	do.....	do.....	1825.....	423.....			119,000 00.....	.....	70.....	12.....	47,786 00.....	200.....	50.....	.....										
Bald Head.....	do.....	do.....	Not begun.....	423.....			120,000 00.....	.....	70.....	12.....	47,786 00.....	200.....	50.....	.....										
Mobile Point.....	Mobile Bay.....	Alabama.....	1819.....	.....	226,709 28.....	312,057 37.....	538,766 65.....	Appropriations of 1817-19-20-21-22-23-24.....	100.....	10.....	69,820 00.....	750.....	85.....	.....										
Dauphin Island.....	do.....	do.....	1819.....	675.....	48,899 15.....	537,713 62.....	586,619 77.....	Appropriations of 1817, 1819, 1820.....	118.....	10.....	71,026 00.....	900.....	100.....	.....										
Pass au Heron.....	do.....	do.....	Not begun.....	36.....			16,677 41.....	.....	12.....	.....	6,804 00.....	36.....	10.....	.....										
Rigolets.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	1819.....	308.....	337,724 04.....	22,275 06.....	360,000 00.....	Appropriations of 1817-19-20-21-22-23-24.....	58.....	6.....	35,358 00.....	400.....	80.....	.....										
Chef Menteur.....	do.....	do.....	1822.....	308.....	167,342 12.....	192,657 88.....	360,000 00.....	Appropriations of 1822, 1823, 1824.....	58.....	6.....	35,358 00.....	400.....	80.....	.....										
Bayou Bienvenue.....	do.....	do.....	Not begun.....	322.....			94,562 30.....	.....	23.....	2.....	13,865 00.....	224.....	25.....	.....										
Bayou Dupré.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	36.....			16,677 41.....	.....	12.....	.....	6,804 00.....	36.....	10.....	.....										
Fort Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	1822.....	650.....	94,599 57.....	298,227 83.....	392,927 40.....	Appropriations of 1822, 1823, 1824.....	87.....	10.....	53,449 00.....	750.....	100.....	.....										
Grand Terre.....	do.....	do.....	Not begun.....	308.....			264,517 52.....	.....	58.....	6.....	35,358 00.....	400.....	80.....	.....										
Surveys completed, and projects not yet made—																									
Mount Desert Bay*.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland*.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth*.....	New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis*.....	Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St Mary's, (Potomac)*.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surveys not completed, and projects not made—																									
Wiscasset*.....	Maine.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec River*.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* These works have not been projected, and therefore no details respecting them can be furnished.

B.—Table exhibiting the system of fortifications contemplated for the defence of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Classification and designation.	In what State located.	In what year begun.	In what year finished.	Magnitude—length in yards of the enceinte or perimeter of the work.	Expenditures.			Authority under which the expenditures have been made.	Armament.			Garrisons.		
					Already applied.	Requisite to finish.	Entire cost of those finished, and estimated cost of those not finished.		Guns, average cost each \$567.	Carronades, average cost each \$400.	Mortars, average cost each \$412.	Cost.	Requisite during war.	Requisite during peace.	Established on the 30th Sept., 1824.
COMPREHENDED IN THE SYSTEM.														
<i>Projected and contemplated to be projected by the board of engineers.</i>														
Surveys not completed, and projects not made—														
Plymouth*.....	Massachusetts.....													
Provincetown*.....	do.....													
Cedar Point, (Potomac)*.....	Maryland.....													
Georgetown*.....	South Carolina.....													
Charleston*.....	do.....													
Beaufort*.....	do.....													
Savannah*.....	Georgia.....													
St. Mary's*.....	do.....													
Pensacola*.....	Florida.....													
Preliminary examinations not yet made—														
Canada Frontier*.....														
East Florida*.....														
NOT COMPREHENDED IN THE SYSTEM.														
<i>Projected prior to the organization of the board of engineers.</i>														
To be preserved as a part of the system, and some of the works to be slightly modified—														
Fort Preble.....	Portland.....	Maine.....		314				(See stat't A. No other details can be furnished)						34
Fort Scammel.....	do.....	do.....						do..... do..... do.....						
Fort Trumbull.....	New London.....	Connecticut.....	To be modified..	128		\$77,445 20			58	2	2	\$34,510 00	460	75 49
Fort Hale.....	New Haven.....	do.....	do.....	384		31,815 83			27		2	16,133 00	220	25
Fort Wooster.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	240		27,993 34			8	8		7,736 00	155	25
Fort Lafayette.....	New York.....	New York.....	1812..... 1822	215		318,305 69		Appropriations of 1812, 1813, 1814, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822.	72			40,824 00	500	80 52
Fort Tompkins.....	do.....	do.....	To be modified..	726		485,988 58			100	4	10	62,420 00	970	100
Fort Richmond.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	143	No other details can be furnished.									
Fort Delaware.....	Delaware River	Delaware.....	1817.....	633	393,088 24	71,679 50		Appropriations of 1817, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.	238		10	133,396 00	800	100
Fort St. Philip.....	New Orleans..	Louisiana.....	To be modified..	418		77,810 79			56		4	33,400 00	400	80 75

* These works have not been projected, and therefore no details respecting them can be furnished.

B.—Table exhibiting the system of fortifications contemplated for the defence of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Classification and designation.	In what State located.	In what year begun.	In what year finished.	Magnitude—length in yards of the enceinte or perimeter of the work.	Expenditures.			Authority under which the expenditures have been made.	Armament.				Garrisons.		
					Already applied.	Requisite to finish.	Entire cost of those finished, and estimated cost of those not finished.		Guns, average cost each \$567.	Carronades, average cost each \$400.	Mortars, average cost each \$412.	Cost.	Requisite during war.	Requisite during peace.	Established on the 30th Sept., 1824.
NOT COMPREHENDED IN THE SYSTEM.															
<i>Projected prior to the organization of the board of engineers.</i>															
Whether or not to be comprehended in the system is yet undetermined—															
Georgetown*	South Carolina														
Charleston*	do														73
Beaufort*	do														
Savannah*	Georgia														44
St. Mary's*	do														
To be preserved, but not as part of the system—															
Fort Independence†	Boston														
Battery on Governor's Island†	do														108
Fort Green†	Narraganset Bay,														
Fort Wolcott†	do														47
Fort Columbus†	New York														47
South Battery, Governor's Island†	do														
Fort Wood†	do														
Fort Gibson†	do														
Hudson Battery†	do														
Fort Mifflin†	Delaware River,														45
Fort McHenry†	Baltimore														34
Fort Severn†	Annapolis														53
Fort Madison†	do														
Fort Washington	Potomac	1816	1824	835			\$446,467 37	Appropriations of 1816, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823.	116		4	\$67,420 00	800	100	54
Fort on Craney Island†	Norfolk														
Fort Norfolk†	do														
Fort Nelson†	do														

* It being undetermined whether the works at these places will be preserved or not, the details of them are thought to be unnecessary.
 † No details can be furnished. The sums expended are included in statement A.

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 317.

[1ST SESSION.]

RIFLES DELIVERED TO CAPTAIN AIKIN'S VOLUNTEERS FOR GOOD CONDUCT AT THE SIEGE OF PLATTSBURG IN 1814.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 7, 1826.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March 2, 1822.*

SIR: When the British army, under the command of Sir George Prevost, invaded the United States, about the 1st of September, 1814, a number of young gentlemen of Plattsburg and its vicinity volunteered their services for the defence of their country. This corps consisting principally of those who were not yet liable to militia duty, were organized into a company under the command of Captain Martin J. Aikin, who, with the other officers, were brevetted by Major General Mooers and were received into the service of the United States by General Macomb, then commanding the Champlain department.

This corps was eminently distinguished during the siege of Plattsburg, particularly in the battles of Beekmantown and at the crossing of the Saranac. As a reward for their gallant and meritorious conduct, General Macomb gave directions that each of the corps should be presented with a rifle, which direction was sanctioned by the then Secretary of War. I understand the rifles were made and ready for delivery soon after the close of the war, but, for some cause which I have been unable to learn, their distribution has not taken place.

Permit me, sir, to request that you will communicate to me such facts as may be within the knowledge of the department in relation to this business, and also your opinion whether any legislative sanction is necessary to enable the Executive to confer on those young gentlemen an honorable testimony of their patriotic services to which they are so justly entitled.

I am, sir, with respect, yours, &c.,

REUBEN H. WALWORTH.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 13, 1822.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant was duly received, and immediately referred to General Macomb, who reports in the most honorable terms the conduct of the young gentlemen in whose favor you apply. The report is enclosed.

On referring to the several laws on the subject of the militia and volunteers, it does not appear that this department is authorized to dispose of the public arms in the manner proposed by General Macomb, and therefore, however willing to confirm the promise of the general to the gallant youths who so nobly distinguished themselves under his command, it cannot be done without legislative provision.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, *of the House of Representatives.*WASHINGTON, *March 13, 1822.*

The undersigned, to whom has been referred the letter of the Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, dated the 2d instant, has the honor to report that during the invasion of the northern frontier of the State of New York, in September, 1814, a number of young men of Plattsburg called on him and requested that they might be employed in defence of their town, which was then threatened with attack. Their gallant and patriot offer was accepted without hesitation, and they were immediately armed and instructed how to act. They accompanied General Mooers to Beekmantown upon the approach of the enemy, and were afterwards very active in assisting in the defence of the passage of the Saranac. Their conduct on this occasion corresponded with the laudable motives which led them to take up arms in defence of their country. The services they rendered were important, and in consideration thereof they were individually promised by the undersigned that endeavors would be made to obtain from government a handsome rifle for each. This promise subsequently received the sanction of the then Secretary of War. After using his utmost endeavors to fulfil his promise as thus sanctioned, and after waiting until this time to see the arms delivered, it was with extreme mortification that the undersigned learnt that, without a law authorizing the grant, his promise could not be accomplished.

It is with great satisfaction the undersigned beholds the representative of that part of the State in which the gallantry of these young gentlemen was displayed making application in their behalf, especially as he so honorably partook of the events of that period and was a witness of their conduct. It is to be hoped he will bring the matter before Congress, and that a resolution will be passed to reward such distinguished examples.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General.*HON. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

List of names of a volunteer company of riflemen who did duty in the service of the United States, on the invasion of Plattsburg by Sir George Prevost, in September 1814.

Gustavus A. Bird.	St. J. B. L. Skinner.	James Patten.
Ira A. Wood.	Frederick P. Allen.	Bartemus Brooks.
James Trowbridge.	Hiram Walworth.	Smith Bateman.
Hazen Mooers.	Ethan Everist.	Melancton W. Travis.
Henry K. Averill.	Amos Soper.	Flavel Williams.

I certify that the foregoing is an authentic list of names of a party of volunteer riflemen who did duty in the United States service, and under my command, as stated in the above caption.

M. J. AIKIN, *Captain.*
AZARIAH C. FLAGG, *Lieutenant.*

I, Benjamin Mooers, major general of militia of the State of New York, do certify that the list of names made by Captain M. J. Aikin and Lieutenant A. C. Flagg may be relied on as correct, being personally acquainted with those officers, and the meritorious services rendered by those officers and their companions in arms, at the time and place mentioned within.

BENJAMIN MOOERS.

I concur in the statement made by General Benjamin Mooers herewith, being also acquainted with most of or all the individuals named, and with the importance of their services on the occasion alluded to; Martin J. Aikin, who acted as captain, and Azariah C. Flagg as lieutenant, under whose command the services were performed, ought of course to be included in the list.

From the 5th to the 12th of September, 1814, and in moments most doubtful as to the event of the invasion, indeed, when a successful resistance to the overwhelming force of the enemy seemed impossible without the intervention of a miracle, and when most of the inhabitants possessed of property thought only of removing it from his grasp, these youthful champions, many of whom were under sixteen years of age, stepped forward self-organized and self-instructed, and reconnoitred and harassed the enemy day and night in their pickets and outposts, marking and giving that information of their advances which was both difficult and important for the commanding general to obtain.

Their unwearied exertions in this important duty, as well as the daring intrepidity with which they met and opposed, with others, the more serious attacks of the enemy, were particularly conspicuous.

JOHN PALMER, *Member of Congress.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 318.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE LOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 7, 1826.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President on the subject of the arsenal near Augusta, in Georgia, reported :

That they have examined the documents which accompanied the message, and have obtained further information on the subject from a respectable citizen of Augusta, now in this city; from all of which, they have come to the conclusion that no alternative remains to save from certain death the troops which it is necessary to keep constantly at the arsenal for its protection, but to remove it to a more healthy position. Such an one is to be found in the immediate vicinity, at a distance of not more than from one and a half to two miles. From the information which the committee have received from the gentleman above referred to, that there is a probability of selling the arsenal to greater advantage than would attend the removal of the materials to the new position, they have so framed the bill as to authorize the President to adopt either of those plans. The subjoined report from the officer at the head of the Ordnance department contains a history of all the difficulties which have attended the present location of the arsenal.

N. B.—For the report, see antecedent No. 310, communicated February 17, 1826.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 319.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN FAVOR OF ABANDONING THE SITE OF THE ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, IN GEORGIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 9, 1826.

Mr. TATNALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Ordnance department, in relation to the site of the arsenal of the United States at Augusta, in the State of Georgia, reported :

That, from the documents presented to them, and herewith annexed, (to which they beg leave to refer,) and also from information derived from private sources, entitled to confidence, it appears, conclusively, that the site on which is erected the arsenal, near the city of Augusta, in Georgia, has been so fatal to the health, and in many instances to the lives, of the troops which have been there stationed for its protection, that, in the opinion of the committee, policy as well as humanity alike require it should be promptly abandoned, and some other, not liable to the same objection, and at the same time affording the necessary public advantages, should be selected. The committee therefore report the accompanying bill.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No 320.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER AS A SITE FOR A NATIONAL ARMORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 17, 1826.

The following statement in relation to the Tygart's Valley river and the ground adjacent, in reference to the selection of a proper site for the contemplated armory, is respectfully submitted to the committee :

By a careful examination and a scientific admeasurement of the falls and water power made by Mr. Crozet, civil engineer of Virginia, whose report is hereto annexed, it satisfactorily appears that in all these important particulars the falls of the Tygart's Valley river present strong recommendations. The committee are referred to Mr. Crozet's statement, marked A.

In the year an examination was made of the Tygart's Valley falls and report returned; by which report it appears that Mr. Lee, the commissioner, in his estimate of the relative advantages of the Tygart's Valley site and the site of Beaver, gave a preference to the Beaver site. In doing so, however, it is believed that he did not do justice to the Tygart's Valley. The report is believed to be essentially defective, and should not be received as a guide upon the subject. To show the inaccuracies of Mr. Lee's report, the committee are referred, in the first place, to the affidavit of John Nuzam hereto annexed, marked B, disclosing the true reason for the various errors and misstatement of facts into which Mr. Lee has fallen; showing in truth that Mr. Lee made no such examination as was necessary and proper to enable him to make any correct report.

By the letter of Mr. Crozet of the 7th January, herewith furnished, the errors of the report are fully and minutely detected and exposed by the most conclusive evidence; and, moreover, by the same document the strong recommendations and striking advantages of the Tygart's Valley site are fully and distinctly exhibited.

A.

RICHMOND, January 7, 1826.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the additional inquiries of Major J. Johnson, in regard to the lower falls of Tygart's Valley river, I have taken a more complete view of the subject; the result of my observations I herein transmit to you.

The report of the commissioners states that—

The falls of Tygart's Valley fork are six miles above the junction of the Tygart's Valley river with the Monongahela, and 100 miles from Pittsburg. They are estimated to be 30 feet high, and consist of two perpendicular pitches of near 15 feet each, and about 100 feet apart. From the foot of the lower fall there is a continued rapid for about a mile, in which distance the descent is supposed to exceed 20 feet, making altogether 50 or 60 feet fall. The highest rise of the river, at the head of the falls, is stated to be 16 feet. The rise below is unknown, but, according to the best information that could be procured, it appears that breast and undershot wheels cannot be employed without interruption from high water.

According to my measurement, and as I have stated in my preceding letter, the fall is 50 feet in a distance of about half a mile.

The rapid below the cascades was not measured, but it continues down to Nuzam's mill with some interruption by ponds of still water.

Speaking of the site recommended on Big Beaver, (page 37 of the report,) it is said: that the "distance from the head of the falls to the mouth of Walnut run is about 1½ mile and the descent 22 feet at low water. The highest rise of any freshet at the latter place is 11.75 feet, leaving 10¼ feet difference of level between the surface of low water above the falls and the highest rise of the river at the mouth of Walnut run, and 18.25 by raising a dam 8 feet high, at the head of the falls." If we even suppose the rise of freshets to be 40 feet below the falls of Tygart's Valley, a dam 8½ feet high, for which there is a most eligible site, would, with the same quantity of water, procure the same advantages as on Beaver; and, if we consider that freshets do certainly not rise so high as 40 feet, it will appear that such wheels as may be used on Beaver will, *a fortiori*, be practicable on Tygart's Valley river.

The report further adds :

It was also ascertained that the power of the stream, when at its lowest stage, was not more than sufficient to operate four pair of four feet mill-stones, with a head and fall of 12 feet; and, consequently, the whole fall of 30 feet employed with reaction wheels would not afford an adequate power for the armory.

When the examination of the commissioners took place, the dam across the left arm of the river was in very bad order, and much more water escaped that way than was proper for the maintenance of the power wanted at the mill; this circumstance may account for the statement of the report, but, as I have stated in my first letter, I have ascertained by measurement, when the river was about at its lowest, that the quantity of water which passed through the left arm alone was 491 feet per second. The water which escapes through the right arm and turns the mill was not measured, in order to make a safe allowance for an unusual drought.

The quantity of water furnished by the Beaver is only estimated at 135 feet per second, and that wanted with a head of 16.6 feet, only 66 feet (cubic) per second.

Hence we may safely conclude that Tygart's Valley river furnishes an abundance of water, since, when measured, it was, including the water by which two pair of stones were then turned, at least ten times as much as the quantity requisite, with a fall of 16.6 feet, which may be, as remarked above, much exceeded on Tygart's Valley river. It may be further observed, that above the cataracts there is hardly any fall for several miles, so that a dam 10 feet high would form an immense reservoir, which, in times of drought, would considerably add to the power. In one word, I have not a doubt that the power is many fold greater than wanted.

The report continues as follows:

The ground is likewise deficient in extent. At no point within a mile and a half below the first fall could the workshops be placed contiguous to each other; in the greater part of this distance the shores of the river consist either of

huge masses of detached rocks or high precipices, and, for 800 or 1,000 yards, tunnelling and high side walls are the only practicable means that can be employed to convey the water to where it may be taken into a canal; and, after all, suitable ground cannot be obtained for an establishment so extensive as an armory at any point within two miles of the falls.

I proceed now to compare the other advantages of *both sites*:

Beaver.

The dam will rest on a level rock foundation, about eighteen inches below the surface of low water, and will have the solid rock on both sides of the river for its abutments.

Stone coal (page 41) abounds in the adjacent hills, but the veins which have been hitherto discovered do not exceed two and a half or three feet in thickness. The coal will, therefore, cost more, and is probably inferior to that of Pittsburg.

Provisions and building materials are abundant, and labor cheap.

The quantity of water which the Beaver furnishes probably exceeds 135 feet per second.

An armory at Brighton will require 66 feet, with a head of 16.6 feet on breast and over-shot wheels, exclusive of the forge, which will be operated by a reaction wheel below the others.

Keel boats navigate the Beaver as high up as Pugh's mills, within one and a half mile of the site at Brighton, about ten months in the year, &c.

Tygart's Valley.

The dam will possess here the same, if not superior, advantages.

Very fine coal abounds in the adjacent hills, and in some places forms even the bottom of the river; being above the falls, and in their vicinity, it may be brought to the spot with perfect ease, there being a long distance of good water above the falls.

Here the same thing obtains.

That furnished by Tygart's Valley river probably exceeds 500 feet per second, and the fall is greater.

It is certain that more fall may be obtained on Tygart's Valley river.

Boats ascend with ease as high up as Nuzam's mill, within one and a half mile of the falls, when the water is not at its lowest for probably nine months in the year. This does not appear to be the most important point, especially when it is recollected that the most heavy materials are found above the falls, and may be brought down by water, such as coal, wood, &c.

There is much iron ore in the adjacent country, and also limestone.

These are all the remarks which the subject suggests to me at present. I hope they will meet the wishes of Mr. Johnson.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. MORGAN, Esq.

C. GROZET, *Civil Engineer.*

B.

Monongalia county, Virginia, to wit:

Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Commonwealth's justices of the peace in and for said county, John Nuzam, and solemnly affirmed and saith that some time in the fall of 1823 a certain Mr. Lee came to his house, at the lower falls of the Tygart's Valley river, and said that he had come for

the purpose of examining the principal falls on said river, and that he (Nuzam) went with Mr. Lee to the principal falls; that said Lee spoke in high terms of the site, but did not apply instruments to ascertain the fall or quantity of water, stating that he would return with an engineer and make a survey. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1825.

JACOB J. WAGNER, *J. P.*

CLARKSBURG, *August 15, 1825.*

GENTLEMEN: At the particular request of Major Johnson and myself, Mr. Crozet, the engineer of the State, will visit the cascades of the Valley river. Will you be pleased to state—and your local situation will enable you to do so—the probable quantity of the different minerals known to abound in your neighborhood, and the facility with which each may be procured, and such other information as you may deem connected with the subject of these inquiries? the object of which is to draw the attention of the general government to the immense advantages that would result from locating the contemplated western armory at the cascades of the Valley river, the combined advantages of which, in my estimation, are unequalled in the western country, taking into consideration the mineral wealth, the facility of navigation, the extent and power to which the water may be applied, and the uniform health you enjoy; in addition to which may be mentioned the ease with which supplies may be brought from Prunty Town and Gooseman's mills, the depots of a rich and fertile country, well settled, and abounding in all the necessaries of life; the river affording, I am informed, at the lowest stage of water, an uninterrupted navigation from these points to the falls.

Your early answer will confer a favor on your most obedient servant,

THOMAS P. MOORE.

JOHN NUZAM, URIAH ASHCRAFT, GARDNER LEONARD, THORNTON MYERS, and JOSEPH POWELL, Esqs.

CASCADES OF THE VALLEY RIVER, *August 25, 1825.*

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, in relation to the advantages of this site for the erection of the contemplated western armory, we can state that most of us have resided in this vicinity for near twenty years; are well acquainted with several large mines of iron ore; of the stone coal the quantity is certainly inexhaustible, the surrounding hills appearing to be based on that mineral and crowned to their summits with forests of the finest timber; building stone of the best quality, and inexhaustible in quantity, is immediately on the banks of the river, below the falls; clay for brick of good quality is on every acre of land adjacent to the site; six saw and four grist mills are or can be put in operation immediately in six or eight miles. As it regards the navigation, we can state that for twenty years all the produce of this part of the country, consisting of iron, stone coal, lumber, flour, boats for sale, &c., have, with facility, been sent down the river, with only one exception, and that year was an unusual one. Our experience justifies us in asserting that epidemical diseases of any kind are here unknown, and for general health we yield to no country on earth. From the upper falls to Gooseman's mills, a distance of perhaps eight miles, the navigation may be considered, in the lowest stage of water, as uninterrupted. This opens to this site the fine country around Prunty Town, and would insure, at all times, a plentiful supply of provisions for the largest establishment. Any further information that may be required on the subject will be cheerfully given.

Your very obedient servants,

JOHN NUZAM.
URIAH ASHCRAFT.
G. LEONARD.
THORNTON MYERS.
JOSEPH POWELL.

THOMAS P. MOORE, Esq., *Member of the Board of Public Works.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 321.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON, ON
THE POTOMAC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 20, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of this House "instructing them to inquire into the expediency of purchasing additional land for the site of Fort Washington, reported:

That they have carefully examined the subject embraced in this resolution, and with this object proposed to the Department of War the following inquiry, to wit: "Whether the views of the department had undergone any change since the previous sessions of Congress, when this matter had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the necessity and expediency of purchasing the additional land

so required? It will be seen by the answer and documents that, whilst the Secretary of War still adheres to the opinion of the indispensable necessity of making the purchase, he considers the price asked by Mr. Digges, (the proprietor of the land,) in conformity with the award of the arbitrators, as wholly disproportionate to its value; he, however, recommends, what your committee are disposed to concur in, that the government should give the amount of a judgment obtained by it against Mr. Digges by the securities of the late Robert Brent for the additional land wanted, and in acquittance of all claims which Mr. Digges may have against the United States touching the said purchase, the previous use and occupation of the land, and the alleged destruction of the contiguous fisheries; and for this purpose they report a bill.

Your committee beg leave to refer to volume 1, No. 74, of the reports of committees of the 2d session of the 18th Congress for a detailed account of the claims of Mr. Digges and the present situation of the fortifications at Fort Washington in reference to the want of the additional land, for the purchase of which they have provided.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 17, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, in which, after stating that the committee over which you preside "have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the often-proposed purchase of land at Fort Washington," you ask, in behalf of the committee, "whether I have received any additional information to that communicated on that subject at the last and at a previous session, or whether the views of this department have undergone any change in relation to the policy or necessity of the purchase in question?" I have the honor to state that no additional information has been received, and that no change has taken place in the views of the department in relation to the necessity for the purchase in question, it being required for the fulfilment of the plan of a fort in other respects completed; but with respect to the policy of making the purchase at the price awarded by the referees who were appointed to value the land, I frankly acknowledge that I consider that price to be very exorbitant, and more than equivalent to the advantages which the possession of the land is contemplated to afford.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the land proposed to be purchased, including the fishing grounds attached to it, is not worth one-half of the amount of the valuation; and as I understand the owner of the land is indebted to the government to an amount nearly equal to two-thirds of the valuation, and has no other means of paying the debt than such as might accrue from the sale of the land in question, I would respectfully submit to the committee the expediency of recommending a law to authorize the purchase advertised to, provided the owner of the land will agree to accept a discharge from his debt as the price of the purchase.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. J. HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 8, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department to the Engineer department, dated on the 26th ultimo, with the accompanying papers, relating to the debt due from William Dudley Digges, esq., to the United States, and also a copy of a letter from Mr. Digges, of the 7th instant, connected with the same subject.

These papers afford all the information upon the subject of the debt of Mr. Digges to the government and in reference to the additional land wanted for the enlargement of the site of Fort Washington not before communicated.

I beg leave to suggest that, if an appropriation for the acquisition of the land in question should be made, the act be framed with a proviso that unquestionable title to the land be given, and also that the title to the lands heretofore purchased by the United States from the late Thomas A. Digges, upon which Fort Washington stands, be perfected before the act shall go into effect.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, *February 7, 1826.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, intimating the desire of the Military Committee to bring the business of the proposed acquisition of additional land for the site of Fort Washington to a close, and their wish also to be informed whether there be any liens or encumbrances on the property named in the award of the arbitrators, I have to inform you that whenever a bill shall have passed both houses of Congress appropriating the money for the payment of the above award, my trustees, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and Daniel Brent, will join me in giving to the United States a full and perfect title to the said property, and will also confirm the title to the land already in the fort limits, which, by a late decision of the court of appeals, my late uncle, Thomas A. Digges, had no right to convey, in fee simple, without the consent of my trustees, the consent of whom, it is believed by legal authority, is necessary and indispensable to render valid the said title. The lands in the District of Columbia are answerable for the debt due the United States on account of Robert Brent, late Paymaster General, and the judgment acknowledged for that debt has priority to any claim against said lands, except one judgment of \$2,500 due the Bank of Metropolis, with the cashier of which bank I have lately deposited notes of substantial and responsible persons to a much larger amount as a collateral security for said judgment, and which notes the said bank appears to be well satisfied with.

As to the proposition of my taking anything less than the award and its full amount for the property, I should have thought that my former correspondence with the department as well as the Military Com-

mittee ought to have sufficed. I went into the arbitration on open and honorable terms, and whatever might have been the award I should have felt myself bound to abide by it. I think the government cannot and ought not to do less. My property has been occupied for many years by the United States even before the award, and since then a complete ownership has been exercised. I think that the United States ought to be the last to set the example of taking possession and occupying private property without compensation.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

WM. DUDLEY DIGGES.

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Chief Engineer.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Fifth Auditor's Office, January 26, 1826.*

Sir: Not being in possession of all the information required by your letter of the 21st for the use of the Military Committee, I forwarded a copy of it to Joseph Pearson, esq., one of the trustees of the estate of the late Robert Brent, with a request that he would furnish it.

His answer has just been received, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy.

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

S. PLEASANTON, *Agent of the Treasury.*

General ALEXANDER MACOMB.

WASHINGTON, *January 25, 1826.*

Sir: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 21st instant, which was not received until yesterday, I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of the amount of the judgment in favor of the United States vs. William Dudley Digges.

The debt was originally due from Mr. Digges to the late Robert Brent, Paymaster General, and was by him assigned, in trust, to his sureties in official bond for their indemnity. Suits were instituted against these gentlemen by the United States on the official bond of Mr. Brent. But it being believed by the attorney of the United States that a recovery would not be had, or at least was very questionable, an arrangement was made by the parties, with the consent and approbation of the Agent of the Treasury, by which this debt due from Mr. Digges, together with other trust funds in the hands of said sureties, should be transferred to the United States, and the suits on the official bond dismissed. Those funds amount to something more than the penalty of the bond, and it is believed will be available.

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

JOSEPH PEARSON.

STEPHEN PLEASANTON, Esq., *Fifth Auditor, &c.*

Circuit court of the District of Columbia, for county of Washington, April term, 1823.

Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Nicholas Young, and }
 Wm. Brent, use of Joseph Pearson and Robert }
 Y. Brent, executors of Robert Brent, use of the }
 United States, }
against
 William Dudley Digges. }

Judgment for \$20,000 damages and costs. Damages to be released on payment of \$13,369 87, with interest from June 9, 1819, until paid; costs, \$9 57.

Stay execution until October 1, 1824.

Test:

WILLIAM BRENT, *Clerk.*

The above judgment has been kept alive by the United States attorney.

Test:

WILLIAM BRENT, *Clerk.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 322.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE SITE OF FORT McHENRY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 20, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 17, 1826.*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Chief Engineer of this date, and beg leave respectfully to refer to it for the information I was directed to furnish to the Senate by its resolution dated the 7th instant, respecting the expediency of purchasing land next adjoining the site of Fort McHenry.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States and PRESIDENT of the Senate.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *March 17, 1826.*

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions to report to you "the quantity of land which belongs to the site on which Fort McHenry has been erected, whether any private buildings are placed near that fort, and at what distance from it, and whether it is indispensably necessary to the public service that land next adjoining the fort should be purchased, and about what quantity," I have the honor to report that the quantity of land which belongs to the site of Fort McHenry is twenty acres, three roods, and eighty-one perches; that there are private buildings within a few feet of the western boundary of the site; and that it is not deemed necessary to the public service to incur any additional expense for the purchase of land next adjoining the fort, for the reason that the fort, although it is contemplated to preserve it in its present condition, is intended to be retained only as an accessory to the system for the defence of the maritime frontier.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 323.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE RETROCESSION TO SOUTH CAROLINA OF THE SITE OF THE ARSENAL AT MOUNT DEARBORN, IN THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed "to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the retrocession to the State of South Carolina of the lands formerly occupied and used by the United States as a site for an arsenal at Mount Dearborn, in that State," reported:

That they have directed the inquiry necessarily involved in this resolution to the Department of War, and have obtained the subjoined communications. Concurring with the department in the opinion of expediency of retroceding to the State of South Carolina the soil as well as jurisdiction of the site, together with the old and now useless buildings to the United States at, Mount Dearborn, they beg leave, with this view, to report a bill.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1826.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, respecting the retrocession of the land of the United States at Mount Dearborn to the State of South Carolina, with the jurisdiction thereof, I transmit herewith reports of the Chief Engineer and Colonel of Ordnance, which furnish the information required by the committee as well as the views of this department in relation to it.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.*ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 7, 1826.*

SIR: The letter which you placed in my hands yesterday of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the object of which is to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the retrocession to the State of South Carolina of the lands at Mount Dearborn formerly occupied and used by the United States as a site for an arsenal, and also the surrender of the jurisdiction over the same.

The original intention of the establishment at Mount Dearborn has been long abandoned; and as the place has not been occupied for a considerable length of time, nor is it likely to be again useful to the United States, I should therefore recommend the retrocession of the jurisdiction as well as the property to the State of South Carolina, as I believe the position will never be again required for military or other purposes, while their retention by the United States may interfere with the contemplated improvements in the navigation of the Catawba, and in the canal about to be constructed through the lands belonging to the government at that place.

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

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*Colonel GEORGE BOMFORD, *Ordnance Department.*ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to the letter of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs relative to the United States public works at Mount Dearborn, referred to this department, I have the honor to state that the works referred to were established as long ago as 1802 or 1803, many years before the existence of this department; it consequently does not possess very precise information respecting them. Under

standing that the Engineer department had some knowledge of the works, the letter from the committee was submitted to General Macomb, whose reply is herewith submitted.

The works at Mount Dearborn appear to have been originally designed for an armory or an arsenal. They are not, however, conceived to be suitable to either purpose at present, and have never been so occupied by this department. I therefore concur entirely in the opinion of the Chief Engineer that it is not likely they will ever be useful to the United States for any military purpose.

An entire relinquishment of the whole establishment on the part of the United States would not, it is believed, be productive of any injury to the public service, because no use whatever has been made of it by the United States for many years past, and it is not probable that it will or can be converted to any beneficial military purpose hereafter.

The question whether a retrocession of the lands to the State of South Carolina should be accompanied with a free grant of the public buildings thereon is one which this department conceives to be beyond its province to express an opinion upon.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 324.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE ERECTION OF AN ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the erection of an arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, reported:

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 25, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to the letter of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the "expediency of establishing an arsenal at or near St. Louis," which you have referred to this department, I have the honor to state that an arsenal at St. Louis, or in the vicinity, is considered to be very necessary at this time.

All the military posts on the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi rivers must be supplied from a depot in that section of country. Many of those posts are so remote that the supplies annually sent to them are forwarded from St. Louis early in the spring, commonly in the month of March. For this reason it is necessary that the supplies should be placed in depot at St. Louis the previous autumn.

It was found necessary immediately after the close of the late war, in 1815, to establish a military depot in that section of country for the supply of the new posts then about to be established in that quarter. An old cantonment, consisting entirely of log buildings, at Bellefontaine, on the Missouri, five miles from its junction with the Mississippi, was made use of for the purpose. This position was soon found to be very unsuitable and inconvenient. The town of St. Louis, which is twenty-three miles distant, had of necessity to be resorted to whenever boats were required to transport supplies to any of the upper posts; and the approach to Bellefontaine by water is very difficult, if not dangerous.

It was proposed as early as 1816 to erect a permanent establishment nearer to St. Louis, but as the stores were already deposited at Bellefontaine, and as that place could be made to answer for a time, nothing further appears to have been done than to explore the country with a view to select a suitable site.

The inconvenience of Bellefontaine has proved so manifest, that storehouses have been rented in the town of St. Louis for several years past for the storage of all such military supplies as were destined for an early shipment to the upper posts.

The reason, however, why a new establishment is expressly called for by the exigencies of the service at the present time is, that the log buildings at Bellefontaine have become so much decayed that a part of them have recently fallen down, and the remainder are so rotten that they can be kept up but a little longer. There is a considerable quantity of arms and other military stores now at Bellefontaine, which are so insecurely sheltered in these log buildings that it is feared they will suffer material injury if not soon better provided for.

A position in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis is preferred, because it is the only principal place of business between the Ohio and Missouri rivers. It is the place of deposit and of departure for all supplies destined for the remote regions on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, whether military stores or articles of merchandise and trade. It is the place, therefore, which possesses the most abundant means of transporting supplies, and would be resorted to for that purpose even if the arsenal should be established at a distance from it.

An extensive establishment is not considered necessary at St. Louis. One suitable for the exigencies of the service in that section of country, it is conceived, would consist of the following, viz: one building for an arsenal, to be about thirty by eighty feet, to contain small arms, accoutrements, and artillery equipments; a magazine for gunpowder and ammunition; a dwelling-house for an officer and a military store-keeper; two small workshops for repairing arms, fixing ammunition, &c.; a small building for a few artificers and laborers; a shed for artillery carriages, and a storehouse about twenty-six by sixty feet, with a wharf adjoining. The latter will be required more particularly for the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, and will be used for the reception and storage of packages in bulk received from the interior, and designed for transmission in the same State to the frontier posts. An establishment upon this scale, it is believed, would be found sufficient for the present exigencies of the service. It

would, however, be advisable to secure a site of sufficient extent, and to arrange the buildings in such manner as to admit of any future extension of the works which the exigencies of the service may hereafter render necessary.

The data for an accurate estimate of the cost of such an establishment are not at hand. But it is supposed that the entire cost of it, including the purchase of a suitable site, would not exceed \$35,000. About \$15,000 would probably be required for the expenditures of the first year.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

CONGRESS HALL, *March 8, 1826.*

DEAR SIR: I am now prepared to answer your inquiry—at what price lands in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Missouri, suitable on which to erect an arsenal, could be purchased?

I enclose you the letters of General William Clark and Major A. L. Langham, both gentlemen of character, resident at St. Louis. I have also conversed with General Bissel, who agrees with them in opinion. I also concur that the purchase can be made for not exceeding fifty dollars per acre.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SCOTT.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 7, 1826.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, at what price lands in the neighborhood of St. Louis, suitable on which to erect an arsenal, can be purchased, I can say that I believe the most suitable place on the river for such an establishment, about two and a half miles above the city, could be had for fifty dollars per acre.

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

WM. CLARK.

HON. JOHN SCOTT.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 6, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry concerning the price of land in the vicinity of St. Louis, I have the honor of stating that twenty or twenty-five dollars would be considered a good price for unimproved land situated more than one mile from the city.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LANGHAM.

HON. JOHN SCOTT.

Mr. BENTON laid the following letter on the table :

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 20, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of this day's date, inquiring "if I did not, under the orders of the Department of War, make a reservation of certain public grounds in the town of St. Louis for military purposes, and to give you my opinion about reserving them for such purposes," I have to say that about the year 1821 I received instructions from the Secretary of War to examine the public grounds in the town of St. Louis, and to reserve such lots as I might deem necessary for military purposes, in order that the school committee of that town might take possession of the residue of the grounds for school purposes, agreeably to the act of 1812. Under these instructions, I reserved a lot, called the Bastion lot, and a strip of ground running from thence to the river, together with a strip of land extending down the river bank. Subsequently to that time I informed the Secretary of War and the school committee that I did not consider that the Bastion lot would be wanted for military purposes, as it had become too much enclosed by the erection of buildings near it. I am now of opinion that no part of the public grounds in the town of St. Louis will be wanted for military purposes, and recommend that the part not already given to the school committee be given to the corporate authorities of the city.

With very great respect, sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON, *Brigadier General United States Army.*

HON. THOS. H. BENTON, *United States Senate.*

ST. LOUIS, *December 8, 1824.*

SIR: I am informed that Major Biddle has addressed a letter to you on the subject of erecting a depot for military property in this section of country, and it has been suggested that as I had been in the Ordnance department, engaged in such duty for several years, a communication from me would not be deemed intrusive by you. Under this impression I take the liberty of making the following observations:

When in Washington city in August last I was required to visit Bellefontaine and report the condi-

tion of the ordnance property there. I took an opportunity to do so, and found it suffering damage from the insufficiency of the buildings to protect it from the weather. You are no doubt aware they are old log huts, the site of which is disadvantageous, being so far removed from the usual resort of river craft, and the danger to be encountered on the river between St. Louis and Bellefontaine is very great, so much so that the quartermaster has to hire a storehouse in the former place.

It is well known that where vessels resort for freight transportation is cheaper, even if no additional risk is to be encountered by going to a place not frequented in ordinary.

The military property at Bellefontaine is of considerable value. It must perish in a given time if kept in the buildings it is in at present.

If it is removed to the nearest depot for ordnance stores it will cost as much as it is worth.

It is required in this section of the country, and consequently it or similar property must be retransported when wanted at any of the upper posts or by passing detachments of troops.

At present arms, &c., partially damaged have to remain useless to the government, daily becoming more damaged, or to be transported at great cost to a place where they can be repaired.

The State of Missouri will derive benefit from the location of an ordnance depot in its territory, inasmuch as it will at all times have within its bosom means of arming and equipping its militia and volunteers.

The vicinity of the location will derive benefit from the disbursements incidental thereto, and also from the introduction of artisans, such as armorers, smiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c., indispensable at an ordnance depot.

I have made some inquiries touching the cost of building here, and am induced to believe that from \$35,000 to \$45,000 would be amply sufficient to erect a depot for the supply of this section of country for many years to come.

As the present session of Congress will be short, it might be advisable to make a partial appropriation for the purchase of a site and materials, say \$20,000.

I trust this communication, made in haste, in the midst of other avocations, will be viewed favorably and received as it is intended, an effort to benefit the section of country so highly favored by nature as the State of Missouri.

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

M. THOMAS, *Lieutenant United States Army.*

Hon. T. H. BENTON, *United States Senate.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 325. .

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE SITE OF THE ARSENAL
AT WATERVLIET, NEW YORK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 24, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, reported:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of this House "instructing them to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the purchase of additional land for the arsenal at Watervliet," beg leave to report the documents which they have received from the War Department on this subject, together with a bill to carry the proposed object into effect.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 23, 1826.*

SIR: In reply to your inquiries contained in your letter of the 21st instant, respecting the additional land recommended to be purchased for the arsenal at Watervliet, I transmit herewith a report of the Colonel of Ordnance, with accompanying documents, which gives all the information in this department in relation to your inquiry.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. J. HAMILTON, Jr., *Chairman of Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 22, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to the inquiry of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, I have the honor to state that additional ground for the arsenal at Watervliet is considered essentially necessary for the proper management of that establishment.

The New York canal passes through the present site, and has changed the character and greatly extended the importance of this position. At the last session of Congress appropriations for additional buildings were made, but the erection of one of them (the magazine) has been suspended, with a view to obtain additional ground upon which to build it. The limits of the present site are too much contracted to admit of placing all the new buildings upon it with safety. If the magazine be placed anywhere on the present site it would be very dangerous, for, in the event of an explosion, the whole of the United States establishment there, as well as the adjoining villages, must suffer total destruction. There are already two small magazines within the present limits, which will be appropriated to other purposes as soon as a new magazine is erected. The necessity for an immediate purchase of this ground will be more

apparent when it is considered that the longer it is deferred the more pressing may be the want of it; while the flourishing villages which are growing up on each side of the arsenal, and are approaching the present limits of the site, may render a future purchase very difficult, if not impracticable.

I transmit herewith extracts from letters upon this subject which have passed between this department and the officer who commands at Watervliet, which show more fully the importance and necessity of the purchase contemplated.

I transmit also a sketch of the present site, exhibiting the position of the several buildings heretofore erected upon it, and also the boundaries of the additional ground now proposed to be purchased.

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

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

Extract from a letter of the officer commanding the arsenal at Watervliet, transmitting estimates for additional buildings at that post.

ARSENAL, WATERVLIET, *November 4, 1824.*

SIR: The location of these buildings is a matter of some importance, particularly of the magazine. If no additional ground can be procured, the hill north of the old magazine is the only spot left for a new one, and the arsenal should be placed on the west side of the canal, not more than eighty feet from the water, and opposite the space between the two gun-houses.

I should, however, prefer to purchase additional land adjoining our south line.

A piece extending west seventeen and a half chains embraces at its western extremity a high knoll of more than one acre, the surface of which is above the level of the old magazine wall and higher than the top of the arsenal. The price of this land is exorbitant, being five hundred dollars per acre.

As we must at some future day have our limits much extended, it may be true economy at this time to purchase fifty or one hundred acres of land near this place and make all our improvements upon it, or extend our limits southerly as far as may be deemed proper, taking such a quantity of land as will preclude the necessity for any future purchase.

Colonel G. BOMFORD.

Extract of a letter from the Ordnance department to the commanding officer of the arsenal at Watervliet.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 25, 1825.*

SIR: In the appropriations for this year \$26,000 was allotted to the building of an arsenal and magazine at Watervliet, viz: \$18,500 for the arsenal and \$7,500 for the magazine. The item for the purchase of land was not embraced in the estimate from this department. Although it is desirable that the magazine should be placed at a greater distance from the other buildings than the present limit of the public ground will admit, yet the price asked for the land is considered so exorbitant as to preclude the idea of purchasing it. It was for this reason that no appropriation was asked for the purchase of land.

The proprietor of the ground will perceive, in the determination to place the buildings within the present limits, a disposition not to accede to the extravagant demands which are made for the adjacent lands. He may be thereby induced to offer his land at a reasonable rate. You will please to ascertain whether he will do so, and if he will, I will submit the subject to the Secretary of War with a view to effect some arrangement by which the land can be procured.

If no additional ground can be procured, the position which you mention for the magazine appears to be best suited to the purpose; the position for the arsenal also appears to be well chosen.

Major G. TALCOTT.

From Major G. Talcott to the Ordnance department.

ARSENAL, WATERVLIET, *April 12, 1825.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, I have to state that I have procured from the owner of the land adjoining us on the south and west an offer in writing of any quantity that the government may require, (not exceeding forty acres,) at \$300 per acre.

This is the lowest price which he can be induced to take, and he has reduced it thus low to influence us in the location of the magazine, for if it should be placed on the northern side of our grounds it would materially affect the value of his lots in that quarter.

The village above us is becoming large, the main street exhibits scarcely a vacant lot on the west side, and there are men of good judgment who believe that the place will at no distant period be much increased in extent. A basin is to be constructed along the margin of the river from which the canal boats can pass their cargoes into sloops, saving much expense; and as freight from Troy to New York is as cheap as from Albany, it is evident that goods can be forwarded and produce returned through this channel at a lower rate than by way of Albany; and when the sloops give place to steam tow-boats this village will be connected with Troy by a bridge and increase in consequence.

A large timber shed or two smaller ones are necessary, as stated under date of 28th ultimo; and by clearing the north gun-house of timber, the artillery carriages (which now occupy all the shed room on both sides of the two gun-houses) can be deposited under proper cover, leaving the sheds to be occupied by the cannon and shot that are now exposed to the weather.

The buildings to be erected consist, then, of an arsenal, a magazine, and one or two timber sheds.

To procure a small quantity of land, sufficient only for the site of the magazine, will not suffice, even if the arsenal should be placed on the site heretofore named, for the timber sheds will occupy so much space as to hazard the safety of the establishment in cases of fire, more particularly if they should occur in very cold weather, when frost would prevent the use of engines.

Under all these circumstances, it appears most proper to purchase such an extent of ground as will suffice for all future improvements, and whether it should be had of Mr. Gibbons at \$300 or of Mr. Schuyler at \$225 per acre is the point to be decided.

The land of Mr. Schuyler lies about 1,200 yards south of us, and affords good plats for all the buildings; but the public road and canal pass through it, and it would be difficult to locate the whole of them on the west side of the canal at a suitable distance from it with the necessary space between them.

To place a part on each side would be highly objectionable.

The land of Mr. Gibbons adjoins us and affords a good site for a magazine; but it is not otherwise well situated for additional buildings unless we purchase upwards of twenty acres on the west side of the canal. Whether it would be advisable to leave the strip of ground between the canal and the river for the extension of the village in front of us is questionable. There is little doubt that the purchase of thirty or forty acres of this land would ultimately prove the most economical plan, and I believe that it cannot be had on better terms at any future period.

Colonel G. BOMFORD.

From the Ordnance department to Major G. Talcott.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 15, 1825.

SIR: The position of the new arsenal in front of the old magazine, as heretofore mentioned, is believed, under all the circumstances of the case, to be the best that can be chosen for it. The position of the new magazine must depend upon the circumstance of getting an appropriation for additional ground. I would prefer purchasing thirty acres adjoining the present ground, and will recommend an appropriation of \$9,000 for that purpose. You will please make a provisional agreement with the proprietor of the ground for its purchase—the agreement to be binding if an appropriation is made at the next session of Congress, if otherwise to be void.

Major G. TALCOTT.

Extract of a letter from Major G. Talcott to the Ordnance department.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, December 21, 1825.

“I have the written agreement of the owner of the land required for extending the limits of this post, by which he is obligated to sell the United States any quantity that may be desired, not exceeding forty acres, at \$300 per acre; and subsequent to the receipt of your letter dated 15th August last, he consented to our clearing the brush from the site intended for a new magazine, under the stipulation that if Congress did not appropriate funds for the purchase of land we should not be held liable for damages.”

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 326.

[1ST SESSION.]

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DESERTIONS AND DEATHS FOR THREE YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1825.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 29, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, March 28, 1826.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th of December last, respecting desertions from the army of the United States, I transmit a further report of the Adjutant General in relation to the resolution.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Continuation of the report of deaths and desertions in the army for three years ending September 30, 1825, required by a resolution of the House of Representatives.

Posts or stations.	DESERTIONS.																						
	Date.			Period.					Regiments.			Age.				Occupation.							
	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1823.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1824.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1825.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.	Unknown.	Under 21.	Over 21 to 30.	Over 30 to 45.	Unknown.	Laborer.	Farmer.	Cooper.	Blacksmith.	Carpenter.	Miller.	Gunsmith.
Fort Sullivan	10	1	12	13	4	4	2	23	23	23	2	17	4	10	1	10	1	2					
Fort Preble	8	11	6	17	5	3		25	25	25	3	22		3	10	4					1		
Fort Constitution	3	7	5	11	2	1	1	15	15	15	2	13		3	8	9					1		
Fort Independence	20	13	13	33	8	3	2	46	46	46	1	34	5	7	8	4					4		
Plattsburg	7	1		6				1	8	8	5	3		6	1								
Fort Wolcott		8	6	10	2	1		14	14	14	1	11	1	1	3	5				1			
Fort Trumbull	10	13	8	22	3	1		5	31	31	10	1	17	3	10	6					1		
Fort Columbus	7	21	21	38	7	3		1	49	49	3	1	37	8	3	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	
Fort Lafayette	4	2	13	6	5	3	2	3	19	19	6		11	2	7	5							
West Point	10	6	12	22	4	1	1		28	28		4	24		12	8							
Watervliet Arsenal	9	7		12	2		2		16	16	4	1	10	1	4	4	3			1			
Fort Mifflin	4	4		5	2			1	8	8	3		4	1	4	1							
Fort Delaware			7	7					7	7	1		5	1	1					1			
Pittsburg Arsenal	9	6	14	22	5	2			29	29	4	1	19	5	4	7	6			2	2		
Fort McHenry	3	2	8	10	2			1	13	13	4		9		4	1	2	1	1				
Fort Severn	8	6	5	12	3	3		1	19	19	6	4	9		6	3	3			1			
Fort Washington	3	4	6	5	3	3	2	13	13	13	4	1	8		4	3							1
Bellona Arsenal	17	12	10	29	5	4	1		39	39	3	1	33	2	3	9	9			2	1		
Fort Norfolk	3	1		2		1		1	4	4	3		1		3								
Fort Nelson	4			3			1		4	4	2	2			2								
Fortress Monroe		65	57	83	27	4	2	6	122	122	18	3	91	10	19	25	18			13	6	2	1
Fort Johnson	6	4		5	3	1	1		10	10	3		7		3	1	4						
Charleston harbor	12	12	22	23	10	8	4	1	44	46	13	3	29	1	13	11	3	3	1				
Augusta Arsenal	8	10	14	25	3	4			32	32	9	2	21		9	6	4		3	5			
Savannah		10	7	6	6	3	1	1	17	17	2	1	11	3	2	1	3			1			
Tybee Barracks	7			5	1	1			7	7	2		4	1	2		2						
St. Augustine	18	10	2	23	2	3	2		27	30	6		21	3	6	9	4			1	2		
Plaquemine																							
Camp Morgan		17	11	5	1				17	17	1		12	4	1	6	3		3				
Camp Princeton			5	5					5	5			2	3		2							
Fort Mitchell			4	4					4	4			4		1					1			
Barrancas	28	12		30	3	4	3		28	40	8	1	29	2	8	2	9	1	1	4	1		
Fort Niagara	8	22	25	40	7	2	3	3	9	46	55	14		36	5	13	20	8		1	4		
Madison Barracks	36	51	67	124	14	6	7	3	154	154	30	4	112	8	30	58	18	2	3	6	1		
Fort Brady	1						1		1	1	1				1								
Fort Dearborn	2					2			2	2	2				2								
Detroit	6	29	32	43	7	2	5	10	6	61	67	16	1	42	8	16	15	9			3		
Fort Mackinac	1	2		2			1		3	3	1		2		1								
Saginaw	7					3	2		7	7	7				7								
Fort Howard	1	2	7	4	3	1	1	1	10	10	2		8		2	3	3		1				
Fort Atkinson	5	14	8	20	3	2	2		27	27	11		15	1	11	3	3	1					
Fort Snelling	6	8	29	15	17	8	1	2	43	43	7	1	32	3	7	16	6						
Fort Crawford		1	2	1	2				3	3	3		2	1	2								
Fort Smith	2	3		4			1		5	5	1		3	1	1	1	2						
Fort Armstrong	1	6	1	6		1		1	8	8	2		4	2	2	2							
Fort Edwards		5		4				1	5	5	1	2	2		1	2							
Cantonment Gibson		3	12	7	4	2	1	1	15	15	5	1	9		5	5	2						
Cantonment Jesup		8	6	15	2	4	1	1	29	29	7	2	16	4	7	6	3						
Cantonment Towson			3			3			3	3			3		1	1							
Bellefontaine		79	1	61	13	2	4		80	80	12	1	59	8	12	15	24	1	4	5			
Baton Rouge	99	49	29	150	14	3	5	5	177	177	23	2	124	28	23	34	41	3	10	7	1	1	
New Orleans		12	3	14			1		15	15	2		12	1	2	5	2	2		2			
Fort St. Philip	1	5	4	7	2		1		6	4	10	2		5	3	2	2	2		1	1		
Petite Coquille		6	7	11		1	1		10	3	13	2		9	2	2	3			2	1		
Cantonment Clinch	15	32	12	44	11	1	1	2	59	59	7		50	2	7	15	9		2	1	1		
Cantonment Brook		4	18	3	6	7	5	1	22	22	4		17	1	5	4	2			3			1
West Florida	80			39	4	22	8	7	80	80	46	2	27	5	43	6	11	3		3			
St. Marks		2		2					2	2	1	1			1				1				
Fort Wayne	11			2	1	4	3	1	11	11	9		2		9	1							
Cantonment Robertson		6	4	7	2	1			10	10	1		7	2	1	4	3						
Hillsborough river		8		6	1		1		8	8	2		5	1	2	2	1						
Total	508	603	553	1,142	235	140	81	66	739	925	1,664	350	47	1,121	146	354	382	276	19	53	71	9	4

Continuation of the report of deaths and desertions in the army, &c.—Continued.

Posts or stations.	DESERTIONS.																									
	Occupation.																									
	Butcher.	Cabinet-maker.	Sailor.	Soldier.	Painter.	Shoemaker.	Rope-maker.	Paper-maker.	Manufacturer.	Silversmith.	Clerk.	Musician.	Physician.	Printer.	Mason.	Saddler.	Brick-maker.	Tailor.	Baker.	Wholesalewright.	Hatter.	Sawyer.	Currier and tanner.	Jeweller.	Pump-maker.	Chalk-maker.
Fort Sullivan	1		3						1	1				2			1		1							
Fort Preble			3			1			1		1	1														
Fort Constitution						1																	1			
Fort Independence	1	2	3			1	2		2	2	1	1			1			4			3					
Plattsburg						1																				
Fort Wolcott			2			1					1															
Fort Trumbull			2			1	3		2																	
Fort Columbus		3	2			1			2	2	1	1		1	2			1	1	1						
Fort Lafayette			2			1			1												1					
West Point		1	1	2		1			1									1								
Watervliet Arsenal		1				2												1								
Fort Mifflin						1																		2		
Fort Delaware						2										1										
Pittsburg Arsenal					1			1	1		2	1		1	1											
Fort McHenry						1			1		1											1				
Fort Severn					1		1		1		1			1												
Fort Washington						1					1							1			1					
Bellona Arsenal			1	2		2					2			1	1			1	1		1		1			2
Fort Norfolk															1											
Fort Nelson																						1				
Fortress Monroe	4		3	6	1	5	1	3	1	3				4				3	1	1	1	1		1		
Fort Johnson			1						1																	
Charleston harbor			1	3		2					1		1	1				3	2	1						
Augusta Arsenal				3							1			1												
Savannah			3		3	2					1															
Tybee Barracks				1											1				1							
St. Augustine				1				3										2	1						1	
Plaquemine																										
Camp Morgan				1					1						1					1						
Camp Princeton				1											1							1				
Fort Mitchell				1					1																	
Barrancas		1	2	4		3	1			1									1		1					
Fort Niagara	1					2			1		1			1				1	1							
Madison Barracks		1	6	3	2	5			3									1	4	2		1	2		1	
Fort Brady																										
Fort Dearborn																										
Detroit				5	1	3					2	4	2		1	1		1		2	1					
Fort Mackinac			1																		1					
Saginaw																										
Fort Howard				1																						
Fort Atkinson				4							3					1					1					
Fort Snelling				5	1	4		1												1				1		
Fort Crawford						1																				
Fort Smith						1																				
Fort Armstrong				1		1				1							1									
Fort Edwards						1									1											
Cantonment Gibson																			1						1	1
Cantonment Jesup			3	3		3						1			1				1					1		
Cantonment Towson																							1			
Bellefontaine			2	6	2	2			1						2	1		2				1				
Baton Rouge	2	2	3	8	2	6			6		2	7			5	3	2	5	2	1	1					
New Orleans				1						1																
Fort St. Philip										1											1					
Petite Coquille						2					1															
Cantonment Clinch			3	4		4			1		2	2		2				2	1				2	1		
Cantonment Brook			2			3			2																	
West Florida			2	1		4			2										1		1					1
St. Mark's																										
Fort Wayne							1																			
Cantonment Robertson															1											1
Hillsborough river									1			1		1												
Total	7	6	41	81	16	73	9	8	35	9	19	25	4	6	29	11	4	31	18	11	16	6	3	7	2	5

Continuation of the report of deaths and desertions in the army, &c.—Continued.

Posts or stations.	DESERPTIONS.																									
	Occupation.						Place of birth.																			
	Brewer.	Barber.	Tobaccoist.	Tinsmith.	Glassblower.	Pocket-book-maker.	Unknown.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Ohio.	
Fort Sullivan.....							1					1		1		1										
Fort Preble.....							3	5	3		2				1	1				1						
Fort Constitution.....							2		7		3	1		1												
Fort Independence.....							6	2	2	2	10	2		5		1										
Plattsburg.....							5																			
Fort Wolcott.....							1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1											
Fort Trumbull.....							10	1					5	5	2	1			1		1					
Fort Columbus.....			1				3	1	1	2	10		5	7	4				3	1						
Fort Lafayette.....							6																			
West Point.....					1						1		3	9	1	3								1		
Watervliet Arsenal.....							4			1			2	3												
Fort Mifflin.....							3		2				1													
Fort Delaware.....				1			1							1		3		1	1							
Pittsburg Arsenal.....							4				1		1	2	1	7	2	1	3					1		
Fort McHenry.....							4					1		1	3		1									1
Fort Severn.....						1	6								3		4	1		1					1	
Fort Washington.....						1	4		1				2	1			2	1								
Bellona Arsenal.....							3	1	2	3	3		2	5	2	4										
Fort Norfolk.....							3												1							
Fort Nelson.....							2											1	1							
Fortress Monroe.....							18	1	3	5	6	2	4	15	9	12	3	2	5	1			1		3	
Fort Johnson.....							3					1		2	1						1					
Charleston harbor.....							13				4	1	2	8	4	4		3	2	1	1					
Augusta Arsenal.....							9		1	1			2		1		3	2	1	2	1			1		
Savannah.....			1				2		2		2	1	1	2	2	2										1
Tybee Barracks.....							2							1	1								1			
St. Augustine.....							6	2			1		1	6		1		1	3							
Plaquemine.....																										
Camp Morgan.....							1		1			1	1	3		2		2	1		1					
Camp Princeton.....																2										
Fort Mitchell.....										1					1	1								1		
Barrancas.....							8	1		1	2		1	5	1	5	1	1	2							
Fort Niagara.....				1			13		2	1	3		3	8	1	2							1			
Madison Barracks.....		1	1	3			31	2		6	12	2	7	27	5	9		3	2	1	1		1			1
Fort Brady.....							1																			
Fort Dearborn.....							2																			
Detroit.....				1			16				4	1	1	12	6	9	1	1			1		2			3
Fort Mackinac.....							1												1							
Saginaw.....							7																			
Fort Howard.....							2						1	2		2										
Fort Atkinson.....							11						1	4	1	2		1			1					
Fort Snelling.....		1					7				4	1	2	8	2	5	1	2					1			
Fort Crawford.....																										
Fort Smith.....							1									1					1	1				
Fort Armstrong.....							2																			
Fort Edwards.....							1	1										1								
Cantonment Gibson.....							5				1		1	1		2					1			1		
Cantonment Jesup.....							7			1		1		2	5	4		2	2							
Cantonment Towson.....																		1								
Bellevue.....							13	1	1			1	3	14	2	5		4	10		1	2	2	3	1	
Baton Rouge.....							24		2		5		5	22	4	26		6	14	5	2	4	10	5	1	
New Orleans.....							2					2		4	1	2	1			1						
Fort St. Philip.....							2		1				1				1	2	1							
Peute Coquille.....							2				1			2		3								1		
Cantonment Clinch.....							7		1		3	1	3	5		5		8	4	5						
Cantonment Brook.....							4		1		1	1				3		2								
West Florida.....							43			1	2		4	4	1	4		8	2	2	1					
St. Mark's.....							1											1								
Fort Wayne.....							9							1					1							
Cantonment Robertson.....							1			1	1			3	1	2										
Hillsborough river.....							2				1				1	1										
Total.....	1	1	3	6	1	2	349	20	36	27	87	22	65	209	66	146	10	66	71	20	15	10	20	14	8	

Continuation of the report of deaths and desertions in the army, &c.—Continued.

Posts or stations.	DESERTIONS.																			DEATHS.				
	Place of birth.																			Date.				
	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Dist. of Columbia.	Michigan.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Russia.	Prussia.	Switzerland.	Saxony.	West Indies.	Nova Scotia.	Canada.	New Brunswick.	China.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1823.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1824.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1825.	Total.
Fort Sullivan.....				3	13												3					1	1	2
Fort Preble.....		1		1	6	1																1	1	2
Fort Constitution.....				1																				
Fort Independence.....				4	4	2	1		1		1							2	1			1	1	7
Plattsburg.....				1	2																	4		4
Fort Wolcott.....																						2	2	4
Fort Trumbull.....				1	2	1											1					2	2	4
Fort Columbus.....				6	3											1		1	1			3	2	5
Fort Lafayette.....				1	4	1		1														1	1	3
West Point.....				1	8		1															1	1	2
Watervliet Arsenal.....						1		2				1	1			1		1						
Fort Mifflin.....					1	1																		
Fort Delaware.....																							1	1
Pittsburg Arsenal.....	1			2	1			2														2	2	3
Fort McHenry.....					2																	1	2	3
Fort Severn.....				1	2																	2	4	3
Fort Washington.....					1			1														2	5	7
Bellona Arsenal.....				1	7																	3	2	3
Fort Norfolk.....																						2	2	4
Fort Nelson.....																								
Fortress Monroe.....	1			8	12	3	3	3										1		1		1	5	15
Fort Johnson.....				1		1																3	2	5
Charleston harbor.....				2				1														8	7	15
Augusta Arsenal.....				1	5	1	1															6	4	10
Savannah.....						1																	4	6
Tybee Barracks.....					1			1														4	4	8
St. Augustine.....	1				8																	3	7	3
Plaquemine.....																							2	2
Camp Morgan.....				4																			7	7
Camp Princeton.....	1			2																			1	1
Fort Mitchell.....																							2	2
Barranca.....				2	3	1		4	1								1					12	2	14
Fort Niagara.....	1			5	7		1	1						1			1	4				1	3	4
Madison Barracks.....				16	17	5	1	2										3				6	2	5
Fort Brady.....																						2	2	4
Fort Dearborn.....																						3		3
Detroit.....				3	6			1														1	1	4
Fort Mackinac.....					1																	1	2	4
Saginaw.....																						3	2	5
Fort Howard.....				1	2																	6	3	2
Fort Atkinson.....				4																		17	10	8
Fort Snelling.....				5	2	1		1										1				1	1	5
Fort Crawford.....				1	1																			
Fort Smith.....					1																	5	4	
Fort Armstrong.....					1	1																	1	
Fort Edwards.....																						1	2	3
Cantonment Gibson.....				1	2																		6	6
Cantonment Jesup.....				1	2	1				1												3	3	6
Cantonment Towson.....																		1					4	4
Bellefontaine.....				3	9	2		1											2			5	1	6
Baton Rouge.....	1		1	14	22	1								1	1			1				65	24	10
New Orleans.....				2																			2	4
Fort St. Philip.....				1				1														2	8	6
Petite Coquille.....				1	2			1														1	4	2
Cantonment Clinch.....				1	13	1			1								1					1	5	10
Cantonment Brook.....				2	4			4																2
West Florida.....				2	5			1														17		17
St. Mark's.....																						1	1	2
Fort Wayne.....																								1
Cantonment Robertson.....																		1					6	1
Hillsborough river.....					3																		2	
Total.....	1	1	6	1	90	198	28	9	27	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	19	2	1	193	157	147

NOTE.—In the report of January 11 the number of deserters from the army for the three years ending on September 30, 1825, exclusive of the recruits, amounted to 1,837. The number now reported for the same period is less by 173; the difference is thus accounted for: 1st. The minute information enjoined by the resolution required that each company return (inspection) should be carefully examined; of these 108 are deficient. The deficiency of data, therefore, of this minute description as to time is precisely equal to a period of two years for one entire regiment. 2d. Regimental returns being composed of company monthly returns, and of the latest date on file at regimental headquarters, it not unfrequently happens that the "last company return" in the adjutant's office, at the end of the month, may have been reported in the previous regimental return. Hence the casualties incident to a company for a given month were liable to be more than once reported, which has proved to be the fact in a variety of instances when the company is stationed at a post very remote from regimental headquarters. These regimental returns, then, furnished the number of deaths and desertions for the report of January 11; but for the one now submitted, all the names borne on each separate company inspection return have been necessarily examined.* The two results are thus seen not to be the same, because of the excess in the one case, as herein accounted for, and in the other of the deficiency of the data. The facts stated in this report, nevertheless, warrant the belief that if about 120 be added to the 1,664 deserters herein exhibited, it will vary but little, if any, from the truth.

* In order to obtain and collate the facts exhibited in this tabular report, the names of the rank and file of the army were examined not less than 100,000 times. This circumstance may account for its protracted completion.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 327.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SUBJECT OF AN AUGMENTATION OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 12, 1826.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 8, 1826.*

SIR: In conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th of March, 1826, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any, and if any, what additions are deemed necessary to be made to the present number of the officers of the corps of military engineers for purposes strictly and exclusively military; also whether any, and if any, what additions are deemed necessary to be made to the present topographical engineers for military purposes merely; and what additions, if any, may be deemed necessary for purposes of a civil character, should a system of internal improvement by roads and canals be determined upon and prosecuted by the government, specifying the rank of the several additional officers, in both the military and topographical corps, deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned; and that he also be required to state to the House what plan of organization of a corps of civil engineers may be deemed most proper to be adopted, should a system of internal improvement by roads and canals be determined upon by the government, specifying the number of engineers required, with their respective salaries, I have honor to make the following statement:

The department has for some time labored under considerable disadvantages from the want of a sufficient number of officers to discharge the duties assigned to the Engineer department, and in consequence thereof, a recommendation was made to Congress by the late President at the last session, and by the present President at the opening of the present session, that the officers of both corps of engineers should be increased in such a manner as to answer the pressing demands for their services.

On the 10th of January last I had the honor of addressing the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the proposed increase of the corps of military engineers, and the organization of the topographical into a corps similar to that of the military engineers, a copy of which letter, together with a table accompanying the same, is herewith transmitted, and to which I beg leave respectfully to refer the House as containing at length the views of the department on the subject.

The present establishment of the corps of engineers is, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and six second lieutenants; making in all twenty-two officers. It was proposed to add to the corps one brigadier general, as chief engineer, with the pay, rank, privileges, and emoluments of that grade, and gradually to increase the corps of engineers to double its present numbers, by adding three lieutenants annually from the most prominent of the graduates of the Military Academy, over and above the number requisite to fill the vacancies which might occur in its present establishment. To obtain the number required, it would take upwards of seven years, when the strength of the corps would be, one brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, twelve captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants; making an aggregate of forty-five officers. In the letter above alluded to, addressed to the chairman of the Military Committee, the necessity of the increase is detailed at length, and the table accompanying that letter furnished by the Engineer department exhibits the manner in which it is proposed to employ the officers now belonging to the corps of military engineers, and those to be added by the proposed increase; also showing the number that is actually wanted for the current demands of the service over and above what will belong to the corps each succeeding year for six years to come. In support of this recommendation for an increase of the corps of military engineers, I respectfully beg leave to lay before the House a copy of a revised Report of the Board of Engineers, which has recently been made, with a view of exhibiting in a more complete manner the system of fortifications projected for the defence of the maritime frontiers of the United States, including the Floridas, which have been acquired since the formation of the original report of February, 1821. The increase proposed may therefore be considered as necessary for purposes strictly and exclusively military.

The present number of the topographical engineers is six majors and four captains. They are all officers of the staff and not organized into a corps. It is proposed to give them a regimental form, with an organization similar to that of the present corps of engineers. The organization recommended is one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants; making in all thirty-four officers, which would be an increase of twenty-four subalterns.

The services of the whole of the thirty-four officers of topographical engineers might be profitably applied to objects relating exclusively to military affairs, such as the surveys of the coasts, inlets, and harbors, with a view to their defence, and to the erection of fortifications; besides these, the surveys of the frontiers of Mexico and the Canadas, and the lakes, the Indian country, and the coast of Oregon on the Pacific, all may be considered as coming within what may be termed military surveys; still, as they are not of so pressing urgency, they may be so deferred as to allow a considerable portion of the officers of the proposed corps of topographical engineers to be disposable for objects of internal improvement.

In the present state of our affairs relating to internal improvements by roads and canals, it is not deemed advisable to organize a corps of civil engineers; and, indeed, it is at least questionable whether the public service would be promoted by such a corps. The name of the corps is unimportant, as the topographical engineers would be required to perform the same service as the corps of civil engineers; but as the organization of the topographical engineers is military, it produces a responsibility resulting from the tenure of the office superior to that of civil engineers, and hence presents a guarantee of a greater fidelity in the discharge of their duties. If other views should prevail and it should be deemed indispensable hereafter to establish a distinct corps of civil engineers, the manner in which the service is now progressing will afford time and furnish materials for forming such a corps, to be selected from either corps of engineers, as the individual members thereof may exhibit the talents peculiar to the employment. It is from the Military Academy alone that we must look for those who may possess the requisite acquisitions and talent for the purposes of either the military, topographical, or civil engineers; and by deferring the subject for a few years, we may hope to be able to supply the nation with a competent corps of civil engineers to carry into effect any system of internal improvement which government should judge proper to adopt. The department, under the authority of the several laws relating to internal improvement, has employed

some civil engineers; but it is proposed not to extend any further its views in that respect, but to rely on the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, with such assistants as can be obtained from the line of the army among the graduates of the Military Academy as may be found competent to aid in the surveys directed by the government. The number of officers now employed who do not properly belong to either corps of engineers is thirty-two and three civil engineers, exclusive of General Bernard, who is placed at the head of the board. The detailing of so many officers from their duties in the line of the army has been complained of by the commandants of corps, but without their aid it would have been impossible to have executed the numerous surveys which have been directed; and the army can only be relieved from the inconvenience of furnishing so many officers by the adoption of the organization proposed for the corps of topographical engineers, which I most earnestly recommend. At this moment all the military engineers are occupied in the immediate line of their profession as such; most of the topographical engineers and all the civil engineers are employed in the objects contemplated by the several acts of Congress relating to internal improvements.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, as communicated to me in your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to state the views of this department in relation to such changes in the existing organization of the corps of engineers as are deemed expedient.

The corps of engineers was created by the act of the 16th of March, 1802, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment," by which act the President of the United States was authorized and empowered, whenever he should deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets; and the President was in like manner authorized by the same act, whenever he should deem it proper, to make such promotions in said corps, with a view to particular merit, without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, four captains, four first and four second lieutenants, and so that the number of the whole corps should at no time exceed twenty officers and cadets.

The corps was organized and established on the passing of the act of the 16th of March, 1802, with its minimum numbers, and was by degrees increased to its maximum as authorized, and as the public service required, and continued so until 1812, when it was deemed expedient to make a further increase by an addition of two captains, two first and two second lieutenants, as authorized by the act of the 29th of April, 1812, "for making further provisions for the corps of engineers;" which, together with the number of officers formerly authorized, constitute the present number and organization of the corps of engineers.

The topographical engineers were first introduced into our military establishment by the act of the 3d of March, 1813, entitled "An act for the better organization of the general staff of the army of the United States," which authorized the appointment of eight topographical engineers, with the brevet rank, and pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and eight assistant topographical engineers, with the brevet rank, and pay, and emoluments of captains of infantry; and by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, the number was reduced to six majors and four captains.

From a review of the condition of the country and of the duties which were imposed on the corps of engineers on its first establishment, it is evident that if the numbers which then constituted the corps were not more than sufficient to discharge the duties assigned to it, it must be inadequate to the performance of its present enlarged duties.

The officers of the corps of engineers, from 1802 to the commencement of the late war, were exclusively confined to the projection and erection of the fortifications along the seaboard and the superintendency of the Military Academy at West Point. During the period in question but few works were erected, and those of but limited extent. Since the termination of the late war a great change has taken place in the policy of the country as it regards its fortifications. The depredations committed by the enemy during the last war along our coast, by his occupying the mouths of our harbors, bays, and rivers, produced a universal sentiment at the termination of the contest of the necessity of enlarging and strengthening the defences of our maritime frontier. Partaking of this feeling, common to the country at large, Congress appropriated, in the first session after the war, \$830,000 for fortifications, on the recommendation of this department, and that a like sum should be annually appropriated until the system should be completed. During the same session Congress also authorized the employment of an assistant engineer of distinguished reputation, in order to aid in projecting the new works which experience had proved to be necessary. In order that the views of Congress might be carried fully into effect, a board of engineers was constituted to examine the whole line of the seaboard, with a view of fixing upon the sites and of forming plans and estimates for a general system of defence. To render their operations complete, the topographical engineers were placed under the orders of the board, with directions that all the important and vulnerable points be carefully surveyed previously to the projection of any works for their defence. It is manifest that, under these orders, the duties of the two corps of engineers have been greatly increased, so much so that experience has proved that their present strength is inadequate to carry fully into effect the object of those orders. To supply the deficiency the department has been compelled to detail a number of officers from other corps, and to assign them to the duties which peculiarly belong to the engineers.

Should the officers of engineers be employed in surveying the routes for roads and canals, and in improving the navigation of rivers and harbors, and in forming plans and estimates for their execution, and be charged with the superintendence of them, the present number in service will be wholly inadequate to perform the service, in addition to the discharge of their regular duties. I am therefore fully of the opinion the corps of engineers should be enlarged by degrees, by doubling its present number, agreeably

to the enclosed scheme offered by the Engineer department, which is marked A, and to which I beg leave to refer as exhibiting the gradual increase and proposed employment of the officers in each year for seven years to come, when the corps will have attained the establishment proposed; and that the topographical engineers be organized into a corps, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first, and twelve second lieutenants.

The corps of topographical engineers, by the proposed arrangement, will be both reorganized and increased. Experience proves its present organization, composed of but two grades, consisting of six majors and four captains, to be exceedingly inconvenient; for while it gives an undue advantage in the first instance to a cadet who may be promoted into this corps, it is calculated ultimately to repress all hopes of advancement. He finds himself, when first promoted, a captain, and can never aspire beyond the rank of major. It is believed that this arrangement is highly pernicious to the corps, and ought to be corrected. - In fact, no good reason can be assigned why its organization should essentially differ from the other branches of the military service; and I have every confidence to hope, if Congress think proper to adopt the organization proposed for the corps of topographical engineers, that it will greatly improve this valuable branch of service.

In proposing to place at the head of the Engineer department a chief engineer, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a brigadier general, I have been governed by the importance of the office, and by the principle which prevailed in the organization of the other corps of the army. In our service two regiments constitute a brigade, and is commanded by a brigadier general. The proposed organization of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, with the addition of the Military Academy, which is attached to the former, would be more than an equivalent to two regiments, and upon principle ought to be commanded by an officer of the grade proposed. In fact, it can scarcely be supposed that the corps which above all others requires the highest military attainments should be so organized as to render the condition of an officer belonging to it less advantageous than in other branches of the service, which would be the case unless the chief engineer should have a rank as high as that of brigadier general at least. Should Congress deem it expedient to adopt the provision recommended for the enlargement of those corps, I should suggest the propriety of its being done gradually, at least as regards the corps of engineers. None but cadets of the highest talents and acquisitions should be appointed, and, judging from past experience, it is believed that an addition of not more than three could be made annually over and above what would be necessary to fill the vacancies which occur—that being about the average which the graduating classes at the Military Academy furnish, possessed of the suitable talent and acquisition for the engineer service. Supposing the corps of engineers should be increased as recommended, it would require at least seven years to complete the establishment. From the pressing demands for the services of the topographical engineers, the whole or a great part of the officers proposed to form the corps might be immediately appointed, should it be deemed expedient, from the officers of the artillery and infantry who have been graduated at West Point, and who have been engaged in topographical duties and found to possess the requisite qualifications.

I conceive it my duty to seize this occasion for suggesting the propriety of placing the two corps of engineers, with regard to their pay and emoluments, on the same footing with the other branches of the staff. They are now paid, with the exception of the majors of the topographical engineers, as officers of infantry, while all other officers of the staff, including those detailed for ordnance duty, receive that of cavalry. The reasons for giving a higher pay to staff officers than to those of the line apply with full force to the officers of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, namely, that of being placed on detached duty, which exposes them to greater expenses than those of the line, who usually live in garrisons and camp together. Great inconvenience has been felt by the officers of the corps from the smallness of their pay. From this cause the officers of the corps of engineers in particular stationed on the Gulf of Mexico find their pay inadequate to their support, with the most rigid economy.

At present there is a paymaster provided for, to be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers, whose duty it is to pay that corps. It would be an improvement to repeal so much of the act of the 29th of April, 1812, as provides for the appointment of a paymaster to the corps of engineers, and in lieu of it to provide for an additional paymaster of the army, so as to relieve the corps from furnishing a paymaster, and to prevent any distinction in the officers of the pay department.

In order more clearly to set forth all the changes and improvements contemplated by this letter, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying project of a bill for increasing the corps of engineers, and for organizing the topographical engineers into a corps.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, &c.*

Project of a bill providing for the general increase of the corps of engineers, for organizing a corps of topographical engineers, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to increase the number of officers of the corps of engineers, and to organize the topographical engineers and assistant topographical engineers, in the manner hereinafter described, that is to say: that there be added to the corps of engineers one chief engineer, with the pay, rank, privileges, and emoluments of a brigadier general, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and six second lieutenants. That the chief engineer, in addition to his other duties, shall be inspector general of fortifications, and of the Military Academy, and shall have the privilege of selecting, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, an officer from the corps of engineers, who shall assist him in his office and in inspections of the fortifications and the Military Academy, and which officer shall be entitled to and receive when so employed the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of engineers: *Provided,* The officer so selected should at the time receive pay and emoluments less than those appertaining to that rank, and provided he shall receive no other pay as an officer of the corps of engineers than that of lieutenant colonel. That the topographical engineers and assistant topographical engineers may, as soon as the President of the

United States shall deem it expedient, be formed into a corps, to be styled the corps of topographical engineers, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants: *Provided*, That no appointments shall hereafter be made in either corps of engineers except from the graduates of the Military Academy, and that not more than three lieutenants shall be added to the corps of engineers annually, over and above the number necessary to fill the vacancies which may occur in the said corps, until the whole corps shall take the form and organization above prescribed; and that promotion in the corps of topographical engineers be made with a view to particular merit, without regard to rank, as is now established in the corps of engineers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and emoluments of the officers of each of the said corps shall be equal to those allowed to the officers of light dragoons, under the act of the 12th of April, 1808, except so far as it relates to the rations allowed to subalterns by said act, in lieu of which the lieutenants of both corps of engineers shall be entitled to receive the same subsistence as is now allowed to subalterns of the other corps of the army; and that in cases in which forage is not drawn in kind, the officers of the said corps shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof eight dollars per month for each horse which said officers may by their rank be entitled respectively to keep.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act passed the twenty-ninth day of April eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "an act making further provision for the corps of engineers," as provides that one paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the paymaster so authorized and provided be attached to the pay department, and be in every respect placed on the footing of other paymasters of the army.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers authorized to be appointed by this act be subject to the rules and articles of war, as they are now or may hereafter be established.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packets to and from the chief engineer, which may relate to his official duties, shall be free from postage.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 10, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a table showing the disposition of the officers of the corps of engineers now employed, and also the number of officers requisite to answer the demands of the public service for the present year; and in like manner showing how those officers might be employed for seven years to come, if the corps of engineers were to be gradually increased to double its present number, by an annual addition of three of them of the graduated cadets of the Military Academy, that being the supposed number which would be furnished from that institution over and above what would be required to fill the vacancies which would probably take place in the corps of engineers and the corps of topographical engineers, and at the same time supply the number of graduates requisite to fill the vacancies in the regiments of infantry and artillery.

The corps of topographical engineers, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first and twelve second lieutenants, might be immediately supplied with the requisite number of lieutenants from the officers of artillery and infantry who have been employed on topographical duty, and found to possess the requisite talent and information, and from the other graduates, now serving in the army, who are known to possess suitable talent and qualifications to give to the topographical engineers the proposed organization. The corps might be filled to advantage on the passage of the act, and be properly employed in the surveys of the coast and harbors and of the sites for fortifications, and also surveys of such roads and canals and other internal improvements and explorations as government should think proper to direct. The whole number proposed is not more than sufficient to perform the duties which are now marked out for them.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.—Table showing the distribution as now existing, and as contemplated for the year 1826, of the corps of engineers, consisting of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants—in all twenty-two officers, besides four brevet officers, which, included, makes the whole number in service twenty-six; also showing what the distribution would be in each year during the progress of enlarging the corps, by adding to it annually from the graduates of the Military Academy until the whole number should amount to forty-five, the number to which the corps would be enlarged should the addition recommended of one brigadier general, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first lieutenants, and six second lieutenants be provided.

Stations.	DISTRIBUTION.											
	Of the number now in service.		Of the number as progressively enlarged by the annual addition.									
	For the present & 1826, equal to 26.	3 added for 1826; whole number 29.	3 added for 1827; whole number 32.	3 added for 1828; whole number 35.	3 added for 1829; whole number 38.	3 added for 1830; whole number 41.	4 added for 1831; whole number 45.					
	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.	Number at disposal.	Additional number requisite.
Maine.....												
Mount Desert.....												
Penobscot river.....												
Wiscasset.....												
Portland.....												
New Hampshire.....												
Portsmouth.....												
Massachusetts.....												
Marblehead.....												
Salem.....												
Boston.....		1		1	2		2	1	3	2	4	2
Plymouth.....												
Rhode Island.....												
Narragansett bay.....	2	1	3		3		3	1	4	2	4	2
Connecticut.....												
New London.....												
New Haven.....												
Vermont.....												
Lake Champlain.....												
New York.....												
New York.....	2		2		2		3	1	4	2	4	2
New Jersey.....												
Pennsylvania.....												
Delaware.....												
Delaware river.....	1	1	1	1								1
Maryland.....												
Baltimore.....						1	1	2		2		2
Patuxent river.....												
Potomac at St. Mary's.....												
Virginia.....												
Hampton Roads.....	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	
North Carolina.....												
Beaufort.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Cape Fear river.....	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina.....												
Georgetown.....												
Charleston.....						2		2	1	3	1	3
Beaufort.....												
Georgia.....												
Savannah.....												
St. Mary's.....												
Florida.....												
Pensacola.....						2		2	1	3	2	3
Alabama.....												
Mobile bay.....	2		2		2		2					
Louisiana.....												
New Orleans.....	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	
Office of chief engineer.....	2		2		2		2		2		2	
Board of engineers.....		3	2	1	2	1	3	1	3		3	
Military Academy.....	5		4		4		4		4		4	
Chesapeake and Erie canal.....		4		4		6		6		6		4
Florida Neck canal.....						4		6		6		6
Buzzard's and Barnstable bays canal.....						3		3		3		2
National road to New Orleans.....		2		2		4		6		6		4
National Cumberland road.....		2		2		3		3		3		2
Clearing Ohio and Mississippi of snags, &c.....	1		1									
Do..... sand bars.....												
Presque Isle.....	1	1	1	1								
Plymouth Beach.....		1		1								
Breakwater, mouth of Delaware.....						2		3		3		3
	26	20	29	16	32	28	35	38	38	44	41	42
												45
												41

REMARKS.—It will be perceived by this table that, although the number of officers would be progressively increased in each year until, in the year 1831, it would amount to the number to which it is recommended that the corps should be enlarged, there is no year within that period in which the strength of the corps would be adequate to afford the number of officers deemed requisite for the service even of the fortifications; and that, at the expiration of the period stated, a number of the fortifications now projected will not have been commenced. With the number of officers that would be at disposal in the several years during the progress of the gradual extension of the corps, agreeably to the project proposed for its increase, it would, however, be practicable to give proper attention to the fortifications, and also furnish the officers requisite for the direction of the several objects connected with internal improvements, which are stated in the table, by employing persons to superintend the details of the operations. Should the employment of such persons be found to be less advantageous to the public interest than to have the duties proposed to be confided to them performed by engineers, a further enlargement of the corps might be determined on, after the completion of the project now proposed for its increase; but it would not be advisable to provide for a greater increase at this time, as the Military Academy, upon its present establishment, could not, without prejudice to other branches of the army, furnish the number of graduates requisite to fulfil such an object.

The organization proposed for the topographical engineers would probably take effect immediately, by the transfer of officers of artillery and infantry who have been on topographical duty, and have acquired the requisite qualifications. It is not deemed necessary to show the particular objects upon which the topographical engineers would be immediately or prospectively employed, as the whole corps, increased to the extent recommended, would be constantly and profitably employed in surveys, &c., relating to the general objects above stated.

The field officers to be employed in the office of the chief engineer, on the board of engineers, in the superintendance of districts and fortifications of the largest class, and in inspections; the captains in the superintendance of construction, and the lieutenants as assistants; the topographical engineers to be employed in making general and particular surveys, and in preparing charts and maps of the coast and interior for fortifications and internal improvements.

REVISED REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS ON THE DEFENCE OF THE SEABOARD.

WASHINGTON, *March 24, 1826.*

SIR: In the report now respectfully submitted, in compliance with the order of the Engineer department of the 25th ult., the board of engineers have attempted to enforce all those leading principles which relate to the defence of the maritime frontier of the United States. In doing this, in describing briefly the several sections of the coast, and in applying those principles to the local peculiarities thus developed, the board have been unavoidably led to a repetition of much that is contained in their previous reports. The tenor of the order under which this report has been drawn will, however, cover this objection if it be one, while the report will have the decided advantage of presenting the prominent features of the whole subject from a single point of view, and serving at the same time as an index to the minute details comprehended in previous communications.

The following is a copy of the order above referred to:

“ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 25, 1826.*”

“GENTLEMEN: As much information with regard to the maritime frontier has been obtained since the report of the board of February 7, 1821, was made, it is the desire of the Secretary of War that a revision of that report, and a new examination of the subject of the defence of the seaboard, including the Floridas, which have since been added to the Union, should be undertaken, with a view to the classification of the several works, including those which have been constructed and those which will probably be necessary to be constructed; and also stating what works may be included in the general system which were constructed before the formation of the board.

“It is desirable that the report be as full and explicit as possible, setting forth the size, number of guns, garrisons for peace and war, cost, objects to be defended, and the advantages to be derived from their position in a military and commercial point of view. The militia that may be assembled within a reasonable time for assisting in the defence of the several positions, and including in general everything that is worthy of consideration in the general estimate of the defence of the seaboard and country adjacent or dependent thereon.

“I have the honor to be, gentlemen, &c.,

“ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*”

“Gen. BERNARD and Col. TOTTEN, *Board of Engineers.*”

The United States, separated from the rest of the world by an ocean on one hand and a vast wilderness on the other, pursuing towards all nations a policy strikingly characterized by its pacific tendency, its impartiality and justice; contracting no political alliances, confining her intercourse with the rest of the world rigidly to the letter of such temporary arrangements as are dictated by reciprocal commercial interests, might at first view be regarded as too remote physically, and as politically too insulated, to be endangered by the convulsions which from time to time disturb the nations of the earth.

Neither our geographical position, however, nor our forbearance, nor the equity of our policy, can always avail us under the relation in which it is our destiny to stand to the rest of the world.

The experience of the last quarter of a century has shown that even the intercourse of traffic, much as it conduces to our prosperity, and which we might expect would cease altogether as soon as it ceased to be mutually advantageous, can be indulged only at the risk of obliging the nation occasionally to assume a belligerent attitude and of surrendering to the spirit of contention, which seems to govern nations as it does the natural man, a portion of its fruits. The certainty of the return of periods of embarrassment and strife similar in their origin to that which not long since visited the nation, affords a sufficient reason of itself for securing ourselves in the best manner against the more serious evils of those unavoidable collisions.

But the relation in which this nation stands as a great and flourishing republic to the monarchies of the transatlantic world is, in fact, the hostile array of liberty against despotism. A separating ocean, while it has hitherto prevented a warfare in which we must necessarily have been one of the parties, has not prevented the conflict of sentiment nor retarded the march of liberal principles. The governments of Europe contend with each other no longer. The personal ambition of kings; the desire of territorial aggrandizement, of augmenting national wealth; the gratification of national vanity; in short, every motive which would once suffice to deluge the earth with blood is now effectually restrained under the conviction of impending danger, common and imminent. The obvious interest the coalesced governments have in destroying or poisoning the source whence all those principles adverse to their supremacy have flowed, and in demonstrating by our disasters or our ruin the inefficiency of a popular government, affords good ground for an argument in favor of our assuming a defensive attitude, not only precautionary with reference to our security, but as the most certain prevention to hostile intention.

The progress of illumination abroad, depending, as it must, on the actual state of preparation of the public mind and on the character of the people—in both of which the several nations of Europe differ more even than in their language—must be irregular and unequal. Hence the contest for freedom will be raging with violence in one quarter before the people of another shall have fully comprehended the subject of contention, much less have understood its necessity. These partial contests, attended by vacillating success, protracted because they are partial, producing a complication of interests and alliances, diversifying and adding new excitements to our commercial engagements, enlisting on one side all our sympathies, causing us to be regarded by the other with a suspicion even provoking to hostility, can only produce a state of things more embarrassing than any this nation has yet witnessed.

And while a participation, more or less intimate, in the activity of that protracted struggle cannot be avoided, it becomes us to be prepared, as far as possible, both to avert the calamities and improve the blessings which may result.

The subject of our relations with other countries in reference to the causes of war which may grow out of them, is full of interest to the people of this country, and deserves a more profound and detailed examination. With the preceding brief remarks, however naturally suggesting themselves on approaching the subject of the defence of the country, and bearing in mind that war cannot at all times be avoided, however pacific and forbearing our policy, and that nothing will conduce more to uninterrupted peace

than that state of preparation which exposes no weak point to the hostility, and offers no gratification to the cupidity of the other nations of the earth, we proceed to consider the means and the mode of the defensive system which it is for the interest of the United States to adopt.

The means of defence for the seaboard of the United States, constituting a system, may be classed as follows: first, a navy; second, fortification; third, interior communications by land and water; and fourth, a regular army and well organized militia.

The navy must be provided with suitable establishments for construction and repair, stations, harbors of rendezvous, and ports of refuge, all secured by fortifications, defended by regular troops and militia, and supplied with men and materials by the lines of intercommunication. Being the only species of offensive force compatible with our political institutions, it will then be prepared to act the great part which its early achievements have promised, and to which its high destiny will lead.

Fortifications must close all important harbors against an enemy, and secure them to our military and commercial marine. 2d. Must deprive an enemy of all strong positions where, protected by naval superiority, he might fix permanent quarters in our territory, maintain himself during the war, and keep the whole frontier in perpetual alarm. 3d. Must cover the great cities from attack. 4th. Must prevent, as far as practicable, the great avenues of interior navigation from being blockaded at their entrance into the ocean. 5th. Must cover the coastwise and interior navigation by closing the harbors and the several inlets from the sea which intersect the lines of communication, and thereby further aid the navy in protecting the navigation of the country. And 6th. Must protect the great naval establishments.

Interior communications will conduct with certainty the necessary supplies of all sorts to the stations, harbors of refuge and rendezvous, and the establishments for construction and repair, for the use both of the fortifications and the navy, will greatly facilitate and expedite the concentration of military force and the transfer of troops from one point to another, insure to these also unfailing supplies of every description, and will preserve unimpaired the interchange of domestic commerce even during periods of the most active external warfare.

The army and militia, together with the marine, constitute the vital principle of the system.

From this sketch it is apparent that our system of defence is composed of elements whose numerous reciprocal relations with each other and with the whole constitute its excellence; one element is scarcely more dependent on another than the whole system is on any one. Withdraw the navy and the defence becomes merely passive; withdraw interior communications from the system and the navy must cease, in a measure, to be active, for want of supplies; and the fortifications can offer but a feeble resistance for want of timely reinforcements; withdraw fortifications, and there remains only a scattered and naked navy.

That element in the system of defence to which it is the more immediate duty of the board to direct their attention in this report is the fortification of the coast. It may not, therefore, be unprofitable, while on this part of the subject, to go something more into detail as to the relation of this with the other members of the system; the rather, as the reasons for some conclusions hereafter to be announced by the board will be more apparent.

It is necessary to observe in the first place that the relation of fortifications to the navy in a defensive system is that of a sheltering, succoring, power, while the relation of the latter to the former is that of an active and powerful auxiliary, and that the latter ceases to be efficient as a member of the system the moment it becomes passive, and should in no case (we allude to the navy proper) be relied on as a substitute for fortifications. This position may be easily established.

If our navy be inferior to that of the enemy, it can afford, of course, unaided by fortifications, but a feeble resistance—single ships being assailed by whole fleets. If it be equal or superior, having numerous points along an extended frontier to protect, and being unable to concentrate, because ignorant of the selected point of attack, every point must be simultaneously guarded; our separate squadrons may, therefore, be captured in detail by the concentrated fleet of the attacking power. If we attempt to concentrate under an idea that a favorite object of the enemy is foreseen, he will not fail to push his forces upon the places thus left without protection. This mode of defence is liable to the further objections of being exposed to fatal disasters, although not engaged with an enemy; and of leaving the issue of conflicts often to be determined by accident, in spite of all the efforts of courage and skill. If it were attempted to improve upon this mode, by adding temporary batteries and field-works, it would be found that, besides being weak and inadequate from their nature, the most suitable positions for these works must often be neglected under a necessary condition of the plan that the ships themselves be defended; otherwise, they must either take no part in the contest, or be destroyed by the superior adversary.

We pass over the great comparative expense of such a mode of defence, rendered clearly apparent by a little reflection, with these brief remarks, viz: that the defensive expenditures by this system will, in the first instance, greatly exceed the offensive; and that these defences, being perishable in their nature, will require frequent renewal and repairs.

The proper fortification of the coast preventing the possibility of a blockade so strict as not to offer frequent opportunities for our vessels to leave the harbors, the navy, no longer needed for passive defence, will move out upon its proper theatre of action, though inferior to the enemy, with confidence; knowing that, whether victorious, whether suffering under the violence of tempests, or whether endangered by the vicinity or the pursuit of a superior force, they can strike the extended coast of their country (avoiding the harbors and the important outlets of the country where alone a blockading force may be supposed to lie) at numerous points where succour and protection await them. Hovering around the flanks and rear of blockading fleets, and recapturing their prizes; falling upon portions of these fleets separated for minor objects or by stress of weather; watching the movements of convoys to capture straggling vessels; breaking up or restraining the enemy's commerce in distant seas; meeting by concert at distant points, and falling in mass upon his smaller squadrons, or upon his colonial possessions, and even levying contributions in the unprotected ports; blockading for a time the narrow seas, and harassing the coasting commerce of the enemy's home—these are objects which our own history shows may be accomplished, although contending against a nation whose marine has never been paralleled as to force and efficiency, with a navy apparently, as to numbers, insignificant. Our own history shows, besides, that the reason why our infant navy did not accomplish still more was that the enemy, being able to occupy unfortified harbors, was enabled to enforce a blockade so strict as to confine a portion within our waters. That this portion—indeed that all—was not captured is to be attributed solely to a respect—so misplaced that it could only have been the fruit of ignorance—for the then existing fortifications; a result, notwithstanding, amply compensating the nation for the cost of these works.

It would be difficult, nay, impossible, to estimate the full value of the results following the career of our navy, when it shall have attained its state of manhood, under the favorable conditions heretofore indicated. The blockade of many and distant parts of our coast will then be impossible, or rather can then only be effected at enormous cost, and the risk of the several squadrons being successively captured or dispersed; the commerce of our adversary must be nearly withdrawn from the ocean, or it must be convoyed—not by a few vessels—but by powerful fleets. In fine, the war, instead of resulting in the conflagration or pillage of our cities and towns; in the destruction of our scattered and embayed navy, and the extensive establishments pertaining to it; in the interruption of all commercial intercourse between the several sections of the frontier; in the frequent harassing and expensive assemblage of the militia forces, thereby greatly lessening the products of industry, and infusing amongst this most valuable portion of our population the fatal diseases and the demoralizing habits of a camp life; in the copious flow of blood which a war raging at the doors of freemen must cause; and in a natural despondency, unavoidably consequent, and leading, perhaps, as a lesser evil, to the relinquishment of national rights;—instead of these, and the innumerable other evils attendant upon a conflict within our borders, we shall find the war, and all its terrors, shut out from our territories by our fortresses, and transferred by our navy to the bosom of the ocean, or even to the country of the enemy, should he, relying on a different system, have neglected to fortify the avenues by which he is assailable. Our wars thus becoming maritime will be less costly in men and money, and more in unison with our institutions—leaving untouched our domestic relations, our industry, and our internal financial resources.

It is truly an axiom in military science, and one fully illustrated by military history, that the worst mode of waging war, although strictly defensive, is to allow its field of action to be within the borders, and that the best is that which most frequently assumes an offensive attitude. In our case, war can only be excluded from our territory by fortifications; and we can only assume the offensive through our navy. The construction of the former secures the means of creating, equipping, and repairing the latter, and leaves it unincumbered with duties which it imperfectly performs, to the full exercise of its important and appropriate functions.

Since the great improvement in the implements and the tactics of armies, war has cost less in men and more in money than it did in earlier times. But though it is less profuse of blood now a days, losses of this sort are more severely felt, because of the great multiplication of the branches of productive industry, which, affording employment for a greater proportion of the population, leaves a lesser disposable for war; and on the other hand, if it is more expensive in money, the existing system of finance, founded on the resources afforded by the creation of new wants and the development of new species of industry, produce more ample means than were possessed by the people of the earlier ages. That nation, therefore, which consumes the smallest portion of its disposable population, and which is the least liable to have the regular operations of its laboring classes disturbed by its quarrels, will enjoy a decided superiority over every other, and as the art of war is now carried among all civilized nations to the same degree of perfection, that nation must triumph which can longest keep the field, possessed of these means of warfare. And as the destruction of men will thereby be always less, and the resources derived from industry always greater, the advantage must always rest, everything else being equal, with the country which, from its geographical situation and its natural and artificial strength, is most secure from invasion.

Should France ever regain for boundaries the Alps, the Pyrenees, the sea, the marshes of Holland, and the Rhine, for which she has so continually labored, accessions of great value to her in her relations with Italy, with Spain, and with the powers of Germany, (countries then entirely open to offensive operations on her part,) still her situation would be greatly inferior, under this point of view, to the insular situation of Great Britain.

Since the union, which put an end to all invasion except by sea, England has effectually guarded herself by perseverance in the augmentation of her navy and in the maintenance and increase of her coast defences, and it is to this system, more perhaps than to her institutions, that England owes her present elevated rank. Securely relying for protection on the defence the government had wisely provided, her population, although surrounded by enemies, calmly directed its genius, its enterprise, and its industry to the accumulation of individual wealth, giving, in return for this protection, ample means for its continuance, and enabling the government, by disbursements beyond all parallel, in actual expenses and in subsidies, to ward off from their territory, and to terminate favorably in the capital of their enemy, a war which had threatened the existence of the nation.

Another advantage resulting from such a geographical position as warrants confiding the defence to coast fortification and a navy is, that the destruction of men in naval contests being much less than in those between armies, a greater number is left to carry on the ordinary and profitable pursuits of civil life. Actions on the ocean are short and decisive, and a few months are often sufficient to decide the superiority for the rest of the war. Besides that, it is rather the injury sustained by the vessels than the loss of life which closes the conflict; privations among sailors are not often severe and diseases are rare. In armies, on the contrary, the loss of men is immense; skirmishes happen daily; battles are frequent; soldiers are exposed to wants of every kind; to the inclemencies of weather, the variety of climate, and to the ravages of epidemics, more fatal than the swords of the enemy.

The terminations of the many struggles which, for a century and a half, have taken place between France and England, furnish so many striking proofs of the truth of the principle just advanced. In their long and bloody contests, the ratio of expense of men by France and England was 4 to 1, and when, in consequence of these losses, the French armies were driven back into their own territory, the discouraged people, seeing their sources of finance exhausted, and their own employments suspended, paralyzed, by their loud demands for peace at this critical juncture, the last efforts of the government, which more than once was obliged to subscribe to the hardest conditions.

It is this property of inaccessibility by land at which the United States should aim, and which it may attain by well contrived permanent works and by the gradual increase of the navy.

Conceiving that we have enlarged sufficiently on this part of our subject, we shall now advert briefly to the correlative influence of fortifications and interior communications.

The most important of these communications, in reference to a system of defences are, first, such as serve to sustain, in all its activity, that portion of our domestic commerce, which, without their aid, would be interrupted by a state of war; and second, such as serve, besides their great original purposes, to conduct from the interior to the scene of war necessary supplies and timely relief. The first, which are among the most important national concerns of this nature, lie parallel to and not distant from the sea—

coast; the second, which, whenever they cross the great natural partition wall between the east and the west, are equally important, lie more remote from the coast, and sometimes nearly or quite parallel to it, but generally fall nearly at right angles to the line of the seaboard into the great estuaries, where, in some cases, their products are arrested, or whence, in others, they flow on unmingled with those of the first. To fulfil the object of the first-mentioned lines of communication it is obviously necessary to prevent an enemy from reaching them through any of the numerous inlets from the sea which they traverse, including, of course, the great inlets wherein these unite with the more interior communications. The security of these lines therefore involves the security of the other, and is in a great measure necessary to it. From what has been before stated, we infer that for the security here required we must, as in the case of cities, harbors, naval establishments, &c., look to fortifications. But it fortunately happens, as will appear in the sequel, that wherever both objects exist the works necessary for the one may easily be made to accomplish both. We will only add, in reference to the necessity of a system of defence for the protection of these lines of communication, that from the facility with which they may be broken up, and the serious evils consequent thereon, they offer great inducements to enterprises, with that object, on the part of the enemy. An aqueduct, an embankment, a tide-lock, or a dam blown up is the work of an hour, and yet would interrupt navigation for months.

The reciprocal value of interior communication to fortifications has been already distinctly stated, and is too apparent to need elucidation.

The necessity of a regular army, even in time of peace, is a principle well established by our legislation. The importance of a well organized militia is incident to the nature of our institutions, well understood by the people, and duly appreciated by the government. The board have therefore nothing to remark on these subjects, considered as general principles. They may, however, find it their duty, in a succeeding part of this report, to venture a suggestion or two, touching the expediency of a peculiar local organization of the latter.

Before quitting the subject which has hitherto occupied their attention, the board find it convenient to be more explicit as to the sense in which they have used the terms "navy" and "fortifications." By the first they allude to that portion only of our military marine which is capable of moving in safety upon the ocean, and transferring itself speedily to distant points. Floating batteries, gun-boats, and steam batteries, they consider as pertaining to fortifications, being always useful, and sometimes indispensable as well as powerful auxiliaries. Under the term "fortifications," used as expressive of security afforded thereby to the seaboard, have been included permanent and temporary fortifications—the auxiliaries just mentioned, and both fixed and floating obstructions to the channels.

The board now proceed to a concise description of the maritime frontier, considered as a whole; after which they will examine the several sections separately, applying as they go to the defensible positions the works projected for general and local security. In this part of their report it will be necessary to refer frequently to preceding reports for details.

* The seacoast of the United States is comprised within the 24th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and spreads over 27 degrees of longitude. The general direction of that part which lies on the Atlantic north of the peninsula of Florida is N.N.E. and S.S.W.; this peninsula stretches out from the continent in a direction a little east of south; while that part of the coast which lies on the Gulf of Mexico corresponds nearly with the 30th parallel of north latitude. Without estimating any of the indentations not properly belonging to it, and carrying our measure from point to point, wherever these breaks are at all abrupt, the line of coast may be stated to be 3,300 miles in length.

Nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast extends a chain of mountains, separating the sources of rivers, flowing on the one hand directly into the ocean, from those which run into the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Gulf of Mexico. In the most lofty portions of this chain numerous gaps afford facilities for crossing it by roads or railed ways. Occasional expansions, at high elevations or depressions of the summit, present sufficient surface to collect the water necessary for crossing by canals; and in other places the rivers themselves have severed the chain, leaving no impediments to communications of either kind. On both sides of these mountains the country presents numerous natural means of intercommunication, and facilities and inducements for the creation of artificial ones, in endless combinations.

From this description it appears that, notwithstanding the great extent of our seaboard, the safety of each section of it is a matter not devoid of interest to every portion of the people, however remote geographically, at least so long as the nation shall continue her commercial relations with the rest of the world; and, indeed, until she shall find it her interest to interdict the circulation of domestic commerce through the avenues which nature or art may have created—a commerce of inestimable value at all times, and becoming more necessary as well as more valuable on every interruption of foreign traffic.

As being in close connexion with the coast, it will be convenient to describe, briefly, in this place, that line of interior communication on which, in time of war, reliance must be placed, as the substitute for the exterior coasting navigation.

Beginning in the great bay to the north of Cape Cod, it passes over land either into Narragansett Roads, or Buzzard's bay; thence, through Long Island Sound, to the harbor of New York; thence, up the Raritan, overland to the Delaware; down this river some distance; overland to the Chesapeake; down the Chesapeake, up Hampton Roads and Elizabeth river, through the Dismal Swamp, to Albemarle sound; thence, through the low lands; swamps or sounds of the Carolinas and Georgia, to the head of the peninsula of Florida; overland to the Gulf of Mexico; and thence, through interior sounds and bays, to New Orleans. Some of the few and brief natural impediments to this extensive line have already been removed; some are rapidly disappearing before the energy of local or State enterprise; and to the residue the public attention is directed with an earnestness which leaves no reason to fear that they will not, ere long, be overcome.

† Proceeding now to a more minute examination of the coast, we find it naturally divided into four distinct parts, namely: the *northeastern*, extending from Nova Scotia to Cape Cod; the *middle*, from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras; the *southern*, from Cape Hatteras to Cape Sable; and the *Gulf of Mexico frontier*, from Cape Sable to the mouth of the Sabine river.

° See report of 1819.

† See reports of 1820 and 1821.

We will now take them in the order in which they stand above.

THE NORTHEASTERN SECTION OF THE COAST.

The northeastern section is characterized by its serrated coast and its numerous harbors, and, though differing in these respects entirely from the other sections, is no less distinguished in its climate by the prevalence at certain seasons of dense and lasting fogs. The extent of this section, measuring where the breaks in the coast are abrupt, from point to point is about 500 miles, while a straight line from Cape Cod to Quoddy Head is hardly half that distance. The eastern half of this coast is singularly indented by deep bays, the shores being universally rocky, and having numerous islands, surrounded by deep water, which not only add to the number of harbors, but afford an interior navigation perfectly understood by the hardy sailors of the country, and measurably secured by its intricacies and the other dangers of this foggy and boisterous region from interruption by an enemy. The western half, though it has two very prominent capes and a few deep bays, is much less broken in its outline than the eastern. It is covered by a few islands in comparison, but contains, nevertheless, several excellent harbors.

* Considering the sparseness of the population in the eastern part of the State of Maine; the little comparative value of any existing establishment there; the proximity of a province of another power, within which is situated an important post of naval rendezvous, the board think it would be inexpedient to undertake, under present circumstances at least, the defence by permanent works of any position to the east of Mount Desert island, especially as the capture of any work there whereof the strength would be proportionate to the importance of the place covered might, owing to its destitution of succor, be easily achieved by an enemy, who would not fail to profit of its situation to harass both our commercial and naval operations.

MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, † situated between Frenchman's and Penobscot bays, and centrally as respects the Kennebeck and St. Croix rivers, having a capacious and safe roadstead, affording anchorage for first-rate vessels, easily accessible from the sea, and being easily defended by batteries, offers a station superior to all others on this portion of the coast for a navy of an enemy. From this point his cruisers can act with great effect against the navigation of the eastern coast, especially that of Maine, and his enterprises of every kind can be conducted, with little loss of time, against any point he may select. These considerations, added to the advantages which would result from possessing ourselves of a naval station which would enable us to assume the offensive, should our political relations again make it necessary, in the immediate vicinity of a formidable provincial establishment of another power, together with the necessity of providing places of succor on a part of the coast where vessels are so frequently perplexed in their navigation by the prevailing fogs, lead the board to the conclusion that the fortification of this roadstead in a strong manner is indispensable. From the incomplete state of the surveys, however, they are not at present able to state the particular modes nor the expense of the defences.

PENOBSCOT BAY ‡—The next important part of this coast, proceeding westward, is Penobscot bay. Upon this bay and upon the river of the same name flowing into it are situated several flourishing towns and villages. Of the many bays which intersect this coast the Penobscot is the one which presents the greatest number of safe and extensive anchorages; their number, indeed, is such as to render it inexpedient to attempt, under present circumstances, the defence of any of them. Unless all were fortified, which would involve an expense out of all proportion to the objects secured thereby, an enemy would find all the shelter he could desire in either of the neglected harbors, while the local interests, which would be covered by the defence of either, are not regarded as being yet of sufficient amount to excite the cupidity of an enemy, especially considering the protection afforded by an establishment at Mount Desert island against all minor enterprises.

It is necessary, however, to protect the valuable commerce of the bay and river, and to afford a secure retreat for such vessels as, endangered by an enemy, may be enabled to place themselves under the protection of the works to the right or left of the bay. The lowest point at which this object can be accomplished without great expense is at the narrows of the river, opposite Bucksport, and the board have accordingly presented a project for a fort at that position, accompanied by a memoir and estimate. The expense is estimated at \$101,000.

THE SHEEP'S CUT, §—About thirty-five miles west of the Penobscot is the Sheep's Cut, a deep and capacious indentation of coast, on which, fourteen miles from the ocean, and near the head of deep water, stands the town of Wiscasset. This town is of considerable importance to the commerce of Maine, and should be fortified, the rather as the works (placed in their proper situation, from four to seven miles below the town) will cover a very excellent harbor of refuge for ships-of-war as well as merchantmen. The forts heretofore erected, namely, Fort Edgecomb and a battery opposite, are too weak, and are placed too near the town to fulfil their object. The surveys here not being completed, no projects have yet been made by the board.

THE KENNEBECK RIVER, ¶—This river, which is one of the largest in the eastern States, enters the sea nearly midway between Cape Cod and the mouth of the St. Croix. It rises near the sources of the Chaudier, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, and may one day serve as a line of operations against Quebec. The situation and extent of this river, the value of its products, and the active commerce of the flourishing town of Bath, lying about twelve miles from the sea, as well as the excellence of the harbor within its mouth, will not permit us to neglect its defence. The surveys, however, as in the case of the Sheep's Cut and Mount Desert island, being in an unfinished state, no projects have as yet been made. The present fort, which is on the west bank near the mouth, is very small, and is commanded by a ridge within pistol shot.

PORTLAND, ¶¶—A little to the northwest of Cape Elizabeth, and at the mouth of Fore river, is the town of Portland. The protection of the town, of the merchantmen, and of the ships of war which may be stationed there to guard the coast, or which may enter for safety—all of them important objects—may be secured, as an inspection of the map of the town and harbor will show, by occupying Fort Preble point, House island, Hog Island ledge, and Fish point. At the same time, if the two channels to the west and east of Hog Island ledge can be obstructed at small expense, which is hardly a matter of doubt, although some final surveys are wanting to decide this point, there will be no necessity for a battery on the ledge; and Fish point need only be occupied by such works as may be thrown up in time of war.

° Report of 1821.

† Report of 1821.

‡ See report of 1821, and the memoir on the defences of the narrows of the Penobscot, 1825. § See report of 1821.

¶ See report of 1821.

¶¶ See reports of 1820 and 1821, and memoir on the defence of Portland, 1825.

The projects of the board contemplate the preservation of Fort Preble and Fort Scammel, and the erection of new works, having proper relations of defence with these.

The expense of the new works is stated in their estimate at \$135,000, not including the defence of the Hog Island channel, the mode of which is yet undetermined.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR.*—The only good roadstead, or good harbor, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Ann is Portsmouth harbor, within the mouth of Piscataqua river. Line-of-battle ships can ascend this river as high as Fox point, seven miles above the town of Portsmouth. Between this point and Shooting point is a branch of the river communicating with Great bay. This branch, which is one-third of a mile wide, presents, for two miles in length, an excellent cover for all sorts of vessels. This situation is sufficiently commodious for a secondary depot, designed to repair such vessels-of-war as may be constrained to seek an asylum in this river. It is too near the sea, however, for a great naval depot, and, in other respects, does not possess the advantage of Boston, as was shown in the report of 1820. Nevertheless, as Portsmouth is an excellent station, and as it is indispensable that some at least of these stations be provided with the necessary establishments for reparation, the depot in this river should be maintained.

It is to be regretted that the bay to the south of Fox point was not chosen as the site for the navy yard, instead of Fernal's island. Being where it is, it will be necessary in time of war to make such dispositions as will protect the yard from an attack from the north shore of the river. All attacks by water may be effectually prevented by defensive works at the mouth of the river.

The position of Fort Constitution must certainly, and that of Fort McCleary may possibly, be occupied by those defences; though the works themselves, especially the former, must give place to such as will be better adapted to fulfil the object. The other positions for forts are Gerrish's point, Fishing island, and Clarke's island. Some, if not all, of which must be occupied. The final surveys of this harbor, though completed, not having been before the board the projects and estimates have not been made.

NEWBURYPORT HARBOR.†—This is the next port south of Portsmouth. The Merrimack river, the mouth of which forms the harbor, is obstructed at its junction with the sea by a bar, on which there is at low tide but six or seven feet water. This obstruction to the use of this harbor by vessels of much draught, and the circumstance of a portion of the trade of the Merrimack being diverted to Boston by the Middlesex canal, induce the board to consider it inexpedient to fortify the harbor by permanent works.

GLoucester Harbor.—The board are unprepared to state to what extent and at what cost this harbor should be fortified. Its position, near the extremity of Cape Ann, and in close relation to the navigation of Massachusetts bay, indicates clearly that it is of an importance beyond what would be assigned to the value of its existing establishments. Until the necessary surveys are made the board cannot state in what degree the present fort may be made useful in the future defence of this harbor.

BEVERLY HARBOR.‡—Beverly is in some sort a dependency of Salem, as the channel, which is serpentine and narrow, passes within two hundred yards of Salem neck. It may be defended by temporary batteries erected thereon, and rendered utterly impassable by floating obstructions.

SALEM.‡—The port of Salem is distant from Marblehead harbor only two miles, being separated therefrom by a peninsula. The occupation of the extremity of Winter island (where are the ruins of Fort Pickering) on one side, and of Naugus head on the other, will effectually cover this harbor. The cost of the works projected with that view by the board is estimated at \$151,000.

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR.§—Besides covering in some measure the establishment at Boston, the harbors of Marblehead and Salem possess an important commerce of their own, and also afford a shelter for vessels prevented by certain winds from pursuing their course eastward, or from entering the first named port. The mode of defending Marblehead harbor proposed by the board consists in occupying on the north side the hillock which commands the present Fort Sewall (which will be superseded by the new work) and on the south the position of Jack's point. The two works will cost \$212,000.

BOSTON HARBOR.||—We come now to the most important harbor on the eastern section of the coast, and, considering its relation to general commerce and to the interests of the navy, to one of the most important in the Union. After a careful examination of all the necessary conditions of such a problem, the naval commissioners and board of engineers, in their joint report of 1820, gave this harbor the preference of all other positions to the east, and inclusive of New York bay and the Hudson, as the seat of the great northern naval depot; for the reasons at large of this selection, reference is made to the report of 1820. But even should the recommendation therein contained remain unsanctioned, Boston is still a city of great wealth, possesses an extensive and active commerce, and contains already within its harbor an establishment on which great reliance is placed to give growth and energy to our navy. Excepting Boston, indeed, and its establishments, the eastern coast presents no objects to an enemy of such importance as to induce him to direct against them any operations which would very materially influence the results of a war. The principal towns and the mouths of the great communications with the interior being fortified, the country woody and hilly, abounding in defiles, cut up by enclosures, and defended by a brave, vigorous, and enterprising people, presents so many obstacles, that no attempts, not merely predatory, can be anticipated. On the contrary, the people, undisturbed by apprehensions for their homes, having numerous and excellent sailors, a great number of safe anchorages along their coast, and a great depot of wealth at Boston to animate and sustain every species of enterprise on the ocean, may well be expected to take an active offensive part in any future war.

The present forts in Boston harbor defend merely the interior basin from attacks by water. But as it often happens that vessels enter Nantasket Roads with a wind too scant to pass the Narrows, or are detained in President Roads by light winds or an adverse tide, (as the former, especially, is a very convenient anchorage from whence to proceed to sea, and, above all, as Nantasket Roads affords the best possible station for a blockading squadron,) it is deemed indispensable to place permanent defences at the mouth of the harbor. The project of defence proposed by the board contemplates leaving the existing works as a second barrier; placing a permanent fort on George's island; another at Nantasket Head, having two advanced works on the head, and one on Hog island; reducing the altitude of Gallop island, to destroy its command over George's island, and filling up the Broad Sound channel so as to leave no passage for ships-of-war. These works will cost \$1,279,429 51. Besides the works of a permanent character, it will be necessary on the beginning of a war to erect temporary works upon Point Aldaton, Ped-

* See reports of 1820 and 1821.

† See report of 1821.

‡ See report of 1821, and memoir on the defence of Salem, 2823.

§ See report of 1821, and memoir on defence of Marblehead, 1823.

|| See reports of 1820 and 1821, and memoir on the defence of Boston harbor, 1823.

dock's island, Lovell's island, Apple island, Noddle island, the heights near the north end of Chelsea bridge, and the neck near the termination of Middlesex canal. For the particular objects of the several works enumerated above, the board refer to the memoir on the defence of Boston harbor of 1823.

PLYMOUTH AND PROVINCETOWN HARBORS.*—These are the only harbors on the eastern coast south of Boston. They have a commerce of some consequence of their own; but they are particularly interesting in reference to the port of Boston, and to the transition from the middle to the eastern section of the coast, in which respects they would become still more important should the proposed canal from Buzzard's to Barnstable bay ever be executed. While these harbors are undefended, an enemy's squadron blockading Massachusetts bay has ports of refuge under his lee of which he would not fail to avail himself to maintain his blockade throughout the most stormy seasons, knowing that the winds which would compel him to seek shelter would be adverse to outward bound, and fatal, should they venture near the coast, to inward bound vessels.

In possession of these harbors, the enemy would have, in fine, constantly under his eye the harbor of Boston, the passage outside of Cape Cod, and that through the canal.

To these considerations, going to establish the necessity of securing them by proper defences, we must not omit to add that, without the shelter now afforded by these ports, an enemy would be unable to enforce a rigorous investment. In the first place, he would be often deterred from taking a station near the land, lest he might be caught embayed by the violent easterly winds prevailing at certain seasons; in the next place, he would always seek a good offing on every indication of these winds, thereby leaving a clear coast to be improved by our vessels at the first instant of a change of weather; and lastly, our vessels, being cut off from Boston by the position of the enemy, or constrained by adverse winds to deviate from their course, would find to the south a shelter equivalent to that provided at the north by the defence of Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester, and Portsmouth.

The board have not been able to make projects for the defence of these harbors, the surveys not being completed.

Should the proposed canal above mentioned be executed, it will be necessary to place a small work near each of its outlets to prevent the destruction of the means by which the transit of vessels in and out of the canal must be accomplished.

MIDDLE SECTION OF THE COAST.†

The coast between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras differs from the northeastern section in possessing fewer harbors, in having but little rocky and a great proportion of sandy shore, in which it resembles the southern section in its milder climate and in its clearer atmosphere, and it differs from all the other portions in the depth and magnitude of its interior seas and sounds, and in the distance to which deep tide navigation extends up its numerous large rivers.

The circuit of the coast, not including the shores of the great bays, measures 650 miles, while a straight line from one of the above-named capes to the other measures about 520 miles.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD SOUND.—A little to the south of Barnstable (a part of the projection which we designate as Cape Cod) lie the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, which, with several smaller islands on the south, and the projection of Cape Malabar on the east, enclose Martha's Vineyard sound. The channels through this sound being sufficient for merchant vessels, and one even allowing the passage of small frigates, are not only the constant track of coasting vessels, but owing to the relative situation of Narraganset Roads, and the existence of two tolerable safe harbors to the east of Gay Head, namely, Tarpaulin Cove and Holmes's Hole, this sound is generally aimed at by all eastern vessels bound home in the tempestuous seasons. There are certain difficulties, however, attending the navigation of this sound, resulting from want of a harbor near the eastern extremity, which have given rise to a project, now in a course of investigation, for forming an artificial harbor at the northeast point of Nantucket island.

In the present state of things, therefore, although the board are fully impressed with the necessity of providing security for the very valuable portion of commerce frequenting this sound, it is deemed premature to enter into particulars as to the most suitable mode of defence. We only add, in reference to the value of this commerce, that from fifty to eighty vessels, engaged chiefly in the whale fishery, are owned at Nantucket alone, and that forty or fifty vessels not belonging to the sound, and many of them containing the richest cargoes, are often seen in the harbors waiting a favorable change of weather to complete their voyage.

BUZZARD'S BAY.‡—Interposed between the island of Martha's Vineyard and the Main are the Elizabeth islands bounding Buzzard's bay on the south. This bay, although of importance as leading to the proposed canal to Barnstable bay, as covering the flourishing town of New Bedford, and as being one of the natural harbors to be used by an enemy in enforcing the blockade of Narraganset Roads, cannot be defended by fortifications owing to its breadth. Should the canal be constructed, it must be defended by one or more works near its mouth.

NEW BEDFORD HARBOR.—No survey having been made of this harbor, the board are unable to state how far the present fort answers the necessary conditions; or, if any, what new works are required to afford due protection to the valuable commerce of this town.

NARRAGANSET BAY.—Referring to previous reports‡ for more minute information, the board will advert briefly to some of the military and naval properties of this important roadstead. 1. It is the only port on the coast accessible with a northwest wind, which is the direction of the most violent winter storms; and as the same winds serve for entering both Boston and New York harbors, viz. N.N.W. to S.S.W., round by the east, while this harbor can be entered with all winds from NW. to E., round by the west, it follows that, this harbor being secured, vessels may be certain of making a harbor on this part of the coast with all winds excepting those between NW. and N.N.W. 2. From this position the navigation of Long Island sound, and especially the communication between that sound and Buzzard's bay, or Martha's Vineyard sound, may be well protected. 3. The blockade of the excellent harbor and naval station of New London will be rendered difficult. 4. From this station the navy will command from N. to S., as from Hampton Roads it will from S. to N., the great inward curve of the coast between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras; the influence of which command over the blockading operations of an enemy will be apparent when it is

* See report of 1821.

† See report of 1820.

‡ See reports of 1820 and 1821, and memoir on the defence of Conanicut island, 1822.

considered that the only harbors of refuge he will have will be Delaware, Gardner's, and Buzzard's bays. 5. This harbor is the connecting link of the coast to the south with that to the north of Cape Cod.

If Narraganset bay were left in its existing state as to defence, an enemy would seize it without difficulty, and, by the aid of naval superiority, form an establishment in Rhode Island for the war. Occupying this island, and the position of Tiverton heights opposite its northern extremity, which is of narrow front, easy to secure and impossible to turn, he might defy all the forces of the eastern States, drive the United States to vast expense of blood and treasure; and while this position of his troops would keep in alarm and motion all the population of the east, feigned expeditions against New York, through Long Island sound, or against more southern cities, would equally alarm the country in that direction. If, in short, he merely contented himself with menacing the coast, it is difficult to estimate the embarrassment and expense into which he would drive the government.

Of the existing forts, viz: Fort Adams, Dumpling Tower, fort on Rhode Island, Fort Wolcott, and Fort Green, the two latter are the only ones retained in the projected system of defence. Fort Adams, besides being entirely unsuited to the important position it occupies, is in ruins, and the Dumpling Tower and fort on Rose island, also very inconsiderable works, were never more than partially completed.

The project of defence proposed by the board contemplates for the middle channel a strong fort, without works, on Brenton's Point; another on the Dumplings; a smaller fort on Rose island, and the preservation of Fort Wolcott and Fort Green. The eastern passage is already shut by the permanent bridge at Howland's ferry. As to the western passage, three modes present themselves: 1st, reducing the depth of water by an artificial ledge, so as to prevent the passage of ships-of-war; 2d, relying on fortifications alone to close the passage; or 3d, resorting in part to one and in part to other means just mentioned. Being the least expensive and most certain, the board have founded the estimate on the first. The total expense of Narraganset defences will be \$1,817,578 26.

STONINGTON HARBOR, CONNECTICUT, AND SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.—These harbors have not been surveyed, and the board are therefore unable to give any information as to the kind of defences they require, or their probable cost.

GARDNER'S BAY.—The most valuable harbor to an enemy investing this part of the coast is probably not defensible by fortifications. It has not, however, been surveyed; and at some future day it may be a very interesting question whether by steam batteries under the protection of and aided by fortifications its defence may not be accomplished.

NEW LONDON HARBOR.*—New London harbor is very important to the commerce of Long Island sound; and as a port of easy access, having a great depth of water, never freezing, and being easily defended, it is an excellent station for the navy. It is also valuable as a shelter for vessels bound out or home, and desirous of avoiding a blockading squadron off Sandy Hook.

In the plan of defence, the present Forts Trumbull and Griswold give place to more efficient works, whereof the expense is estimated at \$209,675 63.

NEW HAVEN HARBOR.†—It is proposed to defend this harbor by improving and enlarging Fort Hale, and substituting a new work for the slight redoubt, erected during the late war, called Fort Wooster. The expense of both will be \$59,609 18.

NEW YORK HARBOR.‡—The object of the projected works for the vicinity of New York are to cover the city against an attack by land or sea; to protect its numerous shipping; to prevent as much as possible the blockade of this great port, which will soon have, added to the immense wealth of its own rivers, the productions of the boundless regions on the northern and western lakes; and to cover the interior communication projected to unite the Raritan with the Delaware.

In the present condition of that harbor as regards defence, an enemy would meet but little opposition, whether his attempt were made by land or water. Coming by the sound, he might land within ten miles of the city upon the main or upon Long Island, or both; and coming into the lower harbor, he might either force the passage of the channel, anchoring in the Hudson or East river; or he might land in Gravesend bay, eight miles from the city, and march directly to Brooklyn, where he would find the navy yard, and whence he might levy a contribution, or destroy the city. The only mode of resistance would be the harassing, expensive, and uncertain one of arraying a large body of militia upon the Haerlem and Brooklyn heights; and this could be resorted to only in the event, not to be anticipated, of having received timely intelligence of his design. If we fortify Throgs's Neck and Wilkin's Point, on the East river, and if we complete the works at the Narrows, making them all too strong to be carried by a *coup-de-main*, we shall secure the means of transferring the neighboring militia upon the flanks and rear of an enemy should he march upon Brooklyn; while we shall secure the same advantage should he pursue the route by Haerlem, besides increasing the length of his march through an intersected country to twenty miles.

This arrangement of defensive works, necessary as it is, still leaves the lower harbor open to an enemy's vessels, where, safe at all seasons, he can enforce a strict blockade, cut off the line of interior communication by the Raritan, and where he has a landing place in somewhat dangerous proximity to the city. In view of these considerations, the board projected the additional works on the East Bank and Middle Ground, which will completely protect the harbor; compel an enemy on this side to land upon a dangerous coast, near thirty miles from his object, and to enforce his blockade by riding on the open sea with a dangerous coast on either hand.

Of the permanent works heretofore erected, Castle Clinton has been already ceded to the city. The others should be maintained as constituting a last barrier; as affording convenient places of deposit for stores and munitions of all kinds, and of rendezvous for recruits, and good positions for military hospitals. The total cost of all the works projected by the board is estimated at \$5,201,834 28.

DELAWARE BAY AND CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.§—The coast from the mouth of the Hudson to the Chesapeake, as well as that on the south side of Long Island is low, sandy, covered by numerous sandy islands, lying near and parallel to the coast, and having, besides the Delaware, many inlets and interior basins; but none, with this exception, affording water enough for sea-going vessels. The Delaware bay itself, being wide and full of shoals, having an intricate channel, and being much obstructed by ice at certain seasons, affords no very good harbor within a reasonable distance of the sea. It is, however, of great consequence that the deficiency in this respect should be remedied by artificial means, not only on account of the value of the commerce of the upper part of the bay, which is hazarded by the peculiar dangers of the

* See report of 1821.

† See report of 1820.

‡ See reports of 1820-21.

§ See report of 1817, on the defence of the Delaware; report of 1820, and a report on a project for a breakwater of 1821.

lower, but also on account of the dangers to which the exterior commerce is exposed for want of a harbor for so great an extent of coast, and of the means which will thereby be attained of depriving an enemy of one of the shelters of the coast not otherwise defensible, and of rendering the blockade of this and the neighboring parts of the coast more difficult.

Should the proposed breakwater near Cape Henlopen be constructed, it will be necessary to provide works for its defence. The board is not, however, prepared to present a plan or an estimate of such as would be required.

The lowest point at which Philadelphia is defensible is at Pea Patch island, about 45 miles below that city. Fort Delaware, on that island, now almost completed, together with a permanent work on the Delaware shore, opposite a temporary work on the Jersey shore, to be thrown up at the commencement of a war, and floating obstructions in the channel, will effectually cover Philadelphia, the other important places on the river, and the outlet of the canal connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake. The expense of the permanent works will be \$817,025 45.

CHESAPEAKE BAY.*—The naval commissioners and board of engineers, intrusted with the selection of sites for great northern and southern naval depots, recommended in their joint reports of 1819 and 1820 Burwell's bay, on James river, for the one, and Charlestown, near Boston, for the other; they also recommended Boston harbor and Narraganset bay at the north, and Hampton Roads at the south, as chief naval rendezvous. In these reports the commission entered at large into the consideration of all the matters relating to these important subjects. The board, now referring to those reports for details which would too much encumber this more condensed communication, will first briefly advert to the objects to be secured by defensive works in the Chesapeake, and next state, in their order, the positions to be occupied, and the mode of defence proposed, so far at least as these have been determined.

The immediate object of the defence of Hampton Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake, is to shut this roadstead against an enemy, and secure it to ourselves; to cover the interior navigation between the Chesapeake and the southern States; to secure, as a naval place of arms, a point serving as the connecting link between the middle and southern coast, whence the navy may protect the exterior trade as well as the trade of the bay; to defend the public establishments at Norfolk, and such as may be made at James river, and to prevent an enemy from making a permanent lodgment at Norfolk. Another very important object, but more remote, as requiring all great temptations to be placed out of reach of an enemy, is to cover the coast and the minor settlements of the bay from predatory attacks; for no trifling expeditions would ever venture up the Chesapeake while a portion of our naval force occupied the road at Hampton.

The object of other fortifications in these waters is, therefore, to cover the valuable harbors, cities, and trade, of the upper part of the Chesapeake.

HAMPTON ROADS, JAMES RIVER, AND NORFOLK.†—In the present state of things, an enemy may land in Lynnhaven bay, and in one or two days' march reach the narrow position which lies to the east of Suffolk. Bounded on one side by the Dismal Swamp, and on the other by Bennet's creek, near the mouth of the Nansemond, this position cannot be turned, and may be easily fortified. Here he might defy all the forces of Virginia and North Carolina. Secure of a retreat, so long as his fleet occupied Hampton Roads, he could only be driven out by efforts on the part of the United States, involving great sacrifices both of men and money. But when these roads are fortified, he will be able to anchor only in Lynnhaven bay; his march thence upon Suffolk will be taken in flank and rear by our forces crossing Hampton Roads, and he will therefore find it impossible to take permanent quarters in the country.

The works projected for the defence of Hampton Roads, James river, and Norfolk, are—1st, a fort and advanced lanette at Old Point Comfort; 2d, a casemated battery on the Rip Rap shoals; and 3d, a line of floating obstructions extending across the channel between these works. In the event of a great naval depot being fixed on James river, it might ultimately be advisable to provide additional strength, by adding works at the positions of Newport News, Naseway shoal, and Crany Island flats. Exclusive of these, the cost of the projected works is estimated at \$2,164,147 59.

The existing forts, viz: Fort Nelson and Fort Norfolk, serve for the defence of Norfolk and the navy yard. They are small and inefficient works, but may be made useful as accessories to general defensive operations.

HARBOR OF ST. MARY'S.‡—The central situation of this fine basin as regards the Chesapeake; its relation to the Potomac; its depth of water, and the facility wherewith it may be defended, indicate its fitness as a harbor of refuge for the commerce of the bay, and as an occasional, if not constant station, during war, of a portion of our naval forces. A survey of the harbor and the surrounding country has been made. The maps are, however, not yet complete, and the board are unprepared to state the cost of the defences.

PATUXENT RIVER.§—The more effectually to protect the city of Washington from a sudden attack by troops landed at the head of navigation of the Patuxent, and to provide an additional shelter for vessels, a fort has been projected to occupy Point Patience, and another Thomas's Point, about six miles from the Chesapeake. Their expense will be \$337,000.

ANNAPOLIS HARBOR.||—From not having as yet been able to consider the particular subject of the defences of this harbor, or to obtain preliminary surveys, the board are unable to state whether new works will be required.

HARBOR OF BALTIMORE.||—The proximity of Baltimore to the bay places that city in a dangerous situation. In the present state of things an enemy can, in a few hours' march, without being exposed to a separation from his fleet, after an easy landing, make himself master of that great commercial depot.

Baltimore requires for its security two forts in the Patapsco, one at Hawkins's Point, and the other at the extreme end of the flat on Sollers's Point. Besides the advantages which will result of obliging the enemy to land at a greater distance, thereby delaying his march, gaining time for the arrival of militia, and preventing his turning the defensive position our forces might occupy, it will be impossible for him to endanger the city or its shipping by a direct attack by water. The present Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery should be retained as a second barrier.

* See report of 1819 and 1820.

† See reports of 1819 and 1821.

‡ See report of 1819.

§ See report of 1819, and memoir on defence of the Patuxent, 1825.

|| See report of 1819.

The expense of the fort on Sollers's Point flat is estimated at	\$673, 205 44
A preliminary estimate of the fort at Hawkins's Point (to be corrected by applying the project with more accuracy to the ground than could heretofore be done,) give	244, 337 14
Total	917, 542 58

MOUTH OF ELK RIVER.—The construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal will make it necessary to place a small work somewhere near the mouth of the Elk, to prevent an enemy by a sudden enterprise destroying the works which connect that canal with the river. Some surveys must be made before the most suitable location, or the form or cost of this work can be determined.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, AND GEORGETOWN.*—Fort Washington, a work recently completed, covers these cities from any attack by water, and will oblige an enemy to land at some fifteen or eighteen miles from Alexandria, should that city be his object. It will also serve the very valuable purpose of covering the troops crossing from Virginia with a view to fall upon the flanks of an enemy moving against the metropolis. All these objects would have been better fulfilled had the work been placed at Lower Cedar Point; as it is, however, the works in the Patuxent being constructed, and the militia of the surrounding country being in a due state of preparation, an enterprise against these cities would be one of great hazard. The cost of Fort Washington was \$446, 467 37; a small work should nevertheless be placed on Lower Cedar Point.

From the mouth of the Chesapeake to Cape Hatteras there occurs no inlet navigable by sea-going vessels, and we therefore proceed at once to the

SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.†

This coast is invariably low, and for the greater part sandy, much resembling that from Cape Hatteras to Montaug Point. A ridge of sand, occasionally interrupted by the alluvion of the rivers, extends throughout its whole length; this ridge lies in certain portions on the main land, while in others it is divided therefrom by basins or sounds of varying width and depth, and is cut into islands by numerous channels of greater or less depth, connecting these interior waters with the sea. Wherever this ridge is broken, its place is supplied by low and marshy grounds bordering the principal and the many lesser outlets of the rivers.

The nature of the country through which the rivers of this coast flow after leaving the mountains is such that the banks being easily abraded by the current the waters are always turbid and are continually transporting new supplies for the formation of alluvion and the maintenance of extensive submarine banks, shoals, and bars; that these last do not rapidly increase, is owing to the force of the current, the action of the sea, and the mobility of the particles of matter. It is to this cause, viz: the wearing away of the shores of the rivers, that is to be attributed the want of harbors on this coast unobstructed by bars, and which, as a coast, particularly distinguishes this and the Gulf of Mexico frontier (where similar operations have been going on) from the more northern and eastern portions.

The board have not examined the coast of East Florida; their description, therefore, of the southern coast will extend no further than Amelia island, or mouth of St. Mary's, while that of the Gulf of Mexico frontier will begin at Pensacola.

OCRACOCK INLET, ALBEMARLE AND PAMLICO SOUNDS.‡—In their report of 1821 the board adverted to a project then if not now in agitation, to open a navigable direct communication from Albemarle sound to the sea, and they also indicated, as probably a less expensive and a less dangerous mode of transporting the produce of the Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse rivers to the ocean, a canal from river to river, and terminating in the harbor of Beaufort, N. C. If the first of these projects be executed, defensive works would be necessary at the new inlet; if not, no others will be needed than such as are indispensable in any event to cover the important harbor of refuge at Beaufort. The shallowness of the water on the bars at Ocracock effectually excludes all vessels of war from the harbors within. But as this, in the present state of things, is the outlet of an extensive commerce, and as through this opening attempts might be made in small vessels or in boats to interrupt the interior line of communication whereon so much would depend in time of war, it would be proper in the beginning of a war to throw up a temporary work as a defence against all minor enterprises.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C.‡—Beaufort harbor and the mouths of Cape Fear river are the only issues navigable by vessels of more than a light draught of water by which the interior of North Carolina communicates with the ocean. They are important points in the line of interior navigation to be sooner or later opened from the Chesapeake southwardly, and they are, besides, the only harbors of refuge on an extent of coast of more than four hundred miles.

The fort projected for the defence of Beaufort harbor will take the place of the ruins of Fort Hampton. Its estimated expense is \$175,000.

MOUTHS OF CAPE FEAR RIVER, N. C.§—It is proposed to defend the main channel of Cape Fear river by a fort on Oak island, and another on Bald Head, and the smaller channel by a redoubt on Federal Point. The battery, magazine, block-house, quarters, &c., &c., at Smithville may remain as accessories. The cost of the new works will be \$251,000.

As the board have not hitherto given in any report of that part of the southern coast which lies between Cape Fear river and Amelia island, it is a matter of regret that they cannot at once give the full and accurate account of the interesting points of the coast, and their relation to each other and to the country behind them, which is necessary to a perfect understanding of the suitability of any proposed system of defence. This cannot be done, however, until many surveys (a part only of which are in progress) have been made. The board will, nevertheless, be able (from their personal examinations of the coast) to point out distinctly most, if not all, of the points requiring defence, especially as they have a principle to guide them which may be regarded as imperative, namely, that on a coast possessing few harbors like this, it is at the same time the more necessary to preserve them all for our own use, and the more easy to deprive an enemy of that shelter which is nearly indispensable to a continuous and close blockade.

GEORGETOWN HARBOR.—The first inlet of any consequence, south of Cape Fear river, is at the united

* See report of 1819;

† See report of 1821.

‡ See report of 1821, and memoir on the defence of Beaufort, 1824.

§ See report of 1821, and memoir on the defence of Cape Fear river, of 1824.

mouths of the Waccamaw, Pedee, and Black rivers, forming Georgetown harbor. The two latter rivers first join a few miles above Georgetown, which lies at the mouth of Sampit creek, fifteen miles from the sea, and their united waters mingle with those of the Waccamaw, opposite that town. Below this junction the waters spread out to a considerable width, affording a commodious and capacious bay, having sufficient depth of water within and upon the bar, near the mouth, for merchant vessels and small vessels of war.

It is probable this harbor may be well defended by a work placed near the mouth of Moschito creek, a little within the chaps of the harbor, or perhaps upon Winyaw Point. The present fort, situated near the town at the mouth of Sampit creek, can be of no avail except to defend the approach by water to the town. It has long been neglected, and is in ruins.

SANTEE RIVERS AND BULL'S BAY.—About ten miles southwest from Georgetown entrance are the mouths of the Santee, the largest river in South Carolina. Whether the two mouths of this river have sufficient water on their bars to permit the passage of vessels of any draught the board are not informed. Should there, as is believed, be too little water for sea-going vessels, there can be little advantage in fortifying them, especially as the greatest proportion of the valuable products of this river are now, or will soon be, diverted from the channel of the lower part of the river, by canals, to Charleston. As to Bull's bay, the board are in the same uncertainty as regards the depth of water with which it is accessible; and they are as yet doubtful of its defensibility, if accessible.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The city, situated at the junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers, is about five miles in a direct line from the sea. Between it and the ocean is a wide and safe roadstead for vessels of any draught. Upon the bar, however, lying three or four miles outside of the chaps of the harbor, there is only water enough for large sloops-of-war. On the southwest side of the harbor is James's island, through which are several serpentine passages, more or less navigable for boats or barges; some of these communicate directly with the sea, and some with Stono river. Whappoo cut, the most northerly passage from Stono to Charleston harbor, enters the latter directly opposite the city.

Interior natural water communications also exist to the southwest of Stono river, connecting this with North Edisto river—the latter with South Edisto and St. Helena sound; this again with Broad river, and, finally, this last with Savannah river. On the north side of the mouth of the harbor lies Sullivan's island, separated from the main by a channel navigable to small craft. To the northeast of Sullivan's island an interior water communication extends to Bull's bay, and even beyond to the harbor of Georgetown. From this sketch it is apparent that it will not suffice to defend the principal entrance to the harbor, alone. The lateral avenues must also be shut. And it is probable that accurate surveys will show that the best mode of defending these latter is by works at or near the mouths of the inlets, as the enemy will thereby be kept at a greater distance from the city; the lesser harbors formed by these inlets will be secured, and the line of interior communication will be inaccessible from the sea.

No position for the defence of the principal entrance and roadstead can be formed nearer the ocean than the western extremity of Sullivan's island. This is at present occupied by Fort Moultrie—a work of some strength, but by no means adequate to its object—its battery being weak, and the scarp so low as to oppose no serious obstacle to escalade. How far this work by modifications of its plan and relief may be made to contribute to a better defence of the harbor cannot now be determined. The northeast point of James's island, projecting into the harbor about midway between Sullivan's island and the city, is the site of the few remains of old Fort Johnson; this point is too remote from Fort Moultrie and from the channel to be occupied by a new work if a better position can be found. The probability is, that the shoal opposite the last-named fort may be occupied permanently; and if so, the fortification of the harbor may be considered as an easy and simple problem. Castle Pinckney, which stands upon a small island a little below the city, should be maintained as an auxiliary in the defence of the harbor, and as serving as a sort of citadel in case of internal commotion.

ST. HELENA SOUND.—The board must wait for surveys before they can point out the defences which this sound should receive. Although there is supposed to be no great depth of water on the bar at the mouth, it is known to be navigable by the smaller class of merchantmen, and to have a navigable communication with the head of Broad river or Port Royal. Intersecting, as it does, the interior navigation between Charleston and Savannah, this sound will require defence, even should it not be of much use as a harbor of refuge for exterior commerce.

BROAD RIVER OR PORT ROYAL ROADS.—The value of this capacious roadstead as a harbor of refuge depends on the depth which can be carried over the bar, the distance of this bar outside the line of coast, and the means which may be practicable of lessening the danger of crossing it. This is supposed to be the deepest bar of the southern coast. Should there prove to be water enough for small frigates; and, by the aid of light-houses on the shore, and lights or other distinct guides on the bar, should the passage be capable of being rendered easy and safe, this road, situated, as it is, within 60 miles of Charleston and 20 miles of Savannah harbor, and intersecting, as it does, the interior navigation between these great cities, thereby securing the arrival of supplies of every kind, would possess a very high degree of importance as a naval station as well as a harbor of refuge.

The survey of exterior shoals constituting the bar should be made with the greatest care and all possible minuteness. It is only when this shall have been done that the true relation of this inlet to the rest of the coast can be known; and on this relation the position and magnitude of the required defences will depend.

SAVANNAH AND MOUTH OF SAVANNAH RIVER.—Mention has already been made of the natural interior water communication existing along the coast of South Carolina. A similar communication extends south from Savannah river, as far as the St. John's, in East Florida. Owing to these passages, the city of Savannah, like Charleston, is liable to be approached by other avenues than the harbor or river; and its defences must, consequently, have relation to these lesser as well as to the principal channels.

The distance from the mouth of Warsaw sound, or even of Osabaw sound, (both to the southwest of the river,) to the city, is not much greater than from the mouth of the river; and an enterprise may be conducted the whole distance by water, or part of the way by water and part by land, from either or both. As in the case of the like channels in the neighborhood of Charleston, it cannot now be determined where they can be defended most advantageously.

It is to be hoped, however, that the localities may prove such as to permit the defences to be placed near the outlets of these sounds, where they will serve the double purpose of protecting the city and covering harbor, which in time of war cannot but be very useful.

The defence of Savannah river is by no means difficult. A fort on Cockspur island, lying just within

the mouth, and, for additional security, perhaps another on Tybee island, which forms the southern cape at the junction of the river with the ocean, would effectually prevent the passage of vessels up the channel, and cover the anchorage between Tybee and Cockspur. The present Fort Jackson, situated about four miles below the city, should be maintained as a second barrier, both as respects the main channel and the passages which come in from the south, which latter would not be at all controlled by works at Cockspur or Tybee.

The surveys required preliminary to forming a system of defence for Savannah, are so far completed as to enable the board to make the projects and estimates for the defence of the main channel whenever they shall be ordered to direct their attention to them.

A few months, it is presumed, will suffice to complete all the necessary surveys from Georgetown to Osabaw sound inclusive, excepting the bar off Port Royal and Bull's bay and its vicinity. No surveys have been commenced south of Osabaw sound.

South of Osabaw sound, on the coast of Georgia, are: 1st. St. Catherine's sound, at the mouth of the Medway river; 2d. Sapelo sound; 3d. Doby inlet; 4th. Alatomaha sound, at the mouth of the great river of the same name; 5th. St. Simon's sound, at the mouth of Buffalo creek; 6th. St. Andrew's sound, at the united mouths of the Scilla and Santilla rivers; and 7th. Cumberland sound, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river. All these communications with the ocean are highly important in reference to the interior navigation, and several of them as affording access to excellent harbors. The latter especially is known to be navigable by the largest sloops-of-war and merchantmen; and two or three of the others are believed to be little, if at all inferior, either as regards depth of bar or safety of anchorage.

Some of these inlets are probably easily defensible by forts; others may require floating defences, and some possibly the use of both these means.

The principle to which we have before adverted as governing, in a measure, the defensive system of the whole southern coast is enforced in relation to this particular part by two weighty considerations, namely: its remoteness from the nearest naval rendezvous, the Chesapeake, which is on a mean 600 miles distant, and to leeward both as to wind and current, and its being close upon the larboard hand as they enter the Atlantic, of the great concourse of vessels passing at all seasons through the Florida channel. While, therefore, this part of the coast, from the concentration of vessels here, is in great need of protection of some sort, naval aid can be extended to it only with difficulty, and at the risk of being cut off from all retreat by a superior enemy.

Accurate and minute surveys, which will enable our vessels, whether driven by an enemy or by stress of weather, to shun the dangers which beset the navigation of these harbors, and properly arranged defences to cover them when arrived, seem to be indispensable. It is worthy of remark, besides, that on these harbors being fortified the operation of investing the coast and watching the great outlet of commerce through the Florida gulf would be a difficult and hazardous one to an enemy, on whose part no perseverance or skill could avail to maintain an uninterrupted blockade, or to avoid the occasional shipwreck of his cruisers, while on the part of our small vessels of war and privateers it would at all times be easy and safe.

Important as the harbors of Georgia now are, their value would be much enhanced by the execution of the projected canal across the head of the peninsula of Florida.

That part of the southern coast which extends from the St. Mary's to the southern extremity of East Florida is said not to possess a single harbor for common merchantmen.

This brings us to the

GULF OF MEXICO FRONTIER.*

The resemblance of this portion of the coast to that which we have denominated the southern section is striking, and has already been mentioned. We may, in fact, refer to the description we have given of the principal features of the latter as a true delineation of this. In respect to the relation of the coast with the interior there is, however, the greatest difference between these two features of the maritime frontier. For, while in the case we are now to consider about eight-tenths of the whole territory of the United States is, in one sense, tributary to the coast, in the other not more than one-tenth is connected with the seaboard by any natural ties.

This fact, which goes to show the very deep interest which a large proportion of the people and the government have in the security of this frontier, is related to others which hardly have an alternative as to the mode of attaining that security.

From the relative geographical position of the coast and the country interested in its safety, from the unhealthiness of its climate, the nature of the adjacent country, the mixed character and diversity of interests of its inhabitants, it will be long, if ever, before that portion of the population within supporting distance, whose welfare may be endangered by an enemy, will be competent of itself to sustain the assaults of an exterior foe, and at the same time suppress the energies of a more powerful and vindictive enemy within. Upon the Atlantic seaboard the Alleghanies crowd the people upon the coast and surround every alarm post of the frontier with a more and more dense population; and the ocean and the interior parallel navigation enable even the extremities to afford, mutually, support and protection, while the coast of the gulf, although weak in itself and remote from succor from behind, is shut out by its peculiar situation and its distance from every hope of lateral assistance.

Those reasons, therefore, which tend to establish the necessity of an organized, a permanent, and timely system of defence for the whole seaboard of the United States, (some of which were advanced in the commencement of this report,) apply to this portion with peculiar force, especially if we consider its comparative feebleness in connexion with its comparative importance.

The interesting and vital points of the coast, and the mode of guarding them, will be pointed out as we proceed.

It has already been observed that no examination had been made by the board of the shore between the southern extremity of East Florida and Pensacola. There are, however, along this shore, and in the Florida reef, several harbors which deserve to be accurately surveyed. The description of this part of the coast, as well as that on the east side of the peninsula of Florida, and that along Georgia and the Carolinas, accompanied by plans of defence, must be the subject of future reports.

PENSACOLA BAY.—The upper arms of this considerable bay receive the Yellow-water or Pea river, Middle river, and Escambia river; the tributaries of which latter, interlocking with branches of the

Alabama and the Chattahoochie, indicate the causes whereby, at some future day, canals may convey a part of the products of these rivers to Pensacola.

Santa Rosa sound extends eastward from the lower part of this bay into Santa Rosa bay, whence a communication, partly natural, partly artificial, may possibly be continued eastward to the Atlantic. On the west the lagoons of Pensacola, Perdido, and Mobile bays, respectively, interlock in such a manner as to require but a few miles of cutting to complete a navigable channel from the first to the last named bay, and thence, through an existing interior water communication, to the city of New Orleans.

The contiguity of the headwaters of the large rivers emptying into this part of the gulf to the upper part of the Tennessee induces the belief that some facile means of connecting them will ere long be discovered and applied.

Thus situated, as Pensacola bay is, with respect to the country on either hand, and the immense regions behind—its rare properties as a harbor become of inappreciable value. Some of these properties we will enumerate. 1. It is accessible at low water to the largest class of sloops-of-war and small frigates; and as the bar is narrow, may, perhaps, be made to admit still larger vessels. 2. Its bar is near the coast, and the channel over it is straight and easily hit. 3. It is perfectly landlocked, and has a very capacious roadstead. 4. It has excellent positions for repairing, building, and launching vessels, and for docks and dock yards in healthy situations. 5. It has abundance of good water for the supply of vessels; and 6. It is perfectly defensible.

As these and other properties, in conjunction with its situation as respect the coast and the interior, have induced the government to fix upon it as a naval station and a place of rendezvous and repairs, we shall for the future consider it in that character, both in its relations to the commerce of the gulf and its own proper defences.

Although a naval station nearer the extremity of East Florida might possibly enable our vessels of war the better to watch over our commerce in the Florida stream, still no deep harbor exists to the south of Pensacola in which the circumstance of an entire separation from all relief and supplies does not greatly outweigh this advantage, if indeed it be more than imaginary.

It is, however, far from certain that the Florida stream is always to be the channel of communication from the gulf to the Atlantic. The great embarrassments and losses to which we must be exposed while that continues to be the course of our gulf trade, so long at least as we have not the mastery on the ocean, and in fact so long as the Island of Cuba is in the possession of another power—to say nothing of the natural dangers of that navigation—have directed the public attention seriously to the project of opening a shorter and safer passage through the head of the Florida peninsula. No obstacle not insuperable, it is presumed, will prevent the execution of this grand design; and considered in reference to such an outlet Pensacola is most happily situated.

But the object of a naval force in this quarter is not alone to watch the transit of commerce to and from the gulf; it has the coasting trade of the gulf to protect; it has piracies to suppress, which confine themselves to no particular strait; and above all, it has to keep an uninterrupted and watchful guard over the place of deposit, as well as the issues of the disposable productions of a region without parallel as to extent and fertility.

Projecting as the delta of the Mississippi does into the gulf, the position of Pensacola enables it to direct naval operations upon the rear of any force investing or moving along the avenues to the city of New Orleans; and at the same time that it can, almost to the last, with the help of a fortified line of interior navigation, preserve its communication with that city unbroken, it will be at no moment entirely dependent upon that line for the supply of its means of defence or annoyance, unless, indeed, the proposed artificial connexions with the interior, before pointed out, should be found impracticable.

A very exact survey has been made of the bay of Pensacola, which would suffice for forming a scheme of defence, if no other object were in view than the security of the town and harbor. Considered, however, as a naval station and a place of rendezvous and repairs, further surveys, extending a greater distance from the shores, delineating accurately the face of the country, and showing the several avenues by land and water, are found to be necessary.

The western extremity of Santa Rosa island is, nevertheless, so situated in respect to the mouth of the bay as to require, in part, the same works in either case; and the board can therefore, whenever ordered, project a fort for this position; which, in either case, should be the first occupied.

PERDIDO BAY.*—This bay is intimately related to Pensacola and Mobile bays, both as regards security and intercommunication, and should be surveyed carefully with a view to these objects.

MOBILE BAY.†—As the subject of the fortification of Mobile bay has been treated at some length in the report on the Gulf of Mexico defences, made in 1817, and still more in detail in a special report of 1822, the board, referring to these communications, especially the latter, will confine themselves here to a few general observations.

This bay receives at its head the two rivers Alabama and Tombeckbee, which water almost the whole State of Alabama—a State the fifth in the Union as to extent of territory, inferior to none in the quality of its soil, and hitherto doubling its population every four years since its admission into the confederacy.

The probable union at no distant day of the rivers discharging into Mobile bay with the Tennessee, whereby this bay will become a new outlet for a part, at least, of the productions of the western States, independently of the natural one; the great distance to which these rivers are even now navigable with steamboats; the fertility of soil; rapid growth of population and trade; the close lateral connexion which exists with New Orleans and the Mississippi on the one hand, and Pensacola bay on the other, serve to give great and increasing importance to this communication with the gulf.

Referring for the mode of defence adopted by the board again to the same reports, wherein the subject will be found treated at large, we now only add that the forts on Mobile Point and Dauphin island, and the tower at the Bass au Heron, designed to defend the three passages into the bay, and the important anchorage between Dauphin and Pelican islands, will cost \$1,142,056 83.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE DELTA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.‡—It is altogether unnecessary for the board to say anything in this report with a view to illustrate either the amount of benefits to result from applying a well adapted system of defence to this part of the coast of the gulf, or the direful consequences flowing from leaving it in an unprepared and defenceless condition. The value of the stake is now too great, is too rapidly augmenting, and is too justly appreciated for the nation to suffer its safety ever again to hang on the doubtful issue of a battle.

* See report of 1812.

† See reports of 1817 and 1822.

‡ See report of 1817.

We pass on, therefore, to the task of noticing briefly the avenues requiring defence and the works projected to attain that end, referring to the report of 1817 as embracing all the relations of the subject, both general and local.

The most northern water communication between the Mississippi and the gulf is by the passage called the Rigolets, connecting Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain; the next is by the Pass of Chef Menteur, (divided from the former by Isle aux Pine,) also uniting the same lakes. Through these passages an enemy entering Lake Pontchartrain would, at the same time that he intercepted all water communications with Mobile and Pensacola, be able to reach New Orleans from its southern shore, or he might continue onward through Lake Mauripas, Amite river, and Iberville river, thereby reaching the head of the delta, a position which he could easily maintain; or landing within the mouths of Chef Menteur, he might move against the city along the ridge of the Gentilly road.

The fort for the defence of the first-named pass is completed, and that for Chef Menteur is in a state of forwardness.

To the southwest of the latter pass, and at the head of Lake Borgne, is Bayou Bienvenu, a navigable channel, (the one pursued by the English army in the late war,) not running into the Mississippi, but having shores of such a nature as to enable troops to march from the point of debarkation to the city. A little to the south of this is Bayou Dupré, also affording easy access to the city. The few natural difficulties, and the shortness of these lines of operation, make it necessary to place a fort near the mouth of the first and a tower at the outlet of the other.

The defences of the Mississippi itself are placed at Plaquemine Turn, the lowest position which can be occupied.

Fort Jackson, now building, is on the right shore, a little above old Fort St. Philip. This last work it was intended originally to improve, and an estimate was made with that view; from a recent inspection, however, it appears to be falling too rapidly to ruins to justify such an undertaking. It is nevertheless believed that that estimate will suffice for a new work well adapted to the position.

The only permanent work required to the west of the Mississippi is a fort to occupy Grand Terre island, for the purpose of defending the entrance to Barrataria bay, an excellent harbor for a floating force, guarding the coasting trade on that side, and whence there are several passages leading to the Mississippi, near New Orleans.

The whole cost of the system of defence for New Orleans, and the delta of the Mississippi is estimated at \$1,566,515 42. None of the old forts or batteries are embraced in the system.

Before leaving this part of our subject it is necessary to advert to the important uses which may be made of movable floating defences in aid of fortifications.

The applications of this auxiliary force along the coast of the United States might be numerous, and, as has been before remarked, would in certain cases be requisite to attain full security for all the objects needing protection. In the instance before us, for example, fortifications will enable us to protect the city of New Orleans even from the most serious and determined efforts of an enemy; but owing to the great width of the passages, we cannot by them alone deprive an enemy of good exterior anchorages, especially the very excellent one west of Chandeleur island, nor cover entirely the natural interior water communication between the Rigolets and Mobile. We must, therefore, either quietly resign these powerful means of annoying and distressing us to the occupancy of an adversary, or seek their preservation in a timely preparation of a floating force adapted to this peculiar navigation, and capable, under favor of the shelter afforded by the forts, of being always on the alert, and of assuming alternately an offensive or defensive attitude, according to the designs, the conduct, or situation of the enemy.

As these means of defence are, however, secondary to fortifications in every sense; as the extent to which they may be needed must depend on the relation of our naval force to that of other powers, a relation continually varying; and as the characteristics of this species of force may be expected to be modified, or even radically changed, in this age of rapid advancement in all the arts, it is considered premature to go now into any details in reference to its application here or elsewhere.

From the preceding sketch of the system projected for the defence of the seaboard of the United States (see report of 1821) it will appear that all the fortifications proposed are not of the same pressing necessity, nor of like importance; that some are required immediately, while the commencement of others may be postponed. In proceeding to class them, we must observe that the works of the most urgent necessity are those destined to prevent an enemy from forming a permanent or even momentary establishment in the country, those which will defend our great naval arsenals, and those which will cover our chief commercial cities.

In the second class we will place such as defend those naval stations and cities of a secondary rank which, either from natural or artificial defences, existing works, &c., are not entirely without protection, and can wait at least until the more important points are secured against a first attack.

Finally, in the third class we will arrange the works which will complete the defensive system in all its parts, but whose construction may without great danger be deferred until the frontier shall have received all the successive degrees of strength resulting from the gradual erection of the forts of the first and second classes.

A fourth class is added, containing such works as will be necessary, only conditionally.

Table A, joined to this report, has been drawn up on these principles and shows:

1. That the works to be erected during the first period will cost \$9,686,160 59, will require 2,610 men at most to garrison them in time of peace, and 20,570 in case of siege.

2. That the works of the second class will cost \$2,314,309 47, will require 666 men at most to garrison them in peace, and 6,841 in case of siege.

3. That the expense of the works belonging to the third class will amount to \$4,536,984 62, their garrisons in time of peace to 635 men, and in case of siege to 6,071 men.

4. That the total expense of completely fortifying the maritime frontier will amount to \$16,537,454 68, the troops necessary to guard these fortifications in peace to 3,911 men at most, and 33,482 men in time of war, supposing them all, which cannot happen, besieged at once.

The time required to construct the whole system must depend entirely upon the annual appropriations which the nation may grant to this branch of the public service. All that can be said upon the subject is, that in an undertaking of such vital importance to the safety, prosperity, and greatness of the Union, there should be no relaxation of effort and perseverance. A work of such magnitude must, with every

effort, be the work of years, and however long it may be before any sensible effects are produced the final result is not less certain. And should no danger threaten the republic in our own days the future generations may owe the preservation of their country to the precaution of their forefathers.

France was at least fifty years completing her maritime and interior defences; but France, on more than one occasion since the reign of Louis XIV, has been saved by the fortifications erected by the power of that monarch and the genius of Vauban.

However slow the progress of the system may be from the necessity of a sparing application of the public funds to this purpose, it is essential to disburse something in this way each year, so as to give to the frontier an annual increase of strength. We must therefore insist on the advantage of dividing the course of construction into several periods, according to the greater or lesser urgency, of beginning the works successively, agreeably to the order designated, and of rigidly adhering to it. By this mode satisfactory results will be obtained as early as practicable, while if we were to begin all at once it would be long before we should be capable of defending ourselves anywhere.

We shall now enter upon the subject of the expense of erecting these works and garrisoning them for war and compare it with the expense of defending the coast in its present state. To clear the subject as much as possible we shall only examine it with respect to Boston, Narraganset bay, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and New Orleans. Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, would also be included if we knew the cost of the defences and the amount of garrison necessary.

Supposing an enemy had concentrated 20,000 men at Halifax or Bermuda, the government must, on hearing of this force, at once prepare to resist it at all the points mentioned above; as it will be impossible to foresee on which the first blow will be struck it will be necessary to have troops encamped at each. And to meet the attack with a force not less, numerically, than that of the assailant, the troops kept constantly under arms in each of these camps must at least equal one-half of the hostile expedition, while as many more are kept in readiness within call. These points are so immediately accessible in some cases and so remote from succor in others, that after the point of attack is announced by the appearance of the enemy before it there will remain no time for reinforcements to come from the interior.

By manœuvring in front of any of these places he would induce us to concentrate our forces there, when, suddenly profiting of a favorable breeze, he would sail to another, which he would reach in a few hours, and would not fail to seize if a force were not stationed there likewise, at least equal to his own. No reinforcements can in this case arrive from the interior in time, for all the troops under march would have taken up a direction upon the point he had just quitted.

Our whole coast, from Maine to Louisiana, would thus be kept in alarm by a single expedition, and such is the extent and exposure of the seaboard that an enemy would ruin us by a war of mere threatenings. If the cities are not garrisoned they will become his prey at once, and if they are the treasury will be gradually emptied, the credit of the government exhausted, the wearied and starving militia will desert to their homes, and nothing can avert the direful consummation of tribute, pillage, and conflagration.

The Table C, joined to this report, shows that to be in readiness on each of these vulnerable points it will be requisite to maintain 77,000 men, encamped and under arms at the seven places mentioned, and 63,000 ready to march and within call.

This number is, in fact, below that which would be required, for these points being exposed, according to our hypothesis, to an attack from 20,000 regular and disciplined troops, 20,000 militia would not be able to repel them unless aided by entrenchments, requiring a time to construct them which would not be allowed us, and involving expenses which we do not comprise in our estimate. Besides, to have 20,000 men, especially new levies, under arms, it will be necessary, considering the epidemics which always assail such troops, to carry the formation of these corps to at least 25,000 men.

The State of Louisiana, being remote from succor, requires a larger force under arms than the other points; we have fixed this force at 17,000, considering that the State might furnish 3,000 within call.

Considering all expenses, 1,000 regular troops, including officers, cost \$300,000 per annum, and \$150 per man for a campaign of six months; 1,000 militia, including officers, cost \$400,000 per annum, \$200 per man for a six months' campaign.

But taking into consideration the diseases which invariably attack men unaccustomed to a military life, and the consequent expense of hospital establishments, the frequent movement of detachments from the camp to their homes and from the interior to the camp, and the cost of camping furniture, utensils, accoutrements, &c., which is the same for a short campaign as for a year, the cost of a militiaman cannot be reckoned at less than \$250 per man for six months.

The 77,000 militiamen necessary to guard the above-mentioned points, in the present situation of the maritime frontier, will therefore cost in a campaign of six months \$19,250,000.

In strict justice there should be added to the expense, which is, we believe, much undervalued, among other things, the loss of time and diminution of valuable products resulting from draining off so considerable a portion of efficient labor from its most profitable occupation. This, besides being a heavy tax on individuals, is a real loss to the nation. It would be utterly vain to attempt an estimate of the loss to the nation from the dreadful mortality which rages in the camps, of men suddenly exposed to the fatigues and privations of military life, or to compare the respective values in society of the citizen and the soldier.

The total expense of constructing the works at Boston, Narraganset bay, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and New Orleans will amount to \$13,764,073 08.—(See table B and previous reports.) Their garrisons may consist of the same number of regular troops in time of war as in time of peace, the remainder being furnished by the militia, held in readiness to throw themselves into the forts on the first appearance of an enemy. By this arrangement 2,980 regulars and 24,000 militia, either in the works or in small corps, on advantageous positions—making 26,980 men—would suffice after the erection of the works, 43,020 being kept in readiness to march when called upon.

We should, therefore, have only 26,980 to pay and support instead of 77,000, and the expense would be \$6,447,000 instead of \$19,250,000. The difference \$12,803,000 being only \$961,073 08 less than the whole cost of the fortifications, it follows that the expense of their erection will be nearly compensated by the saving they will cause in a single campaign of six months.

It is proper to add that though the expense of these works will be great that expense is never to be renewed, while with troops, on the contrary, the expense is annually repeated, if not increased, until the end of the war. Besides, the disbursements for fortifications are made in time of peace slowly, and to an extent exactly correspondent with the financial resources of the country. Armies are, however, most

wanted and must be paid in periods of great emergency, when the ordinary sources of revenue are dried up, and when the treasury can only be supplied by a resort to means the most disagreeable and burdensome to the people.

The defence of our maritime frontier by permanent fortifications, and even the disbursements for their construction, will thus tend to a real and positive economy. The vulnerable points being reduced to a small number, instead of waiting an attack on every point and holding ourselves everywhere in readiness to repel it, we shall force an enemy to direct his assaults against those few, which, being well understood by us, will, of course, have received a timely preparation.

There can be no doubt that such a state of things will make an adversary more reluctant to risk his expeditions, and that we shall not only therefore be better able to resist but also be less frequently menaced with invasion.

Some prominent military writers have opposed the principle of fortifying an extensive land frontier, but none have ever disputed the necessity of fortifying a maritime frontier. The practice of every nation; ancient and modern, has been the same in this respect. On a land frontier a good, experienced, and numerous infantry may, in some cases, dispense with fortifications; but though disciplined troops may cover a frontier without their aid, undisciplined troops cannot. On a maritime frontier, however, no description of troops can supply the place of strong batteries disposed upon the vulnerable points. The uncertainty of the point on which an enemy may direct his attack, the suddenness with which he may reach it, and the powerful masses which he can concentrate at a distance, out of our reach and knowledge, or suddenly, and at the very moment of attack, require that every important point be duly prepared to repel his attempt or retard it until reinforcements can arrive, and adequate means of resistance be organized. By land we are acquainted with the motions of an enemy, with the movements and direction of its columns, we know the roads by which he must pass; but the ocean is a vast plain without obstacle, there his movements are made out of our sight, and we know nothing of his approach until he is already within the range of the eye. In a word, unless the vulnerable points of a seacoast frontier are covered by permanent fortifications, their only chance of safety must depend on the issue of a battle, always uncertain, even when disciplined and well-appointed troops, inured to danger, have made all possible preparation for the combat.

As for the garrisons which these forts will require in time of war, a small portion, equal in number to the peace garrisons, should be of regular troops—the surplus of militia practiced in the manœuvres and drill of great guns—it being necessary that the greatest part of the troops required for the defence and service of these seacoast fortifications should be artillery.

This brings us to a suggestion or two in relation to the organization of the militia forces. Instead of the present small proportion of artillery the States might with advantage increase the amount of that force in the vicinity of each of the exposed parts of the coast, so as to be equivalent to the exigencies and armament of the works, substituting for the usual field exercises as infantry actual drill and practice in the batteries. As soon as a movement on the part of the enemy would threaten the frontier of the State, this force should throw itself into the forts and there remain as long as the precise point of attack should remain uncertain. In most parts of the seaboard it would also be advisable to have a considerable body of militia horse artillery, as being a useful arm in all cases, and as affording a defence always applicable against minor and predatory enterprises. This force might, in part, be drawn from the common proportion of cavalry.

In the report we have taken no account of the interior and land frontiers of the Union; they have not yet been sufficiently reconnoitred to enable us to give an exact idea of the system of defensive works they may require. All we can say, by anticipation, is, that, from their general topographical features, these frontiers can be covered at a very moderate expense so effectually that no enemy will be able to invade them without exposing himself to disasters nearly inevitable, and that no troops of the United States, supposing all her warlike preparations well arranged beforehand, will be able at the opening of the first campaign to carry the theatre of war beyond her own territory.

If to our general system of permanent fortifications and naval establishments we connect a system of interior communications by land and water adapted both to the defence and to the commercial relations of the country, if to these we add a well-constituted regular army, and perfect the organization of our militia, the nation will not only completely secure its territory but preserve its institutions from those violent shocks and revolutions which, in every age and in every country, have been so often incident to a state of war.

Table A following contains the works constituting the proposed defensive system for the maritime frontier, divided into four classes.

Table B contains a list of such existing works as it is contemplated to retain as accessories to the system.

Table C exhibits a comparison of the cost of defending certain important parts of the coast, in their present condition, and with the aid of the projected works.

Table D shows a possible concentration of militia forces in eleven days at Boston, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; and New Orleans, Louisiana.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BERNARD, *Brigadier General,* } *Members of the Board*
J. G. TOTTEN, *Maj. Eng. Lt. Col.* } *of Engineers.*

Brevet Major General ALEX. MACOMB, *Colonel commanding U. S. Engineers.*

TABLE A.

Classification of the proposed fortifications for the defence of the maritime frontier of the United States.

The **FIRST CLASS**—to be first constructed—comprising such as are most necessary for the protection of great cities, naval establishments, roads of rendezvous, and positions which an enemy might occupy for the war to the great injury of the country.

The **SECOND CLASS**—to be next constructed—comprising such as cover important harbors, roadsteads, and naval stations, not in the first class, and complete or nearly so, the defences of the places found in that class.

The **THIRD CLASS**—to be last constructed—comprising the defences necessary to the security of the smaller cities and towns, less useful and important harbors, sounds, and inlets, and the remaining intersections of the interior parallel water communications.

The **FOURTH CLASS** comprises conditional works, the necessity for which will depend on the creation of artificial harbors, canals, great naval depots, &c.

N. B.—In forming these classes reference has been made, also, to the existing state of defence. In the first and second, the defences stand in the order of respective importance; in the third and fourth, in geographical order.

Designation of works.	Garrisons.		Armament.			Perimeter or circuit.	Cost of construction.
	Peace.	Siege.	Guns.	Howitzers or mortars.	Cartridges.		
FIRST CLASS.							
These works are in progress—						Fords.	
Fort Adams, Narraganset roads, R. I	200	2,400	302	20	38	1,739	\$730,166 53
Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, N. Y	100	1,140	70	10	68	482	424,995 32
Fort Delaware, Delaware bay, Del., and two batteries to be built by the garrisons	100	1,560	234	10	28	633	469,767 74
Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Va	600	2,625	305	60	.....	2,304	1,239,792 19
Fort Calhoun, Hampton roads, Va	200	1,130	216	.....	.....	381	904,355 40
Fort at Mobile Point, Ala	85	750	100	10	.....	675	538,766 65
Fort at Rigolets, near New Orleans, La	80	400	58	6	.....	308	360,000 00
Fort at Chef Menteur, New Orleans, La	80	400	58	6	.....	308	360,000 00
Fort at Bayou Bienvenue, New Orleans, La	25	224	23	2	.....	322	94,582 50
Fort Jackson, New Orleans, La	100	750	87	10	.....	650	392,927 40
Principal work or works for Savannah, Ga; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla. Works not yet projected.....							
Fort on Throgg's Point, near New York, N. Y	100	1,540	193	6	29	490	471,181 53
Fort on Soller's Point, near Baltimore, Md	60	835	159	.....	.....	305	673,205 43
Fort on George's island, Boston harbor, Mass	100	900	309	50	30	2,168	458,000 00
Fort on Wilkins's Point, near New York, N. Y	100	1,338	148	6	30	430	456,845 51
Fort St. Philip, near New Orleans, La	80	400	56	4	.....	418	77,810 79
Fort Tompkins and dependencies, New York harbor, N. Y	100	970	100	10	4	726	485,988 53
Fort on Grand Terre island, below New Orleans, La	80	400	58	6	.....	308	254,517 52
Fort Pickering, Salem harbor, Mass	20	250	45	5	.....	320	116,000 00
Fort opposite Fort Delaware, Del	100	760	96	10	6	200	347,257 71
Fort on Conanicut, Narraganset roads, R. I	300	1,800	330	56	.....	3,618	800,000 00
Total	2,610	20,570	2,947	227	293	.....	9,686,160 59
SECOND CLASS.							
Fort at Narrows of the Penobscot, Me	50	500	125	11	9	500	101,000 00
Tower at Bayou Dupre, near New Orleans, La	10	36	12	.....	.....	36	16,677 41
Fort on Dauphin island, mouth of Mobile bay, Ala	100	900	118	10	.....	675	586,612 77
Fort near Provincetown, Mass.; fort near St. Mary's, Ga.; fort, principal, near Portsmouth, N. H.; fort near Beaufort, S. C. Works not yet projected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort on Oak island, mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C	50	300	70	8	12	423	119,000 00
Fort near Plymouth, Mass. Works not yet projected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Griswold, near New London, Conn	75	830	81	5	20	936	132,230 41
Fort on Nantasket head, Boston harbor, Mass	130	1,550	251	29	17	1,995	650,000 00
Fort on Hawkins's Point, near Baltimore, Md	120	845	109	12	.....	957	244,377 14
Secondary works near Pensacola, Fla.; near Savannah, Ga.; near Charleston, S. C. Works not yet projected.....							
Fort Sewall, Marblehead harbor, Mass	20	280	50	5	.....	356	116,000 00
Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Me	30	300	69	3	10	324	103,000 00
Fort on House island, Portland harbor, Me	20	260	43	3	7	176	32,000 00
Fort near mouth of Kennebec river, Me. Work not yet projected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort on Naugus head, Salem harbor, Mass	16	180	30	8	.....	321	35,000 00
Fort on Jack's Point, Marblehead harbor, Mass	20	280	55	5	.....	372	96,000 00
Fort on Cedar Point, Potomac river, Md. Work not yet projected.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort on Rose island, Narraganset roads, R. I	25	580	85	5	6	334	82,411 74
Total	666	6,841	1,098	104	81	.....	2,314,309 47
THIRD CLASS.							
Works for Mount Desert island, Me.; Sheep's Cut river, Me.; secondary, at Portland, Me.; secondary, at Portsmouth, N. H.; secondary, for Gloucester harbor, Mass. Works not yet projected							
Redoubt for Hog island, Boston harbor, Mass	30	150	15	6	.....	241	29,000 00
Closing Broad Sound passage, Boston harbor, Mass .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,000 00
Reducing altitude of Gallop island, Boston harbor, Mass .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,429 51
Works for New Bedford harbor, Mass. Works not yet projected.....							

TABLE A—Continued.

Designation of works.	Garrisons.		Armament.			Perimeter or circuit.	Cost of construction.
	Peace.	Siege.	Guns.	Howitzers or mortars.	Carronades.		
THIRD CLASS—Continued.							
Closing west passage of Narraganset roads, Mass.							\$205,000 00
Works for Stonington harbor, Conn.; Sag harbor, N. Y. Works not yet projected.....							
Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Conn.....	75	460	58	2	2	128	77,445 21
Fort Hale, New Haven harbor, Conn.....	25	220	27	2		384	31,815 83
Fort Wooster, New Haven harbor, Conn.....	25	155	8		8	240	27,793 34
Fort on Middle Ground, New York harbor.....	150	1,760	332	10		550	1,681,411 66
Fort on East Bank, New York harbor, N. Y.....	150	1,760	322	10		550	1,681,411 66
Works near St. Mary's, Potomac river, Md.; near Annapolis, Chesapeake bay, Md. Works not yet projected.....							
Fort on Point Patience, Patuxent river, Md.....	40	400	64	4	12	286	164,000 00
Fort on Thomas's Point, Patuxent river, Md.....	35	350	60	4	6	328	173,000 00
Fort near Beaufort, N. C.....	20	280	38	4	8	271	175,000 00
Redoubt on Federal Point, mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C.....	25	200	37	6		538	12,000 00
Fort on Bald Head island, N. C.....	50	300	70	8	12	423	120,000 00
Works at Georgetown harbor, S. C.; mouths of Santee river, S. C.; Bull's bay, S. C.; St. Helena sound, S. C.; Osabaw sound, Ga.; St. Catharine's sound, Ga.; Sapelo sound, Ga.; Doby inlet, Ga.; Alatamaha sound, Ga.; St. Simon's sound, Ga.; St. Andrew's sound, Ga.; Charlotte harbor, Fla.; Espiritu Santa bay, Fla.; Apalachicola bay, Fla.; St. Joseph's bay, Fla.; St. Andrew's bay, Fla.; Santa Rosa bay, Fla.; Perdido bay, Fla. Works not yet projected.....	10	36	12			36	16,677 41
Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile bay.....							
Total.....	635	6,171	1,033	56	48		4,536,984 63
FOURTH CLASS.							
Works on Barnstable bay, to cover Cape Cod canal.....							
Works on Buzzard's bay, to cover Cape Cod canal.....							
Works on Martha's Vineyard sound.....							
Works on Delaware bay, to cover artificial harbor, near Cape Henlopen.....							
Works near mouth of Elk river, to cover Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.....							
Works on Newport News, Crany island, Naseway shoal, to cover naval depot in Burwell's bay.....							
Works to cover proposed new outlet of Albemarle sound.....							

RECAPITULATION.

Classes.	Garrisons.		Armament.			Expense.
	Peace.	Siege.	Guns.	Howitzers and mortars.	Carronades.	
First class.....	2,610	20,570	2,947	227	293	\$9,686,160 59
Second class.....	666	6,841	1,098	104	81	2,314,309 47
Third class.....	635	6,071	1,033	56	48	4,536,984 62
Fourth class.....						
Grand total.....	3,911	33,482	5,078	387	422	16,537,454 68

C.

Exhibiting the cost of certain projected fortifications for the seacoast defence, the forces necessary to protect them with the existing works, the forces necessary for perfect security with the aid of the proposed defences, and the expense of the troops in both cases.

Table with columns: Places, Aggregate cost of the proposed works, Comparison of the force necessary to defend them without and with the projected works, Expense of the troops kept under pay with the proposed works, and Total cost of proposed works.

N. B.—In one campaign of six months the difference of expense between the two systems will amount to within \$961,073 08 of the whole cost of the projected works.

D.

Exhibiting the amount of militia force which may be concentrated at Boston, Newport, R. I., New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Charleston, S. C., Savannah, and New Orleans, successively, from the first to the eleventh day, each day's march being computed fifteen miles, founded on the census of 1810.

Table with columns: No. of days, Boston, Mass., Newport, R. I., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Md., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., New Orleans, La.

B.

Containing a list of the existing works on the seaboard, which it is advisable to preserve and retain as accessories to the proposed system of defence.

Some of these will be modified by the new system, and some, on further examination, may have to give place to new works; these last are marked thus †

It is probable that several smaller works deserving a place in this list have been omitted.

All existing works on the coast, without exception, should be maintained, until the new system is applied to the ground they occupy, or to the neighboring coast.

Designation of works.

Fort at Wiscasset, in Maine. †
 Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine.
 Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine.
 Fort McCleary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire. †
 Fort on Gloucester, Massachusetts. †
 Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.
 Fort Warren and dependencies, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.
 Fort at New Bedford, Massachusetts. †
 Fort Wolcott, Narraganset roads, Rhode Island.
 Fort Green, Narraganset roads, Rhode Island.
 Fort at Sag Harbor, New York. †
 Fort Hale, New Haven harbor, Connecticut.
 Fort Columbus, Governor's island, New York harbor, New York.
 Castle Williams, Governor's island, New York harbor, New York.
 South Battery, Governor's island, New York harbor, New York.
 Fort Wood, Bedloe's island, New York harbor, New York.
 Fort Gibson, Ellis's island, New York harbor, New York.
 Fort Gansevoort, city of New York, New York.
 Battery, Hubert island, New York, New York.
 Fort La Fayette, Narrows, New York harbor.
 Fort Mifflin, Delaware river, Pennsylvania.
 Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland.
 Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland. †
 Fort Severn, Annapolis harbor, Maryland. †
 Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland.
 Fort Norfolk, Hampton roads, Virginia.
 Fort Neilson, Hampton roads, Virginia.
 Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina. †
 Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.
 Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.
 Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana. †

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 328.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE MILITARY RESERVATIONS OF LAND AT DETROIT, IN MICHIGAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 18, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 18, 1826.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 22d of February last, covering a memorial of the mayor, aldermen, &c., of the city of Detroit, respecting the public property in that city, and in reply to your request for information concerning the propriety of granting the prayer of the memorialists, I transmit herewith reports of the chief engineer and colonel of ordnance, with the views of which I concur.

The memorial is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. DAVID BARTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, Senate.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 17, 1826.

SIR: I have, in obedience to your instructions, carefully examined the memorial of the mayor, recorder, and citizens of Detroit, addressed to Congress under date of the 23d of January last, praying that the military works, arsenal, and powder magazine in that city be removed, and the grounds on which they stand granted to the corporation of said city.

Being well acquainted with the localities and circumstances connected with the public reservations in the city of Detroit, I am of opinion that it would be expedient, in reference to the public interest, that so

much of the land as surrounds the brick store which lies near the river, including the land on which the store stands, should be reserved as a magazine or place of deposit for such articles or military stores as may be wanted for the posts on the upper lakes; also the arsenal and the lands adjoining it ought, for like purposes, to be reserved. The arsenal will contain hereafter no articles of a combustible nature more dangerous to the city than goods of ordinary character. The magazine might be removed to the rear of the city so far as to be beyond the possibility of injuring the city in the event of an explosion. There are certain portions of the quarters which might be reserved for public uses, and the remainder of the reserve, after being divided into lots, might be sold at public auction under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1819, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," and the proceeds of the sale given, if judged proper, to the city of Detroit.

Should the arrangement of this business and the disposition of the property in question be left to the War Department, a correct plan of the grounds could be made at this office, showing the portions of them proposed to be reserved for public purposes, and exhibiting the residue laid out in lots, giving to the public grounds reserved the proper figure and dimensions, with suitable avenues leading to the same.

As Detroit is a position not likely to be fortified, no military reservations other than those mentioned will be required.

I return herewith the letter of the Hon. Mr. Barton of the Senate, communicating to you the memorial, and a report on the subject of it from the Ordnance office, sent to this department with those papers.

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

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 7, 1825.*

SIR: In reference to the letter of the Hon. D. Barton, enclosing a memorial from the mayor and aldermen of Detroit, which has been referred to this department, I have the honor to state that the arsenal and magazine at Detroit are useful and necessary, and could not be abandoned without detriment to the public service.

The arsenal is a substantial building, erected but a few years since, and is placed in a position well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, viz: a place of deposit for the arms and other military equipments destined for the supply of the frontier north and west of Detroit. This building is situated convenient to the river and the public wharf, and near the lower extremity of the town, and therefore cannot, it is conceived, impede the growth of the city, which lies mostly above it. The magazine is an old building, of no great value, situated more remote from the river. It was built many years since as an appendage to the works of defence at that place. This building answers the present purposes of the department in the reception and storage of the powder and ammunition which is necessary to be kept in that quarter. The position of this building, however, endangers somewhat the safety of the town, as it is situated so near to the inhabited part of it that an explosion would probably occasion disastrous consequences. For this reason it is conceived that it would be proper to remove or abandon the present magazine and to erect another upon a site more remote from the town. The expense of erecting another magazine is the only consideration which can be urged against abandoning the present one.

The objections to the continuance of the magazine in its present position do not apply to the arsenal, as that building is not designed for the storage of powder or ammunition.

Besides the buildings mentioned there is another which is occupied as a dwelling by the keeper of the arsenal, and should be retained as long as the arsenal continues to be appropriated to military purposes. These buildings are all which are of any consequence that are now occupied by this department at Detroit. The ground reserved for military purposes at that place is much more extensive than is required to be appended to these buildings. A large proportion of it might therefore be granted to the city without detriment to the service, if it is not required by other departments.

There is, however, upon the reservation referred to an extensive cantonment and a storehouse for quartermasters' and subsistence stores, but as these pertain to other branches of service their value and usefulness is not known to this department.

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

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and freemen of the city of Detroit respectfully sheweth: That by an act of Congress approved April 21, 1806, the governor and judges of the Territory of Michigan were authorized to lay out a town, including the old town of Detroit and ten thousand acres adjacent, "excepting such parts as the President of the United States should direct to be reserved for military purposes."

Your memorialists deem it their duty at this juncture to submit to the consideration of Congress several facts which are materially interesting, not only to the infant city of Detroit, but important to the general prosperity of the Territory. The military works, which were principally erected many years since, whilst the country was subjected to the British government, and at a time when the paucity of the inhabitants and their safety against Indian aggressions rendered it necessary to concentrate the whole population within a stockade, connected with and forming part of the aforesaid military works.

By the entire conflagration of the old town of Detroit, at a time when the necessity and circumstances which had dictated its original plan and formation had ceased, the governor and judges were enabled to select a plan more consonant, in many respects, to the modern improvements of the age and the convenience and accommodation of an increasing population. The growth of the city has now almost entirely encompassed the military works and the public reservation for military purposes, hence the utility of those works, either for offensive or defensive purposes, has absolutely ceased. But a large powder magazine, built with stone, and having a very heavy arch of the same material, and which your memorialists are well informed contains a large quantity of powder, together with an arsenal of considerable dimen-

sions, in which there is occasionally stored large quantities of fixed ammunition, as well as arms and accoutrements, are now considered as sources of danger to the safety of the city and the lives of its inhabitants, as the buildings and improvements are continually approximating to the aforesaid magazine and arsenal.

As your memorialists entertain no doubt that Congress must be fully apprised of the importance of erecting a permanent and suitable fortification at this exposed and accessible point of our territorial frontier, it is respectfully recommended that measures may be taken, as early as circumstances will admit, for the removal of the powder magazine and arsenal to such a situation as may be selected as a suitable site for a permanent military work.

Under such circumstances, your memorialists respectfully solicit that the aforesaid military reservation, after it shall cease to be occupied and used by the United States for its present purposes, may be granted in fee, under such restrictions as Congress may in their wisdom deem advisable, to the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and freemen of the city of Detroit, for the use of the said city.

It is not the intention of your memorialists to dwell on the various circumstances which, in their opinion, should have weight with the national government in exciting the paternal munificence of Congress in their behalf. But the peculiar circumstances of this Territory—the disadvantages which its original inhabitants have long labored under, the entire destruction of our principal town by fire, the disastrous surrender of the Territory to the enemy and their savage allies, their depredations upon the lives and the property of this people—are circumstances too well known to require any comment; and, amidst these painful recollections, your memorialists beg leave to advert to the lot and good fortune of many of the inhabitants of this place who contributed by their exertions and means to the relief and emancipation of several of their suffering fellow-citizens, prisoners of war and captives in the hands of a barbarous enemy. And your memorialists further beg leave to state that, since the war, it has been the peculiar fortune of the inhabitants of this place to be subjected to a variety of taxes, which, in their impoverished situation, they frequently found to be burdensome and heavy. At the peace, in 1815, this town, and the settlements within the Territory, exhibited the most striking picture of desolation. And yet much has been accomplished by the inhabitants: the settlement of the Territory has been promoted and encouraged, many sick and disabled discharged soldiers and public servants have been nursed and supported as paupers, and subscriptions for public purposes, in addition to the territorial and county taxes, have exhausted much of our substance and means. It is, however, gratifying to your memorialists to be enabled to state that, by the exertions and voluntary contributions of this community, much has been done in the opening of the present flattering prospects and the settlement of the Territory. But your memorialists further respectfully represent that this infant city has been recently incorporated, and has no means, except such as must be raised by taxation on its inhabitants; that this being a new place, fire engines must be procured, a powder magazine erected, streets paved, sewers made, and sites for new burial grounds purchased and enclosed; and yet the principal part of the territorial and county tax of this county is still levied on and paid by the inhabitants of this city.

Your memorialists therefore indulge a favorable hope that Congress, aware of the importance of fostering the tender and young metropolis of a growing member of the "Star Spangled" confederacy, will be pleased to grant their application, and that an act may be passed, so soon as circumstances will admit, granting to this corporation, for the use and improvement of this city, the ground within its limits which is now used for military purposes, the said grant to take effect whenever the United States shall cease to occupy the said ground for military purposes.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

Attest:

JNO. R. WILLIAMS, *Mayor*.

DETROIT, *January 23, 1826.*

V. SPALDING, *Clerk of the City of Detroit.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 329.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE DEFENCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 8, 1826.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the chief engineer, accompanied by a copy of "the report of the board of engineers upon the additional means of defence for the Mississippi river," the latter being furnished in compliance with the resolution of the Senate passed on the 28th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 5, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your command, I transmit herewith a copy of the report of the board of engineers, with a copy of a communication from Commodore Patterson, connected with it, upon the subject of the utility and efficiency of steam batteries, recommended in aid of permanent fortifications for the defence of the Mississippi river, the report referring to the object of the resolution of the Senate passed on the 28th ultimo.

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

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, *January 24, 1826.*

SIR: Among the various objects to which you directed my attention when I was about to leave the seat of government to repair to New Orleans was that of steam batteries or vessels considered as auxiliaries to the permanent defences of the maritime frontiers of Louisiana.

As to the efficiency of steam batteries co-operating with an army having to oppose the march of an invader against New Orleans, and along the strip of land which borders both banks of the Mississippi, the letter written on that subject to the Hon. J. S. Johnston, of the Senate, by Captain D. T. Patterson, of the navy, leaves nothing more to say. It shows, from the experience of Captain Patterson, how great would be, in similar cases, the advantages derived from batteries moveable immediately to any point where and when circumstances would require it.

But before an enemy should have progressed as far towards the object of his attempt, he must have passed through a series of operations against which steam batteries may act with great efficiency. In the first place he must effect his landing, and afterwards besiege the forts which are now building to defend the avenues to New Orleans.

With regard to the operation of landing, the shallowness of the sea round the coast of Louisiana would oblige an enemy to remain with his main naval forces far off the coast, and leave unsupported his transports when conveying the land forces to the shore. It would be useless to insist upon the important services which, during such an operation, could be rendered by steam batteries concentrating near the landing point and plying between the enemy's fleet and the shore. And here it must be remarked that the Mississippi on one side and Lake Pontchartrain on the other would afford to the steam batteries not only convenient stations of departure, but also safe places of refuge after having opposed the landing.

In the supposition that the invader should have succeeded in his landing, he should have yet another serious operation to accomplish before he could reach and engage our army—I mean the regular attack of the fort or forts defending the line of operation. On this subject it must be observed that, in our opinion, the most eligible lines for an invader would be either by the Mississippi or by Chef Menteur. In both cases steam batteries would act a conspicuous part as auxiliaries to the forts, and would add greatly to the energy and duration of their resistance. Protected by the artillery of the forts, they could prevent them from being blockaded *in toto*, and would therefore maintain, between the forts and New Orleans, a free communication, by which their garrisons could be regularly relieved and the supplies and ammunition readily provided. As moveable artillery, the steam batteries could also act suddenly, and according to circumstances, against the trenches of the besiegers, and retard the progress of his offensive works.

Such are the advantages which, in my opinion, could be derived from steam batteries in the event of an expedition against New Orleans, and at the successive stages of the operations of an invader; advantages which, if they should not contribute to the failure of the attempt, would at least protract so much of its execution as to afford time for reinforcements to reach New Orleans, and then to engage with superiority of number the invading army.

But, in time of war, even should no expedition be contemplated by an enemy, yet steam batteries might render important services by protecting the passes of the Mississippi against privateers and single vessels, and by keeping safe and free the coasting navigation from New Orleans to Mobile bay and Pensacola. This might supersede the erection of temporary land batteries destined to defend the channels between the several islands which extend parallel to the main from the vicinity of Lake Pontchartrain to Mobile bay, and which would shelter from cruisers our coasting trade. They might also prevent single vessels of common size from assuming an anchorage at certain convenient points, from which they might much annoy our commerce—such as the anchorage at the eastern point of Dauphin island, and that at the Chandeleur islands. From the former an enemy could not only interrupt all intercourse between New Orleans and Mobile bay, but also keep the bay in a state of blockade. From the latter he could at once control the outlets of Lake Pontchartrain and those of the Mississippi.

Though the board, in the planning of the system of defence, had constantly in view that the nation should rely chiefly upon the permanent works and land forces for the defence of our seaboard, and that the main forces of our navy, instead of being moored near our shores, should assume the offensive, and wage war on the high seas; yet, in relation to this section of frontiers, the local circumstances did not admit of a system of permanent defences which would prevent the blockade of the outlets. Therefore, for this section of our maritime frontiers, the navy is called for to fulfil that great requisite which, in the present case, was not attainable by permanent works; but the means required from the navy to accomplish it will be limited, and will not lessen materially those destined to the achievement of objects of greater magnitude.

The foregoing considerations show the importance of steam batteries to complete the permanent system of defence of Louisiana, to increase the chances of failure of an adversary, and perhaps to deter him from any attempt against that interesting section of our maritime frontiers.

As to the question of having either a steam vessel of large size, carrying a numerous artillery, or to have that same artillery distributed upon a certain number of smaller vessels, it seems to me that the latter arrangement would be far preferable. A large steam vessel could navigate the Mississippi only, and could not fulfil the several objects we have just pointed out; her efficiency would be limited, and confined only to the line of operation along the Mississippi. As to the protection of our coasting navigation, her draught of water would make her inefficient against cruisers of common size. But with steam vessels of comparatively smaller rate, whose draught should be fitted to the outlets of Lake Pontchartrain and to those of the Mississippi, all the objects here above mentioned could be fulfilled. These steam vessels of inferior rate could act together or separately according to circumstances; and by means of the canal contemplated from the Mississippi to Lake Pontchartrain, they could concentrate either in the lake or in the stream to effect any object which events would require.

Such are, in my opinion, the degree of importance of steam batteries to complete the permanent system of defence of Louisiana; the several objects to which they could be directed; the expediency of having the artillery distributed upon several vessels, rather than to have it accumulated upon a single large ship; in fine, the necessity of adapting the steam vessels to the parts they have to act, and of fitting their draught to the depth of the channels through which they would have to pass.

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

BERNARD, *Brigadier General, member of the Board of Engineers.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

NEW ORLEANS, *April 15, 1824.*

Sir: Having maturely reflected on and weighed the suggestions of Commodore Porter and Colonel Croghan, as intimated to me by you, in connexion with my report relative to the defence of this river by steam batteries or vessels, and as an auxiliary to the permanent defences on shore, I coincide in opinion with Commodore Porter, that instead of one heavy vessel or battery, the same force, divided into several smaller ones, would be infinitely preferable, from every consideration of force, efficiency, and facility of movement; and when, in my report to the Navy Department, I confined myself to a steam battery, such recommendation arose from an impression that though Congress might be disposed to grant one, they might not wish to exceed that number, though of smaller dimensions; that *one*, I therefore advised, should be heavy. But twenty guns distributed, say in four different batteries propelled by steam, would be more efficient and of more actual applicable force than forty confined to one and the same vessel. The risk, too, from hot shot, though apparently increased, would in reality be lessened, inasmuch as in one case the whole force might be destroyed by a single shot, while in the latter a loss of only one-fourth of that force could thus occur.

A division of force into a number of vessels enables that force to act at many different points, (and if necessary can act together,) and can, of course, at so many different points assail the enemy. The means of transporting troops, a highly important consideration, is thus also multiplied and facilitated, and without the necessity of withdrawing the whole of such force from before an enemy, as would be the case where there is only one vessel.

From these considerations I would respectfully recommend that instead of one heavy steam battery or vessel, say to mount twenty 24-pounders, the same number of guns, of the same or even greater calibre, should be distributed into four vessels or batteries of five guns each;* the construction of these vessels to be such as will admit of their guns acting over the levee when the river is about half stage, as should an enemy again attempt the capture of this city, they will hardly be so unwise, or have the temerity to make such attempt during the season of the year when the river is at its lowest stage, viz: the sickly season; or at its highest stage, spring and summer; but at the season the last was made, the winter—assuredly the most favorable, both on account of climate and for the operations of an army; at that season the Mississippi is usually about half stage. A long 24-pounder will range with full effect from the river to the marsh or woods any and everywhere between Fort St. Philip and Baton Rouge; of course, any force occupying the narrow strip of highland between those limits must be exposed to the fire of a battery or vessel on the river capable of being moved at pleasure, without a possibility of avoiding its effect, unless they retire to the swamp, where they must surrender, or, if practicable, retire to their shipping; and had there been a steam battery or vessel mounting only four heavy cannon on this river during the last war, the enemy could have been driven from the highlands on the margin of the river, obliged to return to their shipping, and retire their mortar vessels from before Fort St. Philip. The nature of this river, and the country on its borders, renders a moveable force, that can be propelled at will against wind and current, peculiarly well adapted, and, indeed, indispensably necessary to its effectual defence.

The ship Louisiana, with sixteen long 12-pounders, eight of which could only be used at one time, produced such effect, caution, or alarm, as to induce the English commander to abandon an attack on our lines, on the 28th of December, 1814, and to retire his whole army to their encampment, when actually prepared for and led on with a view of an attack, thereby contributing in an eminent degree to the safety of the city, our lines being then very incomplete, offering little or no obstacle to so resolute a foe, and might possibly have been carried had the attempt been made, our force being then greatly inferior to the enemy, but from which they were (as they afterwards declared) deterred by the fire of the Louisiana; and it was from witnessing the effect produced by her battery on that day that I was induced to mount heavy cannon along the opposite bank of the river, flanking the encampment of the enemy and of their columns when marching to the attack of the lines; nor would the enemy have attempted the passage of the river had we had a floating force that could have been moved at will; the commanding general would in that case have been enabled to concentrate his whole force at one point, and the consequence might have possibly been the capture of the British army.

To the plan suggested by Colonel Croghan, viz: that instead of the force and propelling power being united in the same vessel, floating batteries can be constructed, and rely for the propelling power upon the steamboats navigating this river, of which there are always a number at this place, by which the batteries may be moved to whatever point or points should be desired, and there anchored, and by this means the expense of the propelling power would be avoided, there are many, and, as I conceive, insurmountable objections—neither entire command over the propelling power, confidence in its sufficiency, certainty, facility, celerity of movement, or security of propelling power, is obtained by this method.

The power of moving should, to render a force of this nature efficient, be as subject to the control of the commander as the direction of his force, which can best and, indeed, only be, when they are both united in the same body; on the certainty and celerity of movement would, in a great measure, depend the great advantage to be derived from this species of force. The steamboats navigating this river being built only for purposes of commerce and passage, their propelling power is greatly exposed, which a single shot might so derange as to render wholly useless. The steam batteries, as constructed under the directions and professional knowledge of the board of navy commissioners, are so constructed that the propelling power is perfectly protected from the effect of shot, and thus combine in one and the same body the very great advantage of force, power of moving at will, and security of power.

Nor would economy be promoted by this plan. The proprietors of steamboats thus employed by the government would, of course, demand a price proportioned to the risk, and in event of loss full indemnity for the boat, which would amount to as much as would be required to build a vessel or battery of proper construction, furnished with the propelling power.

The steamboat having towed the battery to a position and cast off from it, would, in endeavoring to retire beyond an enemy's cannon, be greatly exposed, and in all probability destroyed or rendered unmanageable; but admit she escaped uninjured in retiring from, or, when required, returning to the battery, should a change in position be suddenly and promptly made by the enemy, requiring a corresponding movement in the battery, much time must necessarily elapse before the steamboat could be recalled,

*The guns, if the position of the steam-engine will admit of it, should be mounted on pivots, that the whole number may be brought to act on either side.

lashed to, and move the battery to the point desired; the time thus lost might enable the enemy to accomplish a most desirable object, when, by the prompt movement of the battery, it might have been defeated.

Again, if to avoid the danger to which the steamboat was exposed in retiring from and returning to the battery in the face of an enemy, and within the range of their guns, she should be retained alongside and on the opposite side from the enemy, the enemy are on the left bank of the river, the battery is anchored riding to the current, thus presenting the starboard side to the enemy; the steamboat is lashed on the larboard side, it is necessary to descend the river, the battery and boat are *winded*; the steamboat thus necessarily becomes exposed to the whole fire of the enemy's battery, unless, indeed, they are dropped down stern foremost. A similar exposure is made in towing the battery to its station, unless both anchor by the stern, and present the larboard side of the battery to the enemy; but should it be necessary to move the battery up the river, an insurmountable difficulty would, I apprehend, be experienced in propelling them stern foremost against the current of this river, and unless they are moved in that way the steamboat must become exposed to the fire of the enemy, for by winding, in order to bring her head to the current, the steamboat, of course, is placed next to and between the battery and the enemy.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON, *Captain United States Navy.*

HON. JOSIAH S. JOHNSTON, *Senate of the United States, Washington.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 330.

[1ST SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF COLONEL TALBOT CHAMBERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 16, 1826.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, with a copy of the proceedings of the recent court-martial for the trial of Colonel Talbot Chambers, and other documents requested by the resolution or relating to the subject of it.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *May 9, 1826.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May 8, 1826.*

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial by which Colonel Talbot Chambers was lately tried, together with a list of all the field and general officers in the service of the United States, with a statement of the service they were engaged in, and the places they were stationed at during the time of that trial, has the honor to transmit a report of the Adjutant General of the army furnishing the information required by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the *United States.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 6, 1826.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith "a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial by which Colonel Talbot Chambers was lately tried, together with a list of all" the general and field officers of the army, as enjoined by the resolution of the Senate of April 28, with the view of furnishing all the information on record touching incipient measures relative to the organization of the court, I beg leave to submit an extract of a letter from Major General Scott, of January 16, transmitting the charges in the case, together with the accompanying communications from the officer who preferred them, dated at Camp Morgan, December 7, 1825.

In a great majority of cases it will be found that general courts-martial have been composed of seven or nine members, and more frequently of the first than the last number, and of thirteen in no instance since the reduction of 1821; a court of but five members has been the most usual organization. The court-martial by which the late Colonel William King, of the 4th infantry, was tried in 1819, consisted of seven members, and the presiding officer held the rank of lieutenant colonel of artillery. The army at that time was 10,000 strong, and the relative position of the troops less remote and distant from each other than at present. The exigencies of the service, therefore, and the consequent practice of the army have for many years, it is believed, warranted the exercise of that discretionary authority delegated by the law, and which is predicated on the contingency found in the 64th article of war.

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant P. H. Galt, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant general to Brevet Major General Scott, dated adjutant general's office, eastern department, Governor's island, January 16, 1826, to Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General at Washington.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of charges recently received at this office against Colonel Chambers, of the 1st infantry, and of the letter accompanying them from Captain Gale, of the same regiment, by whom they are preferred.

"It will be seen that the charges and specifications are of a character to demand the *earliest* investigation by a court-martial; and deeply as their recurrence is to be deplored, Major General Scott considers this a case the circumstances of which leave him no discretion. He would *immediately* order one from this office, but that the court which must be ordered as early as practicable at Green Bay for the trial of Colonel McNeil, &c., together with one shortly expected to be necessary in another quarter of the department, will very nearly absorb all the disposable officers within it. In this state of things I am directed to request that the order for Colonel Chambers's trial may be issued from your office, so as to embrace within its detail such officers of the other department in the vicinity of the colonel's station as may be disposable. A court of five members and two supernumeraries are quite as many, probably, as the good of the service will permit to be assembled, and the names of Majors Donoho and Payne, and Captain McIntosh in this department and the vicinity of the court are submitted as a portion of the detail."

True extract from the original on file.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

CAMP MORGAN, *Creek Nation, December 7, 1825.*

Sir: I feel myself constrained by a sense of duty to make known to you the conduct of Colonel Chambers since he left Baton Rouge up to the present time, and I conceive the most proper mode of doing so is to exhibit charges and specifications against him, which I have accordingly done, and have the honor to submit them for your consideration. Aware of the delicate situation in which a junior officer who prefers charges against his commander is often placed, I have forborne until further forbearance would be a dereliction from duty. To such an extent has he carried his dissipation that it is notorious to the whole camp, and within the last month he had a drunken fit upon the parade ground. It is my candid opinion that not only the honor and interest of the service require his arrest, but even the lives of those under his command are sometimes jeopardized by his extreme folly. In support of this opinion I will state to you the occurrences of last night. Some time after tattoo the camp was alarmed (by his order) by the report of a gun and the long roll upon the drums; the troops soon formed, and faced the buildings occupied as officers' quarters and about thirty yards from it, and in that position they were ordered to fire by companies, by battalion, and by file. Several balls passed through different parts of the buildings; two balls passed through the room occupied by Dr. Cosby, who being in or near his quarters narrowly escaped being shot, one ball passing through the skirts of his coat and another through his bed clothes. I assure you I would not exhibit those charges did I not feel satisfied that I could establish every material fact with which I have charged him, provided the attendance of the witnesses is secured.

Sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES H. GALE, *Captain 1st Regiment of Infantry.*

Major General E. P. GAINES, *Com'g Eastern Department U. S. Army, New York.*

True copy.

P. H. GALT, *Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Ass't Adj. General.*

The copy which was received from Major General Scott.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 6, 1826.*

Proceedings of the court-martial in Colonel T. Chambers's case.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Original proceedings of a general court-martial held at Cantonment Morgan, Creek Nation, by virtue of the following order:

ORDER No. 6.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 26, 1826.*

1. A general court-martial will convene at Cantonment Morgan, Georgia, the present headquarters of the 1st infantry, on the 15th March ensuing, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel Talbot Chambers, the commander of that regiment.

2. The court will consist of five members, (a greater number cannot be assembled without injury to the service,) and shall be composed as follows:

President.—1. Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry.

Members.—2. Brevet Colonel William Lindsay, 3d artillery. 3. Lieutenant Colonel Eustis, 4th artillery.

4. Major S. Donoho, 4th infantry. 5. Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery.

Supernumerary members.—1. Captain J. S. McIntosh, 4th infantry. 2. Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.

Special judge advocate.—First Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th artillery.

By order of Major General Brown.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *Creek Nation, March 15, 1826.*

The court met pursuant to the above order. Brevet Colonel William Lindsay not having arrived, the court was composed as follows:

Present: Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, president.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel Eustis, 4th artillery; Major S. Donoho, 4th infantry; Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery; Captain J. S. MacIntosh, 4th infantry.

Supernumerary member, Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.

Special judge advocate, First Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th artillery.

The order for convening the court being read, the accused was then asked, through the judge advocate, if he had any exceptions to make against any of the members of the court named in the above order, to which he replied in the negative; whereupon the oaths prescribed by the articles of war were duly administered to the court and judge advocate in presence of the accused.

The court then proceeded to the trial of the accused, Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, who was arraigned on the following charges and specifications preferred against him by Captain James H. Gale, of the 1st regiment United States infantry.

Charges and specifications preferred against Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, by Captain James H. Gale, of the same regiment.

CHARGE 1.—Habitual drunkenness, and drunkenness on duty.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was extremely drunk on the night of the 20th or 21st June, 1825, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he being then the commanding officer, and his command under orders for Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, and preparing to embark on board the steamboat "Feliciana."

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk on the night of the 21st or 22d June, 1825, on board the steamboat "Feliciana," while descending the Mississippi river from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, he being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk at New Orleans between the 23d and 25th June, 1825, he being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.

Specification 4.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk on board the transport brig "South Carolina," on or about the 25th or 26th June, 1825, he being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.

Specification 5.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, being in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry, on their passage from New Orleans to Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, on board the transport brig "South Carolina," was, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th June, 1825, in a state of mental derangement, produced by excessive intoxication, and thereby rendered incapable of performing his duty.

Specification 6.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was rendered incapable of commanding while at Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, 1825, in consequence of mental derangement produced by excessive intoxication.

Specification 7.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was repeatedly drunk when in command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry, at Camp Morgan, Creek Nation, between the 27th of August and 23d of September, 1825.

Specification 8.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk while in command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry, at Camp Morgan, Creek Nation, on or about the 29th November, 1825.

Specification 9.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, had, at Camp Morgan, Creek Nation, on or about the 17th November, 1825, on the parade ground, a fit, produced by excessive drunkenness, he, Colonel T. Chambers, being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.

CHARGE 2.—Violating the 49th article of the "Rules and Articles of War," and 602d paragraph of the 52d article of the "General Regulations of the Army."

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did repeatedly, between the 27th August and 23d September, 1825, while in command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry at Camp Morgan, Creek Nation, cause the camp to be alarmed during the night by the discharging of fire-arms, and sounding the "long roll," or "to arms," upon the drums, in violation of the 602d paragraph of the 52d article of the "General Regulations of the Army," and the 49th article of the "Rules and Articles of War."

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, at Camp Morgan, Creek Nation, on the night of the 6th December, 1825, cause the camp to be alarmed by the discharge of fire-arms and the sounding of the "long roll," or "to arms," on the drums, in violation of the 49th article of the "Rules and Articles of War," and the 602d paragraph of the 52d article of the "General Regulations of the Army."

Specification 3.—In this, that he, the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, on the night of the 6th December, alluded to in the next preceding specification, and at the post therein named, by the unnecessary discharge of fire-arms, endanger the life or lives of certain member or members of the garrison then under his immediate command.

CHARGE 3.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Colonel T. Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, at Camp Morgan, Creek Nation, on the 3d of December, 1825, return to Captain James H. Gale, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, under a blank envelope, an official communication made to him by the said Captain James H. Gale, in the following words, viz:

CAMP MORGAN, *Creek Nation, December 3, 1825.*

SIR: I received a few minutes since, by your orderly, a communication directed "To the commanding officer, company E, 1st regiment United States infantry," which was broken open. You will please, if in your power, to inform me the person that broke the seal, or by what authority it was opened.

Sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. GALE, *Captain 1st U. S. Inf., Com'dg Company E.*

Colonel T. CHAMBERS, *1st Regiment U. S. Infantry.*

The said Colonel T. Chambers making no reply to the above, although he had had in his possession one or two days the letter which forms the subject of this communication, and although said last-mentioned communication was directed to Captain James H. Gale, from the quartermaster at Philadelphia, in relation to clothing forwarded for his company, (E,) 1st regiment United States infantry.

JAMES H. GALE, *Captain 1st United States Infantry.*

To which the accused pleaded "not guilty," but objected to the first charge as being of a character too general. Whereupon the court was ordered to be cleared, and after due deliberation, overruled the objections urged by the prisoner.

Jas. H. Gale, a captain in the 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: "On the night of the 20th or 21st June, 1825, the accused was in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I saw the accused as many as three times during the night referred to. He was very drunk every time that I saw him; so much so that he could scarcely walk. The first time that I saw him he was coming through the arcade of the garrison and fell against the wall of the arcade. The second time I saw him he was coming out of town, about two hundred yards from where I first saw him. The third time, I saw the accused going into his quarters.

Question by the judge advocate. At the time and place referred to in the first specification, first charge, was or not any other person present when you saw the accused?

Answer. Yes; Lieutenant W. R. Jouett was present the first time I saw the accused, but I was alone the second and third times.

Question by judge advocate. Was or not the troops of the 1st regiment United States infantry, then at Baton Rouge, preparing to embark? If the affirmative, state on board what vessel.

Answer. The troops were preparing to embark, the greater part of the night, on board the steamboat "Feliciana."

Question by judge advocate. At what time did the troops commanded by the accused embark for New Orleans from Baton Rouge?

Answer. About ten o'clock next morning. I sailed about three on the evening of the same day.

Question by the court. Did you or not speak to the accused at either of the three times you state to have seen him on the evening of the 20th or 21st June?

Answer. As far as I remember, I did not speak to the accused at either of the times alluded to. I was on board the steamboat Feliciana while descending the Mississippi (the accused being in the immediate command) on the 21st or 22d June, 1825. The accused was then intoxicated. Some time during the evening he came into the cabin of the boat and complained of hurting his hand in a fight with one of the soldiers, when it proved to be one of the sailors. I also judged that he was intoxicated from the circumstance of his inviting me to drink with him, and the manner in which he did it. I saw the accused once aboard the transport brig "South Carolina," on the 23d or 25th June, lying at New Orleans. The accused was then lying in a berth in the cabin; he appeared while lying in the berth to be intoxicated, though complaining to be unwell, and was unable to stir about.

Question by judge advocate. At what time did the troops commanded by the accused arrive from New Orleans at Cantonment Clinch, and in what time did the vessel in which you embarked from New Orleans arrive at the same post?

Answer. Both vessels came into the harbor of Pensacola on the morning of the 28th or 29th of June. The troops of the schooner "Mary Washington," under my command, landed on the same day; part of them, if not all. The next day those from the brig landed, and, in consequence of the accused being absent, or not able to muster them, I mustered them at eight or nine o'clock on the night of the 30th of June at Cantonment Clinch.

Question by judge advocate. Did you or not, while at Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, 1825, or on either of these days, see the accused in a state of mental derangement? If the affirmative, state all the circumstances relative thereto.

Answer. Yes; I saw the accused twice or three times during those days; once he was trying to get out of his quarters with all his clothes off excepting his linen; and the next time I saw him I went for the purpose of getting his signature to an official paper. I then saw him so much deranged that he was incapable of signing the paper. I returned in about two days after, hearing that he had got better, and obtained his signature required on or about the 5th of July. I believe this derangement was produced by intoxication. I saw the accused twice intoxicated, I believe, between dates referred to in the seventh specification, and on or about the 1st September, at midnight; I was awoke at that time of night by the accused from the noise which he made, and found a large fire built before his shed. When I arose he was cursing some one unknown. I immediately pulled up the tent-pins in the rear of my tent, when I saw the accused walking backwards and forwards in front of his shed for ten or fifteen minutes. Seeing no one else, or hearing no one in conversation with him, I returned to my tent. At this time the accused appeared to be very much intoxicated.

Question by the court. At what distance was your tent from the shed of the accused?

Answer. I was at the distance of about thirty yards.

Question by the court. You state that you saw the accused twice intoxicated; when and where did you see him the other time in this state?

Answer. During one of the night alarms, about the middle of September, and in front of the temporary buildings which were erected for the troops.

Question by the court. How near were you to the accused, and what are your reasons for believing he was intoxicated?

Answer. I was sometimes within a few feet of him; he staggered during the time, which induced me to believe he was intoxicated.

Question by the court. Had you any conversation with the accused at the time referred to, or did he at that time give any orders to his command?

Answer. I did not speak to the accused. He gave several orders to the command then under arms, and observed they fired like a damned parcel of militia, or words to that effect.

Question by the court. Was there anything unusual or improper in his mode of giving the words of command?

Answer. No, there was nothing unusual. I cannot say that there was anything improper. On or about the 17th November, in the morning, I was sitting in my room, and heard some person make an unusual noise, having the sound of a shriek. I stepped out of the door, and saw the accused in the hands of two or three persons. Lieutenant McKenzie was one. They were carrying him into the doctor's room. Between the 27th of August and 23d of September, 1825, Cantonment Morgan was alarmed, at night, between the hours of nine and twelve, from eight to twelve times, by the beating of drums and the discharge of fire-arms. The troops were paraded at those signals in front of their quarters, and were there ordered by the accused to fire by companies, by wings, and by battalions.

On the night of the 6th December, 1825, Camp Morgan was alarmed by the discharge of fire-arms and the beating of the long roll, or to arms. The troops immediately paraded in front of their present quarters. They were in that position ordered to fire by files, by wings, by companies, and by battalions. Several of the balls passed into the officers' quarters; one of them passed through the blanket of Dr. Cosby's bed; one of them passed through the skirt of his coat, and made two holes in it, and the buckshot that passed through his coat made nine holes in it, his coat being on him at the time. Several of the balls passed through, and went into the quarters occupied by the officers.

I commanded company E, 1st regiment United States infantry, and wrote a letter, of which that referred to in the first specification, third charge, is a copy, and received no reply except that the letter I wrote to the accused, just referred to, was returned to me under a blank envelope, directed to Captain James H. Gale, commanding E company, 1st regiment United States infantry, and marked "on service."

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not on the 3d December, 1825, receive from the accused an official communication, from the quartermaster in Philadelphia, referred to in first specification, third charge, with the seal broken?

Answer. I received such a letter from the orderly of the accused, who stated that the accused had directed him to hand me that letter.

Question by the judge advocate. Was or not the said letter in possession of the accused any time previous to its being handed you by the orderly, as stated? If in the affirmative, state what time.

Answer. I am unable to say what time it was in possession of the accused.

Question by the accused. Were you not a member of a general court-martial which convened about eighteen months ago at Baton Rouge, for the trial of Lieutenant Pierce, then of the army, of which Colonel Chambers officiated as prosecutor?

Answer. I was a member of a general court-martial which tried Lieutenant Pierce, about eighteen months or two years ago, at Baton Rouge, and the accused was prosecutor.

Question by the accused. Were you not a witness on that occasion also?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the accused. Did you not on that occasion declare that you were the open and avowed enemy of Colonel Chambers, and that you would not believe him even under oath?

Answer. I do not recollect that I did on that occasion avow that I was the enemy of the accused. I did swear that I would not believe him under oath, and would not now.

Question by the accused. Have you not been his (Colonel Chambers's) enemy ever since that period?

Answer. I have not been more his enemy than every honorable man should be who is as well acquainted with him as I am.

Question by the accused. Do you not expect that in the event of my acquittal by this court I will cause your arrest and trial?

Answer. I am not able to judge whether it is the intention of the accused or not.

Question by the accused. Was the night alluded to in your testimony, when you state that I was drunk at Baton Rouge, very dark?

Answer. It was so light that I could know the accused at a distance of a hundred yards.

Question by the accused. Do you know if Colonel Chambers complained of indisposition previous to leaving Baton Rouge, or not?

Answer. No.

Question by the accused. Who superintended the preparations that were made for the movement of the troops previous to their embarking from Baton Rouge?

Answer. The officers commanding companies superintended their respective preparations, I believe. It was the case with myself.

Question by the accused. State who marched the command at Baton Rouge on board of the steamboat, and gave the necessary orders for their being properly disposed of?

Answer. I saw the accused march the troops out of the garrison, but being sick, I was not with them, and did not go aboard until afterwards.

Question by the accused. Do you or do you not know that the sailor whom you state I fought with on board the boat had in the first place seized me by the collar?

Answer. I do not know.

Question by the accused. State to the court the manner in which I invited you to drink with me on entering the cabin; and was I not in a passion at the moment?

Answer. Several officers were sitting in the stern of the steamboat singing songs. After singing several, he observed to the officers; come my lads, or boys, let us all take a drink, or words to that effect. All the officers then went into the cabin, except myself. The accused returned in about half a minute and said, come all of you. I do not believe the accused was in a passion at the time referred to.

Question by the accused. Who gave the necessary orders for the disembarkation of the command on their arrival at New Orleans, and caused the necessary arrangements to be made for their passage to Pensacola?

Answer. The accused gave the order for disembarking the troops from aboard the Felician, and for their march to their quarters without their knapsacks. They then piled arms, and then went aboard the Felician and got their knapsacks, the boat having removed about half a mile.

Question by the accused. Do you not believe that the command was improved by the practice of exercising them in the night, which accustomed them to form at all hours without confusion?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the accused. When the battalion was exercised during the night in front of the quarters, was not the order given to bite off the ball part of the cartridge, and to elevate their pieces above the roofs of the quarters, in order to avoid accidents?

Answer. Yes; I heard the order, "bite off the balls," given several times previous to the building of the present quarters. I heard the order given to elevate their pieces on one night during these exercises, after the quarters were built, and once on the night of the 6th December, 1825, I heard the order last alluded to.

Question by the accused. At the time you state that I staggered when the command was under arms, during the night, in front of the temporary buildings, was the night dark, and was the ground full of stumps and other obstructions?

Answer. The night was not very dark. I was able to distinguish a man ten or fifteen paces. There were many stumps in front of the buildings.

Question by the accused. Did you ever call on Colonel Chambers on a point of duty which, from drunkenness, he was unable to perform? If so, please state particulars.

Answer. No; I never did.

Lieutenant J. J. Abercrombie, adjutant of the 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

I do not think the accused was drunk on or about the 25th or 26th June, 1825. The accused was, during some part of the voyage, in a state of mental derangement. I do not, however, presume to assign the cause. He was, in consequence of his illness during the voyage, rendered incapable of performing his duty. He was, about the time referred to in the 6th specification, 1st charge, mentally deranged; but I am unable to assign any cause for it. I do not recollect to have seen the accused drunk during the interval referred to in the 7th specification, 1st charge.

Since I have been stationed at this cantonment the "long roll," or "alarm drum," has been frequently beat, and fire-arms discharged at night, by order of the commanding officer; but I do not know exactly the time at which it was done. It was about the time referred to in the 2d specification, 2d charge.

On or about the time referred to in the 2d specification, 2d charge, there was an order from the commanding officer for the beating of the "long roll" and the discharge of fire-arms at Cantonment Morgan, and the command paraded and fired in the night.

On or about the night of the 6th December, 1825, when the troops fired, the life of Dr. Cosby was endangered by the discharge.

Whereupon the court adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *March 16, 1826.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, president.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Eustis, 4th artillery; Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery; Major S. Donoho, 4th infantry; and Captain J. S. McIntosh, 4th infantry.

Supernumerary member, Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.

Special judge advocate, First Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th artillery.

Lieutenant J. J. Abercrombie, a witness for the prosecution, being again called before the court, was

Questioned by prosecutor. Have you not frequently seen Colonel T. Chambers drunk while in command at Camp Morgan; and if so, are you sure that it was not within the time embraced in the 7th specification, 1st charge.

Answer. I have not frequently seen him drunk at Camp Morgan, as far as I can judge.

Question by prosecutor. Please state to the court whether you have seen him drunk once or twice while in command of Camp Morgan, between the 27th August and 6th December, 1825.

Answer. I have perhaps seen him under the influence of spirituous liquor at some period during that time, but cannot say as to the particular day.

Question by prosecutor. Was the accused, Colonel T. Chambers, in the immediate command of Camp Morgan during the time you say you have seen him under the influence of spirituous liquor?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the accused. Were you on duty, acting as adjutant with the command at Baton Rouge, when preparations were making for the embarkation of the command to Pensacola?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the accused. Did you observe that Colonel Chambers was at any period during that time so drunk as to be incapable of performing his duty?

Answer. No.

Question by the accused. Was Colonel Chambers so drunk on board the transport steamboat as to be incapable of giving the necessary orders for a proper distribution of the troops whilst on board?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question by the accused. Was Colonel Chambers so drunk whilst the command halted at New Orleans as to be incapable of making the necessary arrangements for their embarkation to Pensacola?

Answer. Not to my knowledge. I saw him frequently every day we were there, but did not see him any one time under the influence of liquor during our stay there.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers complain of being very much indisposed at that period, and was he not very much exposed to the excessive heat of the sun in the performance of his duty?

Answer. Yes; he was.

Question by the accused. From the intercourse which must eventually occur between the adjutant and the colonel, if Colonel Chambers had on that occasion been drunk and incapable of performing his duty, do you not believe that it would have been perceptible to you?

Answer. If I were present and while he was on that duty I should have observed it. Frequently during our stay at New Orleans I did not see the accused for two or three hours at a time on some days, and for one or two nights I did not see the accused. Either himself or myself, or both, were in town.

Question by the accused. Have you not been constantly associated with Colonel Chambers, not only as the adjutant of the command, but as a member of the same mess with him, since the command left Baton Rouge?

Answer. Yes, with the exception of a short time while the accused was sick at Cantonment Clinch.

Question by the accused. Have you ever seen him, Colonel Chambers, so drunk as to render him incapable of performing his duty, or to behave in an unsoldierlike or ungentlemanlike manner, since you joined the staff of the 1st regiment?

Answer. Once I thought the accused incapable of performing his duty since we have been at Camp Morgan in consequence of having drunk too much.

Question by the accused. Did you require of him to perform any duty at that period in your capacity as adjutant?

Answer. No; it was at night, after tattoo.

Question by the accused. Have you not known for a considerable length of time that Captain Gale, from his general conversation, has been the enemy of Colonel Chambers?

Answer. I have been under that impression for some considerable time.

Lieutenant J. McKenzie, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I never observed that the accused was mentally deranged until the last day of the voyage. I cannot state the cause of the derangement of the accused.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not, at any time during the voyage from New Orleans to Pensacola, see the accused intoxicated? If so, state the time and other circumstances.

Answer. I do not recollect to have seen the accused intoxicated during the voyage. About the time specified in the 6th specification, 1st charge, the accused was rendered incapable of commanding by reason of mental derangement. I am unable to state the cause of the derangement. I have seen the accused intoxicated while at Camp Morgan, but cannot state at what time he was so.

Question by the judge advocate. Have you or not seen the accused intoxicated on or about the time alluded to in the 7th specification, 1st charge, more than once? If so, state whether he was incapable of performing his duty or not thereby.

Answer. I have seen the accused intoxicated at Camp Morgan several times, but am unable to state the times. Sometimes he was, while in this state, able to perform his duty, at other times not able. The alarm drum has frequently beat and the guns fired, and the troops paraded at night, I think, at the time and place referred to in the 1st specification, 2d charge.

Question by the prosecutor. When you saw the accused, Colonel T. Chambers, in a state of mental derangement, please state to the court your impression at the time as to the cause of it.

Answer. My impression at the time was, that it was occasioned by too free use of ardent spirits.

Question by the accused. Have you not officiated as quartermaster to the command from the period they left Baton Rouge until the present date?

Answer. I have.

Question by the accused. Who gave the necessary orders for the embarkation of the troops at that place?

Answer. The accused.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers complain of being very much indisposed at that period?

Answer. I think I have heard the accused frequently, about that time, complain of indisposition.

Question by the accused. State by whose order the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the command from New Orleans to Pensacola were made, and was not Colonel Chambers very much exposed to the excessive heat of the sun in the performance of his duty?

Answer. The order was given by the accused. I am unable to say whether he was much exposed to the sun or not, as I saw him very little while at New Orleans.

Question by the accused. Was there not a very malignant fever then prevalent at New Orleans which it was said was contagious?

Answer. I do not recollect to have heard of any cases of fever there.

Question by the accused. You state that I was several times in a state of intoxication whilst at Cantonment Morgan. What proofs of intoxication did I manifest? Did I stagger, fall, and be carried to my quarters, or was I incapable of conversing in a rational manner?

Answer. I recollect on one occasion I called on the accused in the evening on official business; he arose to offer me a chair and I discovered that he staggered. His face appeared much flushed, and his conversation also indicated "intoxication." I do not remember ever to have seen him fall and be conveyed to his quarters in that state.

Question by the court. Did you see Colonel Chambers during the night previous to the embarkation from Baton Rouge?

Answer. I do not recollect to have seen him then. About the time specified in the 9th specification, 1st charge, the accused was taken with a convulsive fit under the gallery in front of the quarters. He fell into my arms; I called for assistance and had him conveyed into the doctor's quarters. As to the cause of the illness of the accused on this occasion I am unable to state it.

Question by the prosecutor. Please state to the court what were your impressions as to the cause that produced the fit you say the accused had.

Answer. I have formed no opinion as to the cause.

Question by the prosecutor. Was not the accused in the immediate command of Camp Morgan at the time he had the fit referred to in your testimony?

Answer. He was.

William R. Jouett, a lieutenant 1st regiment United States infantry, and a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I recollect of seeing Colonel Chambers, between 12 or 1 o'clock at night, on or about the 20th or 21st of June, at the garrison at Baton Rouge. I considered that night the accused to be very drunk. The troops were at the time alluded to preparing to embark for New Orleans. The accused was then the immediate commanding officer.

Question by the prosecutor. Please state to the court the precise place you saw him drunk, and whether there was any person with you at the time.

Answer. I was standing fifteen or twenty steps from the sallee-port, on the side of Baton Rouge. Captain Gale was with me at the time. The accused came through the sallee-port and passed close to us.

The accused, when the troops arrived at Pensacola, was unable to perform his duty, but from what cause I am unable to say. I do not recollect of seeing the accused drunk about the time referred to in the 7th specification, 1st charge.

Question by the accused. Did you speak to Colonel Chambers at the time you state he was so very drunk?

Answer. I did not.

Question by the accused. Do you not know that Colonel Chambers was in an ill state of health some time previous to the movement of the troops?

Answer. I believe that the accused had been complaining of having the "fever and ague" some time before that.

Question by the accused. Were you on duty on board the steamboat on the day of embarkation; and if so, state who gave the necessary orders for the disposal of the troops?

Answer. I was on board the boat, and was on duty at the time referred to. The accused gave the necessary orders.

Question by the accused. State who gave the necessary orders for the disembarkation of the command at New Orleans.

Answer. The accused.

Question by the accused. Did you ever call on Colonel Chambers on a point of duty and find him incapable, from drunkenness, to perform his duty?

Answer. I never did.

Question by the court. What were your reasons for believing the accused was drunk on or about the night of the 20th or 21st of June at Baton Rouge?

Answer. I judged so from the manner of his walking.

Whereupon the court adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *March 17, 1826.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, president.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Eustis, 4th artillery; Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery; Major S. Donoh, 4th infantry; Captain J. S. McIntosh, 4th infantry.

Supernumerary member, Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.

Special judge advocate, First Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th artillery.

Dr. J. J. Cosby, late acting assistant surgeon in the army, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: The accused was deranged during the passage and on the days mentioned in the 5th specification, 1st charge.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you or not believe, from the best of your knowledge, as a medical man, that the derangement referred to in the 5th specification, 1st charge, was produced by the excessive use of ardent spirits, or by the use of ardent spirits in any degree?

Answer. I am bound to say that I do believe it was produced by the excessive use of ardent spirits. The accused was deranged during the time and at the place referred to in the 6th specification, 1st charge.

Question by the judge advocate. Do you or not, as a medical man, consider the derangement referred to in the 6th specification, 1st charge, to have been produced by the excessive use of ardent spirits, or by its use in any degree?

Answer. Yes. I did not see the accused drunk on or about the 29th of November, 1825, while in command.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not see the accused drunk on or about the 29th of November, 1825, while not in immediate command?

Answer. I believe I did.

Question by the judge advocate. Was or not the intoxication referred to in the last question of such a character as to render the accused incapable of exercising his command?

Answer. I do not believe it was.

Question by the judge advocate. Will you state to the court what you understand by the words "immediate command," in the second question from this, above?

Answer. What I mean by "immediate command" is, while an officer is in uniform, or on duty. Colonel Chambers called on me on or about the 17th of November, in the morning, before I was up, and observed that he felt very unwell, and asked if I had any "essence of tansey," or "mint." I replied yes, but that I had no spirits. He answered, "No matter, I will take the phial containing tansey." He then stepped out of the front door, and a few minutes after I heard Mr. McKenzie call loudly for me. I sprung up and opened the door. The accused was then brought into my room in a convulsion.

Question by the judge advocate. From the best of your knowledge, as a medical man, state to the court your opinion whether the illness just referred to above was produced by the excessive use of spirituous liquors or not.

Answer. I believe it was.

Question by the prosecutor. Did you not say to the accused, on or about the time he had the fit, that if he did not quit drinking spirituous liquors he would kill or injure himself?

Answer. I did.

[The accused objected to the above question proposed by the prosecutor, as being an improper one. Whereupon the court was ordered to be cleared. The court, after due deliberation, overruled the objection.]

Question by the court. Were you the medical attendant of Colonel Chambers and of the troops under his command during the latter part of June, beginning of July, and about the 17th of November last?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the prosecutor. Where were you during the alarm on the night of the 6th of December last? Was or not your life endangered by the discharge of fire-arms by the troops at Camp Morgan, commanded by the accused? Please state the circumstances to the court.

Answer. I was in my room at the time. I believe my life was endangered by the discharge. When the roll was beat Captain Gale and Captain Loomis were in the room. I was lying on my bed, I arose,

and stepped to the door. Dr. Hawkins and Dr. McCombe, in passing, stopped at my door, and asked me to walk round with them to the rear of the troops. I replied, "No, there is no danger." Soon after, leaning against my door, whilst the troops were firing, I felt the force of shot passing through my coat. I presumed there was no danger, in consequence of having heard Colonel Chambers repeatedly order the men to elevate their pieces. There was a ball passed through my blanket.

Question by the judge advocate. Did or not the sick at the hospital, who were able, turn out with their muskets during any of these alarms; if the affirmative, do you think they were injured thereby?

Answer. They did turn out, as is said, but not to my knowledge. I do not think they were injured by it.

Question by the accused. When you joined, on the 18th or 19th of June, the command at Baton Rouge, in the character of acting surgeon, did not Colonel Chambers report to you as being very much indisposed, and did you not prescribe for him?

Answer. I did.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers, although in ill health at that period, perform more than an ordinary proportion of duty in making the necessary preparations for the embarkation of troops?

Answer. I believe he did.

Question by the accused. State who gave the necessary orders for a proper disposition of the sick, then under your charge, after they had embarked?

Answer. The accused.

Question by the accused. Who gave the necessary orders for the accommodation of the sick during their passage and after their arrival at New Orleans?

Answer. The accused.

Question by the accused. Was not Colonel Chambers very much exposed to the excessive heat of the sun, in the performance of his duty, while at New Orleans, and did he not at that period complain to you of being very much indisposed?

Answer. He was very much exposed to the heat of the sun; he repeatedly complained of indisposition.

Question by the accused. Was not the city of New Orleans at that time visited by a malignant fever, which was deemed of a serious nature?

Answer. The billious fever was at that time prevailing at New Orleans, and was considered of a serious nature.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers perform duty, although sick, on board the transport destined for Pensacola until you advised him to resign the command to Captain Cobbs? Please state the particulars, if in your recollection.

Answer. He did, until I advised him to resign it to Captain Cobbs, in consequence of his indisposition.

Question by the accused. On the 29th of November, in which I am charged with being drunk, did I not report to you as being very much indisposed, and did you not prescribe for me?

Answer. On the time the accused returned from his tour in the Nation, which was on or about the time alluded to, he did report and I prescribed for him.

Question by the accused. Did you not spend the evening with me preceding the morning in which it is stated I had a convulsion fit; and if so, was I drunk?

Answer. I did; the accused was not so drunk as to prevent the performance of duty.

Question by the accused. Was not the camp, at that period, very much disturbed with Indian whoops, and did I not express to you my apprehensions of what might be the intentions of the Indians?

Answer. It was; and the accused did express to me his apprehensions of the Indians.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers go the visiting rounds repeatedly about that time, at a late hour of the night, and give strict orders to the sentinels?

Answer. I believe he did.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers inform you in conversation, on the evening alluded to, that he had not slept for the two nights preceding, in consequence of the disturbance about the camp?

Answer. He complained of loss of sleep; as to the cause I am unable to say.

Question by the accused. Have you not known, from the general conversation of Captain Gale, that he has for a considerable length of time been the enemy of Colonel Chambers?

Answer. I believe he has.

Question by the accused. Have you not frequently taken Colonel Chambers to task for his negligence in not applying to you for medical advice, by which he might have avoided a severe spell of illness? Please state particulars.

Answer. I have frequently. I have often told him that unless he was more careful of his health he would suffer severely.

Question by the accused. Is not Colonel Chambers very subject to a particular complaint?

Answer. Yes, he is.

Joshua Hill, a sergeant in the first regiment United States infantry, being duly sworn according to law, deposes, and was

Questioned by the judge advocate. On or about the first alarm, were you or not hospital steward at Cantonment Morgan?

Answer. Yes.

Question by prosecutor. Did not the sick of the hospital at this post, or some of them, turn out under arms at the first alarm, and were they not very much alarmed at the time and exposed to the night air?

Answer. Some few of them did; they were alarmed; they were but a short time out.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you on board the steamboat "Feliciana" on or about the 21st or 22d of June, 1825?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not, at any time during the interval, see the accused intoxicated?

Answer. I did not, to my knowledge.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, five additional specifications, under the first charge, were then preferred by the prosecutor against the accused, he (the accused) expressing his willingness to plead to the same. Whereupon the court was ordered to be cleared, and the question put to the court, "Shall the accused plead to the five additional specifications above referred to?" The question, after due deliberation, was decided in the affirmative.

Additional specifications to the first charge preferred against Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first United States infantry, by Captain James H. Gale, of the same regiment :

1st additional specification. In this, that said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 15th December, 1825, and in that situation visited the guard several times, he being at that time the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation.

2d additional specification. In this, that the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 25th December, 1825, and in that situation visited the guard, he being at that time commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation.

3d additional specification. In this, that the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 31st December, 1825, and in that situation visited the guard, he being at the time commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation.

4th additional specification. In this, that the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 1st January, 1826, and in that situation visited the sutler's quarters, he being then the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation.

5th additional specification. In this, that the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 4th of January, 1826, and in that situation visited the guard, he being then the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation.

To which the accused plead "not guilty."

Captain James H. Gale, a witness for the prosecution, being again duly sworn with a view to the new matter laid before the court, deposes and says : On or about the 4th of January, at night, I think that very night, I was sitting in my room, and hearing the drummers carrying their drums into the next room and remaining quiet I suspected there would be the long roll or an alarm. A few minutes I went out at the front door and saw the accused walking in front of his quarters. In two or three minutes I returned to my room, and after remaining four or five minutes, or possibly fifteen, I heard the sentinel hail, "who comes there?" The answer he received, I believe, was "friend." I immediately opened the door, with my sword on, and discovered that it was the accused. I walked out on the parade within eight or ten paces of the accused, and saw him speaking to No. 1 sentinel, in a low tone of voice, and ordering him to fire. The soldier attempted to fire once, twice, or three times, but snapped each time. He cursed the sentinel for a damned militia son of a bitch. The accused then stepped six, eight, or ten paces in the direction of a sentinel standing in the rear of his quarters and the guard-house (No. 2, I believe;) that sentinel fired. The accused at this time appeared to be much intoxicated or drunk. The troops paraded in front of their quarters. In the course of eight or ten minutes they were ordered to face to the right, by the accused, and file to the left and again to the right. After marching about from fifty to an hundred paces they were ordered to halt and face to the front. The command was given to fire by company, and, I believe, once or twice by battalion, previous to which there was a roll on the drum. There was no "tap" ordered by the accused for the officers to take their post as I heard. The accused at this time passed between my position (in firing by company) and the company. I then discovered he was much intoxicated. He ordered the battalion to face to the right again. I immediately took my position on the left of the front rank man. The accused ordered the battalion to file to the left. The troops filed in that direction until they had passed some distance down the hill. They were then ordered to file to the left twice. They were then ordered to file to the right, and in that way they marched into the garrison and were dismissed.

Whereupon the court adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *March 18, 1826.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, president.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Eustis, 4th artillery; Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery; Major S. Donoho, 4th infantry; Captain J. S. McIntosh, 4th infantry.

Supernumerary member, Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.

Special judge advocate, 1st Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th artillery.

Captain James H. Gale, a witness for the prosecution, being again called before the court, was questioned by the accused.

Question by the accused. On the night you state, when the long-roll beat, did Colonel Chambers make more mistakes in giving the word of command than on ordinary occasions?

Answer. I don't know that he did.

Question by the accused. Was not the night dark, and was not the ground on which the battalion formed full of obstructions?

Answer. The night was not unusually dark. The troops formed in the road. There might have been a few small stumps in it.

Corporal W. B. Gustin, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the prosecution being duly sworn according to law, deposes, and was

Questioned by judge advocate. Were you or not on guard on or about the night of the 15th December, 1825, at Camp Morgan?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Did or not the accused visit the guard on or about that night? If so, how many times?

Answer. Yes, once or twice; perhaps three times.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not on all or either of these times see the accused in a state of intoxication?

Answer. I cannot say that he was intoxicated.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not have any conversation with the accused; if so, state what it was?

Answer. Yes; he directed me to see that the Indians should not make any noise around his quarters, and told me they were whooping in the rear and about his quarters.

Question by the prosecutor. Was there any noise at the time, or did you ever hear an Indian whoop, about or in rear of his quarters?

Answer. Not immediately about his quarters, but I have heard some Indians hallooing on a hill at about a quarter of a mile distant.

Question by the judge advocate. Were you on guard on or about the night of the 25th of December last or not?

Answer. I was on guard on the night of the 24th of December last.

Question by the judge advocate. Did or did not the accused visit the guard on that night; if so, how many times?

Answer. He did not more than once.

Question by the judge advocate. At the time he visited the guard, on the night referred to above, was he or not in a state of intoxication?

Answer. I cannot positively say whether he was or was not.

Question by the judge advocate. Please state to the court what appearance the accused exhibited at the time referred to?

Answer. His appearance was not altogether as usual. It did not appear to me that his articulation and carriage were as they commonly are.

Question by prosecutor. Did or did not the accused stagger at the time referred to?

Answer. I believe he did.

Question by prosecutor. Did or did not the accused appear to be deranged on or about the night of the 15th December last?

Answer. In no other respect than in that of his speaking of Indians being about his quarters when they were not.

Question by the accused. What company do you belong to?

Answer. Company E, commanded by Captain James H. Gale

Question by the accused. Was not the night, alluded to in the first additional specification, dark, and the ground very rough and uneven, and full of obstructions?

Answer. The night was not very dark; there were some obstructions in the way, such as stumps, sticks, and holes.

Question by the accused. Was not the camp about that time much disturbed with Indian whoops, and while on duty did you not frequently see Colonel Chambers during the night walking in front of his quarters?

Answer. Yes, very frequently. I saw the accused frequently walking in front of his quarters.

Question by the court. Was it your belief on the night alluded to, 15th December, that Colonel Chambers was under the influence of spirituous liquors, or not?

Answer. It was not.

Richard Beath, a sergeant in Captain Gale's company E, 1st regiment United States infantry, and a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes, and was

Questioned by judge advocate. Were you or not on guard at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 15th December last? If the affirmative, state to the court whether the accused visited the guard, and how many times that night.

Answer. Yes; he visited the guard five or six times that night.

Question by judge advocate. Did you or not on all or any of these times see the accused in a state of intoxication?

Answer. He appeared to me to be intoxicated on that night.

Question by judge advocate. Were you or not on guard on or about the night of Christmas day last? If the affirmative, state to the court whether the accused visited the guard then.

Answer. I was on guard on the night of the 24th December last. The accused visited the guard once during that night.

Question by judge advocate. Did or did not the accused appear to you to be in a state of intoxication when he visited the guard on the night just referred to?

Answer. Yes, he did.

Question by prosecutor. Was or did not the accused commanding Camp Morgan on the nights of the 15th and 24th December last?

Answer. Yes, he was.

Question by the accused. Who was the officer of the day or night of the 15th December; and were you commander of the guard?

Answer. I was commander of the guard that night, but I do not remember who was officer of the day.

Question by the accused. Was not the camp much disturbed by Indian whoops at that period, and was not Colonel Chambers frequently walking in front of his quarters during that night?

Answer. Yes; and the accused was walking in front of his quarters that night.

Question by the accused. Did not Colonel Chambers on visiting you give you the caution to beware of these Indian whoops, as they were not to be trusted to?

Answer. Yes; but I did not hear any whoops.

Question by the accused. State who went the visiting rounds with me that night, the 15th December, as corporal of the guard?

Answer. The accused did not go the visiting rounds that night.

Question by the accused. Was not Colonel Chambers in the habit of proving the sentinels by sometimes visiting them in disguise, and at other times attempting to bribe them with a view of passing the chain during the night?

Answer. Yes.

Denton Dunn, sutler at Camp Morgan, and a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

"Colonel Chambers did visit the sutler's quarters at night on or about the 1st January, 1826, at Camp Morgan. He was then in the situation described in the 4th additional specification just read."

Question by the prosecutor. Did not the accused, Colonel T. Chambers, at the time he visited your quarters, borrow one or two dollars for the purpose, as he said, to bribe the sentinels on post?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the accused. What particular indications of drunkenness did Colonel Chambers manifest on that occasion?

Answer. He showed it in his speaking, and by his gestures, and further, by an unsteady walk, which I observed in his going out of the room.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, W. V. Cobbs, a captain in 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness on the part of the defence, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

"I saw the accused on or about the 25th or 26th June, 1825, on board of the 'Transport.' He appeared to be very unwell, and I mentioned to him that he had better keep out of the weather and not expose himself; that I would attend to the embarking of the troops. I did not consider the accused drunk at the time.

While on board the Transport, which conveyed the troops to Pensacola, I saw the accused every day, but did not see him drunk or drink any spirituous liquors during the passage. I saw the accused once or twice a day while at Cantonment Clinch, between the 2d and 4th July, 1825. I did not see him intoxicated at either time.

Question by the accused. At the time you speak of the conduct of Colonel Chambers while on board of the Transport brig, if he had been drunk, would it not, in your opinion, have been perceptible to you?

Answer. I should have perceived it.

Question by the accused. Did I not attend to the comfort and convenience of the command so long as my health would permit?

Answer. Yes. I saw the accused on the night of the 24th of December last a little after sundown, when it was not quite dark; he was not drunk at that time. I saw the accused on the night of the 25th of December last, between nine and ten o'clock; he was not drunk at that time. I saw the accused on or about the 31st of December last, between retreat and tattoo; he was not drunk at the time I saw him. I was in the sutler's quarters on or about the night of the 1st of January, 1826; the accused came in, and I did not think him drunk from his conversation or walk. He appeared then to walk straight, and speak as usual.

Question by the accused. Has there been any material point of duty neglected relative to the command in consequence of Colonel Chambers's supposed drunkenness?

Answer. I have not noticed any neglect of duty on the part of the accused.

Question by the accused. Have you not accompanied Colonel Chambers in going the visiting rounds? If so, were his orders to the guard improper, or indicative of mental derangement, produced by excessive drinking?

Answer. I have been the rounds with the accused, and as far as my judgment would go, his orders have been correct.

Question by prosecutor. Did not the accused, during the passage from New Orleans to Pensacola, evince no marks of insanity? If so, please state to the court your belief as to its origin.

Answer. He did, and I was and still am under the belief that it was from a fever. He had a fever every day.

Question by prosecutor. Was the weather or not very cloudy and even raining during the time you were in New Orleans previous to the troops embarking for Pensacola?

Answer. The weather was not generally raining while we were at New Orleans. It rained the evening we embarked.

Question by prosecutor. Did the accused evince any marks of insanity while at Cantonment Clinch? and if so, please state to the court your belief as to its origin, and whether he was capable of commanding.

Answer. The accused was deranged then, but I believe it arose from sickness.

Question by prosecutor. During the time the accused was in command at Camp Morgan (since your arrival) was he not sometimes in the habit of confining himself to his quarters, with the doors and windows closed during the day, and would they not be thrown open at night?

Answer. He complained of being sick sometimes during the day, when he confined himself to his quarters, with his door shut. I visited him during the day in that situation. I do not know that his windows were opened during the night.

Question by prosecutor. Did or not you remain in the room of Colonel T. Chambers on or about the 31st of December, 1825, until a late hour at night, and was he not very drunk at the time?

Answer. I do not recollect what time I remained there. I never saw Colonel Chambers drunk in my life.

J. J. Abercrombie, adjutant to the 1st regiment of United States infantry, a witness for the defence, being duly sworn according to law, deposes, and was

Questioned by the accused. On occasion when the long roll was beat have you not been always in the habit of consulting with Colonel Chambers on the subject previously?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the accused. If he had been at any period incapable of commanding, would you not have felt it incumbent on you as adjutant to have dissuaded him from such a purpose?

Answer. I should have had no hesitation in doing so.

Question by the accused. Has not Colonel Chambers been in the habit of calling at your quarters frequently after going the visiting rounds at Cantonment Morgan; if so, was he disqualified by mental derangement from giving the necessary orders to the guard?

Answer. He has done so; but oftener previous to visiting the guard and chain of sentinels. I did not think at any one time that he was disqualified by mental derangement.

H. S. Hawkins, an assistant surgeon in the army, and a witness on the part of the defence, being duly sworn according to law, was

Questioned by the accused. What time did you arrive at this post; and was not Colonel Chambers on the sick report at that period?

Answer. On the morning of the 30th of November I went to see him, and he told me he was unwell. As I was informed, the accused was on the sick report.

The evidence on the part of the defence being closed, the court adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock.

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *March 20, 1826.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, president.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Eustis, 4th artillery; Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery; Major S. Donoho, 4th infantry; Captain J. S. McIntosh, 4th infantry.
Supernumerary member, Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.
Special judge advocate, 1st Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th artillery.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed on the preceding sitting of the court, and the prosecutor having expressed a wish to take some additional evidence, the court was ordered to be cleared. Whereupon the question was put to the court by the judge advocate, "Shall the prosecutor be allowed to take additional evidence?" The question, after due deliberation, was decided in the affirmative. Whereupon Captain W. V. Cobbs, 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the defence, being again called before the court, was

Questioned by prosecutor. You state in your testimony that you have never seen Colonel Chambers drunk in your life. Do you mean by that to convey the idea that you never saw the colonel intoxicated?

Answer. I have seen the accused when I thought he felt what he had drank, but have never seen him drunk, or even intoxicated, according to my opinion.

Question by the accused. Have you not generally been in the habit of visiting Colonel Chambers at his quarters during hours of relaxation from duty?

Answer. Yes.

Doctor J. J. Cosby, late acting assistant surgeon in the army, a witness for the prosecution, being again called before the court, deposes, and was

Questioned by the accused. Do you believe, as a medical man, that the same effects would have been produced by the same stimulants, viz: "*spirituous liquors,*" had Colonel Chambers remained at Baton Rouge? Be pleased to state particulars.

Answer. I do not believe they would. My reply to the first question was predicated on a belief that I was to answer as to the original cause of the disease. As to the immediate cause, I believe it might have been exposure to heat and excessive fatigue. Since my acquaintance with Colonel Chambers, he has been subject to an affection of the bowels, (which I alluded to in answer to a former question,) for which I have frequently prescribed. I have often told him that his costiveness produced a fulness of the vessels of the head. I believe that the costiveness was the cause of disease frequently.

Question by the court. Was not the mental derangement of the accused preceded by fever?

Answer. It was.

Question by prosecutor. During the excessive fatigue you say the accused was subject to, was he or not the greatest part of the time on board the transport ship "*Feliciana*" and the brig "*South Carolina*?"

Answer. Yes, he was, I believe.

A letter, marked C, from the prosecutor to the court, accompanying one additional specification under the third charge, and two documents, marked A and B, designed to support said specification, were all read by the judge advocate and laid before the court.

Additional specification to the third charge, preferred against Colonel Talbot Chambers, 1st regiment United States infantry, by Captain J. H. Gale, of the same regiment. In this, that the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the United States infantry, did, in an official communication, addressed to the Adjutant General, and bearing date Creek Nation, Cantonment Morgan, December 8, 1825, falsely state: "That, being compelled to march from *Baton Rouge* with this *command* destitute of the means of transportation, we were compelled to leave in the rear a material proportion of the regimental books, &c., consequently it is impossible for the adjutant to make out a report such as you would require. To which the accused pleaded "*not guilty*."

The accused admitted the documents, marked A and B, to be original letters; the former from himself, the latter from the Adjutant General.

I. Mackenzie, a lieutenant in the 1st regiment United States infantry, being again duly sworn according to law, with a view to the new matter laid before the court, deposes, and was

Questioned by prosecutor. When the troops left Baton Rouge, on or about the 21st June last, were they or not destitute of transportation?

Answer. They were furnished from Baton Rouge to New Orleans with transportation sufficient for the command; then from New Orleans to Pensacola the command was furnished with sufficient transportation. From Pensacola to the Connacuch, about eighty miles, we had not sufficient transportation. From the Connacuch to Camp Morgan we had sufficient transportation to bring on all the baggage, except some commissary stores and one large hospital tent, which were left behind. All the baggage did not arrive before we left "*Rogers's Ferry,*" on the Connacuch.

Question by judge advocate. Was there or not sufficient transportation to have brought all the regimental books from Baton Rouge to this post, Cantonment Morgan?

Answer. There was not sufficient transportation from Pensacola to bring the books with the command to Rogers's Ferry.

Question by prosecutor. Was or not a large chest containing regimental books, &c., taken out of the wagon when the troops first arrived at this post under the command of Captain Gale?

Answer. I do not recollect to have seen the box taken out of the wagon. I saw the box here soon afterwards. I do not know whether it contained all of them. I recollect to have seen regimental books in the box.

Question by judge advocate. State to the court about what size the chest or box was to which you refer?

Answer. It was sufficiently large to contain all the regimental books.

Question by the accused. In what capacity did you act on the march from Pensacola to this post?

Answer. As acting assistant commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster.

Question by the accused. Have you not long known from the general conversation of Captain Gale that he has been the avowed enemy of Colonel Chambers?

Answer. I have.

W. R. Jouett, a lieutenant 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the prosecution, being duly sworn according to law, with a view to the new matter laid before the court, deposes and says: I consider there was plenty of transportation from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and also from New

Orleans to Pensacola; there was a boat furnished at Pensacola by Captain Burch; there was a very large box put on board that boat containing regimental books, but I don't know that all the regimental books were in it. I presume the chest was large enough to contain all the books. It arrived on the Connacuch, at Rogers's Ferry, and was transported from that place to this post with the command.

Question by the accused. Was not a number of books appertaining to the regiment left at Baton Rouge when the command moved from that place?

Answer. I do not know.

Denton Dunn, a sutler at Camp Morgan, a witness for the prosecution, being again duly sworn according to law, with a view to the new matter laid before the court, deposes, and was

Questioned by the judge advocate. Was or not the steamboat "Feliciana" chartered for the express purpose of transporting the troops from Baton Rouge to New Orleans on or about the 20th June last?

Answer. The troops came down in the "Feliciana;" I do not know that she was chartered; I presume she was.

Question by the judge advocate. Did you or not bring all your stores aboard the same vessel?

Answer. I did.

Question by the accused. Was not Colonel Chambers left very ill at Pensacola when the command marched from that station?

Answer. Yes; I did not conceive he was able to march.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, J. J. Abercrombie, adjutant of the 1st regiment United States infantry, a witness for the defence, being again duly sworn according to law, with a view to the new matter laid before the court, was

Questioned by the accused. State the conversation which occurred between you and myself on the subject of a report required by the Adjutant General.

Answer. Since our arrival here Colonel Chambers received a letter "on service" from the Adjutant General, requiring a transcript of deceased soldiers of the 1st regiment of infantry, from, I think, the year 1822; Colonel Chambers handed me the letter; I told him there was no such book in the office as a register of deceased soldiers; from that circumstance he made a report to the Adjutant General to that effect; I do not recollect of having read the letter to the Adjutant General from Colonel Chambers. As it regards transportation, I believe the regulations allow a bureau or box of certain dimensions for the regimental books; I cannot say the box containing the books brought on from Baton Rouge was either smaller or larger, but I know there were books in the office at Baton Rouge, more than enough to fill two such boxes, consequently many of them were left behind.

Question by the accused. Have you not recommended to Colonel Chambers to write to Baton Rouge for some regimental books which you stood in need of as adjutant of the regiment?

Answer. I have.

Question by the accused. Was not the command very much in want of transportation when they marched from Pensacola?

Answer. Yes.

Question by the judge advocate. Was or not the box brought on to this post of sufficient size to contain all the regimental books in the current service of the regiment?

Answer. Yes.

The evidence on the part of the defence being closed, the accused presented to the judge advocate two documents, marked D and E, which were read and laid before the court. The documents just referred to were admitted by the judge advocate to be original letters; the former from William Martin, adjutant of the 4th regiment of infantry, the latter from Major General Gaines.

Whereupon the court adjourned to meet to-morrow at 8 o'clock.

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *March 21, 1826.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Colonel D. L. Clinch, 4th infantry, president.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Eustis, 4th artillery; Brevet Major M. M. Payne, 4th artillery; Major S. Donoho, 4th artillery; Captain J. S. McIntosh, 4th infantry.

Supernumerary member, Captain P. Wager, 4th infantry.

Special judge advocate, 1st Lieutenant W. H. Bell, 4th infantry.

The accused being asked if he was ready to proceed, made the following defence:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court:

In trespassing on your patience for a short period of time, it is my intention to comment specifically on the charges which have been preferred against me by the prosecutor, Captain Gale; and it is my opinion that, to a court composed of soldiers of intellect and tried experience, it would not only be useless, but even might be construed into a species of presumption, and I can, with truth, add that I do not believe that any remarks which may emanate from me will induce a change of opinion on the part of any of the members composing the court. But as I conceive that *they* are still unacquainted with the cause which has produced my present arraignment, and to evince to you and to the world that these charges are not adduced with a view of benefiting the service, but, on the contrary, to gratify a vindictive species of feeling, I, in consequence thereof, offer for your consideration a plain, simple narrative, which I have to request may be spread upon the record of your proceedings. It is connected with the testimony, and to which I intend to confine myself.

You have it upon record, sir, that the prosecutor, Captain Gale, was a member of a court-martial, in which Lieutenant Pierce (then of the army) was arraigned for disrespectful conduct to me. I presume that he will not deny that the measure was preconcerted between Mr. Pierce, himself, and that of a *faithful friend*, some time previous to the organization of the court, that they were to declare that they would not believe me, even under the solemnity of an oath. Sir, how could it possibly be otherwise, when it was generally understood? and that I, who had no manner of intercourse either with the present prosecutor or his *faithful friend*, was aware of it at least a fortnight previous to the trial? He then,

sir, offers himself as a member of that court, conformably to detail, and, without having a just sense of delicacy of feeling to object against himself, he takes the usual oath, with an uplifted hand, in the presence of his God, to do justice between the United States, which I, at that period, represented, and the prisoner to be tried, without partiality, favor, or affection; and then, when afterwards called upon to testify on the circumstances which produced the assemblage of the court, (although an eye-witness to the whole transaction,) he declared himself to be the enemy of Colonel Chambers, and that he would not believe him under oath. The court was composed of six members; the accused was tried under a charge which left the court no discretion, and it was proven, on the testimony, that he acknowledged that he had committed a breach of arrest. Sir, take now into consideration the sentence and *award* adduced. I leave the comment to the consideration of the court.

From the testimony which the prosecutor, Captain Gale, has given on the present trial, his declarations, his manner of delivery, and the extraordinary exertions which have been made by himself and his *faithful friend*, on even searching the battalion for testimony, to such a degree, that even some individuals of the soldiery have voluntarily apprised me of the circumstance; and the specifications which have been adduced, by which the court will perceive that every step which I have taken since the period of that trial has been accurately measured; every expression has been weighed, and, in fact, I wonder that the sutler has not been required to state what quantity of liquor I required from him each day. At length, sir, what does he state? That he saw me at Baton Rouge pass him at a late hour of the night; that Lieutenant Jouett was with him, at the distance of thirty paces, and that I appeared to stagger as I walked, but that he did not speak to me. Lieutenant Jouett states that he was in company with the prosecutor at that period, and confirms his testimony, as it respected my manner of walking, but admits that I had been afflicted for some time previously with the *ague*, and that the command was busily employed, even during the night, in making the necessary preparations for the movement then in projection. Sir, was it not probable that, owing to fatigue, indisposition, and exhaustion, that I might have wavered in my walk during the night, and on a species of ground which is far from being of that description which would enable a man at all times to walk correctly over during the day. Both these witnesses admit, on their testimony, that they have never called on me, on a point of duty, at any *one period*, in which I was incapable of performing duty from the effect of spirituous liquors. I now simply ask the question, will the court condemn a man for making a false step in the dark? or will they decide on a species of *guess* testimony? View the allegations which have been adduced, since the period of Mr. Pierce's trial, and you will still find that the prosecutor is still obliged, in his testimony, to confess that there was no material point of duty which was neglected in consequence of my being in anywise intemperate. View his general conduct from that period to the present; remark his manner in giving his testimony, which amounted almost to that of *foaming at the mouth* with vindictive malice, and then decide whether his general conduct heretofore and since that period has not only been actuated by a species of vindictive prejudice, but that he has committed, in attempting to revenge himself on me, a species of vice *still more heinous*, viz: that of *moral perjury*, and which will induce the court to entertain the opinion that his testimony does not merit any reliance, or that any confidence can be placed in what he has deposed to.

The testimony of Lieutenants Abercrombie and Mackenzie are somewhat pointed; but, sir, did either of those gentlemen call on me for the performance of any description of duty which I was unable to perform?

I speak now on the subject of Dr. Cosby's testimony. He states "that I was very unwell previous to the departure of the command from Baton Rouge; that I performed more than an ordinary degree of duty," and ascribes the cause to my disease during the passage to Pensacola from the former place. The doctor's testimony is, doubtless, as it respects opinion; but still, is not every medical man liable to be mistaken on questions of opinion, when even relating to that of their profession? Surely, sir, you are not about to condemn me on a question of opinion, where even doubts, on the part of Dr. Cosby, are expressed in testimony.

On the subject of the night alarms with which I am charged, I plead the orders which I have received on that subject and the testimony of Captain Cobbs and Lieutenant Abercrombie, which will evince that my orders were correct and proper, and that in enforcing those orders that I acted as every soldier should do, "to obey the last order, without thinking of its propriety." Indian whoops were frequently and nightly made around the cantonment, which induced me to keep on the alert, because I did not, at that period, know the disposition of the Indians of this country; and whether or not, I feel certain that this court will bear me out in the remark "that it is disgraceful to be taken by surprise, even if the victory is obtained afterwards," consequently I felt it incumbent on me to exercise my command, even during the night, in order that they might be prepared for any event. I make no manner of apology for this description of duty, because I *claim the right* to exercise my command as I think proper.

I have now reached to the testimony adduced by Mr. Dunn, (the sutler of the command,) and that of Captain Cobbs. Both of these gentlemen are witnesses to the same circumstance relative to myself. Sir, how stands their testimony? The one, in adducing what he knows, appears before the court in an agitated manner: his gestures indicate a species of feeling very different from the plain, easy, tranquil manner or deportment exhibited by Captain Cobbs. The former states that I was drunk without *hesitation*; and the other, who has been my most intimate companion, very calmly tells you that I was not. On which will you place your reliance? The latter gentleman has been, sir, the most intimate companion which I have had in my own quarters, and states that he has never seen me incapable of performing duty from the circumstance of excessive drinking.

I confess, sir, that I returned the letter under a blank cover, under the impression that, as Captain Gale had not *sense enough* to designate the difference between a request and an order, that it was my duty, as his superior and commanding officer, to give him a lesson which might be of use to him in his future government while in the character of a subordinate officer.

On the subject of the last specification, in which I am charged with making a false report to the Adjutant General, you have the testimony of the adjutant of the regiment; therefore, judge for yourselves. Would it not have been an easier matter for me to have added my signature to his report than to have written an explanatory letter? And, as I gained nothing in either way, consequently I had no intention to make an improper report.

I have nothing further to add, sir, except my acknowledgments for your politeness. With several of you I have served for years, and it is well understood that the ties which connect fellow soldiers are even predominant to the ties of consanguinity. To you all, individually, I feel assured of experiencing that

species of feeling; but concentrated as you are in an official capacity, I know that it is your duty to expunge every description of feeling save that of imperious duty, no matter how *stern* it may be. To you, individually, no matter what may be your decision on my case, I feel confident that I shall ever feel the same degree of partiality which I have ever experienced. But, acting officially, as you now are concentrated, I do not require either your *pity*, *clemency*, or commiseration. A man that can make his wants as few as I can is always independent of the bounty of his country.

T. CHAMBERS, *Colonel 1st regiment United States Infantry.*

The court, after having carefully and maturely weighed and considered all the matter adduced, find the accused, Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the first regiment United States infantry,

Guilty of the 1st specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 2d specification of the 1st charge.

Not guilty of the 3d specification of the 1st charge.

Not guilty of the 4th specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 5th specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 6th specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 7th specification of the 1st charge.

Not guilty of the 8th specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 9th specification of the 1st charge.

Not guilty of the 1st additional specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 2d additional specification of the 1st charge.

Not guilty of the 3d additional specification of the 1st charge.

Not guilty of the 4th additional specification of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 5th additional specification of the 1st charge; and

Guilty of the 1st charge, except the word "habitual."

Not guilty of the 1st specification of the 2d charge.

Not guilty of the 2d specification of the 2d charge.

Not guilty of the 3d specification of the 2d charge.

The court find the facts as alleged in the 1st, 2d, and 3d specifications of the 2d charge; but not in violation of any law or regulation.

Not guilty of the 2d charge.

The court find the facts as alleged in the 1st specification of the 3d charge, but attach no blame thereto.

The court find the facts as alleged in the additional specification to the 3d charge, but acquit the accused of any intention of asserting a falsehood.

Not guilty of the 3d charge.

The court does therefore sentence and adjudge the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, to be *cashiered*.

Whereupon the court adjourned *sine die*.

D. L. CLINCH, *Colonel 4th Infantry, President General Court-Martial.*
WILLIAM H. BELL, *Special Judge Advocate.*

The sentence of the court is approved.

J. Q. ADAMS.

APRIL 26, 1826.

True copy from the original on file.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

A.

CREEK NATION, *Cantonment Morgan, December 8, 1825.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the 18th of October, 1825, on the subject of a report respecting convicts, and in reply I am compelled to state that, being compelled to march from Baton Rouge with this *command*, destitute of the means of transportation, we were compelled to leave in the *rear* a material proportion of the regimental books, &c., consequently it is impossible for the *adjutant* to make out a report such as you would require.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

T. CHAMBERS,
Colonel Commanding United States troops, Creek Nation.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL.

B.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 28, 1826.*

SIR: According to the request contained in your communication of the 13th instant, I herewith transmit the original letter of Colonel Chambers, relating to the insufficiency of transportation from Baton Rouge.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Captain J. H. GALE, *1st Infantry, Cantonment Morgan, Thomastown, Upson C. H., Geo.*

C.

CANTONMENT MORGAN, *Creek Nation, March 19, 1826.**To the president and gentlemen of the court:*

When, on the 17th instant, I presented to this court the additional specifications to the first charge preferred against Colonel Chambers, I then stated that they had not been presented at an earlier period in consequence of having made an application to the Adjutant General for documents to establish a specification of a very serious nature, which I had reason to believe I would receive before the evidence for the prosecution on the original charges had been closed. In that event I intended to have presented them with the additional specifications now offered. But in consequence of the failure of the mail of the 16th instant I was disappointed. The documents referred to, marked A and B, were, however, received on the night of the 18th instant, and are now submitted for your consideration, with the specification they are designed to support.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. GALE, *Captain 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry.*

D.

CANTONMENT CLINCH, *October 5, 1825.*

The enclosed letters were opened here for the purpose of examining the invoices, in order to ascertain what casks contained the summer clothing, that they might be left, it being impracticable to send all the clothing at this time.

WILLIAM MARTIN, *Adjutant 4th Infantry.*
COMMANDING OFFICER 1ST INFANTRY, *Marshall's Ferry, Creek Agency.*

E.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT, *Indian Springs, August 15, 1825.*

SIR: Herewith you will receive, for your information and government, a copy of a letter of instruction from the Department of War, dated July 21, 1825, with a copy of the inclosure therein referred to.

Should Governor Troup persevere in his expressed purpose of sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the treaty, you will employ the military force placed under your command to prevent the surveyors and all others from entering on the Indian territory for such purpose; or if they should succeed in entering the Indian country referred to in the treaty, you will cause them to be arrested and turn them over to the judicial authority, to be dealt with as the law directs; and you will keep me advised of the measures which you shall find it necessary to adopt in the execution of this order.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General Commanding.*

Colonel T. CHAMBERS, *1st Regiment of Infantry, commanding U. S. troops in Creek Nation.*

ORDERS—No. 35.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 28, 1826.*

I. At the general court-martial which convened at Cantonment Morgan, Georgia, on the 15th of March, pursuant to orders from general headquarters, dated the 26th of January, 1826, was arraigned and tried Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment of infantry:

CHARGE I.—“*Habitual drunkenness and drunkenness on duty.*”

Specification 1st.—In this: “That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was extremely drunk on the night of the 20th or 21st of June, 1825, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he being then the commanding officer and his command under orders for Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, and preparing to embark on board the steamboat ‘Feliciana.’”

Specification 2d.—In this: “That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk on the night of the 21st or 22d of June, 1825, on board the steamboat ‘Feliciana,’ while descending the Mississippi river from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, he being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.”

Specification 3d.—In this: “That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk at New Orleans between the 23d and 25th of June, 1825, he being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.”

Specification 4th.—In this: “That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk on board the transport brig ‘South Carolina’ on or about the 25th or 26th of June, 1825, he being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry.”

Specification 5th.—In this: “That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, being in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry, on their

passage from New Orleans to Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, on board the transport brig 'South Carolina,' was, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of June, 1825, in a state of mental derangement produced by excessive intoxication, and thereby rendered incapable of performing his duty."

Specification 6th.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was rendered incapable of commanding while at Cantonment Clinch, West Florida, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, 1825, in consequence of mental derangement produced by excessive intoxication."

Specification 7th.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was repeatedly drunk when in command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry at Camp Morgan, (Creek Nation,) between the 27th of August and the 23d of September, 1825."

Specification 8th.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, was drunk while in command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry at Camp Morgan, (Creek Nation,) on or about the 29th of November, 1825."

Specification 9th.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, had, at Camp Morgan, (Creek Nation,) on or about the 17th of November, 1825, on the parade ground, a fit produced by excessive drunkenness, he, Colonel Talbot Chambers, being then in the immediate command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry."

CHARGE II.—"*Violating the 49th article of the Rules and Articles of War, and 602d paragraph of the 52d article of the General Regulations of the Army.*"

Specification 1st.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did repeatedly, between the 27th of August and the 23d of September, 1825, while in command of a part of the 1st regiment United States infantry at Camp Morgan, (Creek Nation,) cause the camp to be alarmed during the night by the discharging of fire-arms and the sounding of the 'long roll' or 'to arms' upon the drums, in violation of the 602 paragraph of the 52d article of the General Regulations of the Army and of the 49th article of the Rules and Articles of War."

Specification 2d.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, at Camp Morgan, (Creek Nation,) on the night of the 6th of December, 1825, cause the camp to be alarmed by the discharge of fire-arms and the sounding of the 'long roll' or 'to arms' on the drums, in violation of the 49th article of the Rules and Articles of War and the 602d paragraph of the 52d article of the General Regulations of the Army."

Specification 3d.—In this: "That he, the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, on the night of the 6th of December, alluded to in the next preceding specification, and at the post therein named, by the unnecessary discharge of fire-arms, endanger the life or lives of a certain member or members of the garrison then under his immediate command."

CHARGE III.—"*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*"

Specification.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, at Camp Morgan, (Creek Nation,) on the 3d of December, 1825, return to Captain James H. Gale, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, under a blank envelop, an official communication made to him by the said Captain James H. Gale in the following words, viz:

"CAMP MORGAN, CREEK NATION, December 3, 1825.

"SIR: I received a few minutes since, by your orderly, a communication directed to the commanding officer company E, 1st regiment United States infantry, which was broken open. You will please, if in your power, to inform me the person that broke the seal, or by what authority it was opened.

"I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

"JAMES H. GALE, *Captain 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, Commanding Company E.*

"Colonel T. CHAMBERS, *1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, present commanding.*"

"The said Colonel Talbot Chambers making no reply to the above, although he had had in his possession one or two days the letter which forms the subject of this communication, and although said last-mentioned communication was directed to Captain James H. Gale, from the quartermaster at Philadelphia, in relation to clothing forwarded for his company, E, 1st regiment United States infantry."

Additional specifications to charge 1.

Specification 1st.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 15th of December, 1825, and in that situation visited the guard several times, he being at that time the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation."

Specification 2d.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 25th of December, 1825, and in that situation visited the guard, he being at that time commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation."

Specification 3d.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 31st of December, 1825, and in that situation visited the guard, he being at that time the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation."

Specification 4th.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 1st of January, 1826, and in that situation visited the sutler's quarters, he being then the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation."

Specification 5th.—In this: "That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st infantry, was drunk at Cantonment Morgan on or about the night of the 4th of January, 1826, and in that situation visited the guard, he being then commanding officer of the United States troops stationed in the Creek Nation."

Additional specification to charge 3.

Specification.—In this: “That the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, did, in an official communication addressed to the adjutant general, and bearing date ‘Creek Nation, Cantonment Morgan, December 8, 1825,’ falsely state that, ‘Being compelled to march from *Baton Rouge* with this *command* destitute of the means of transportation, we were compelled to leave in the rear a material proportion of the regimental books, &c.; consequently it is impossible for the adjutant to make out a report such as you would *require*.’”

The court, after having carefully and maturely weighed and considered all the matter adduced, find the accused, Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry,
 Guilty of the 1st specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 2d specification of the 1st charge.
 Not guilty of the 3d specification of the 1st charge.
 Not guilty of the 4th specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 5th specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 6th specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 7th specification of the 1st charge.
 Not guilty of the 8th specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 9th specification of the 1st charge.
 Not guilty of the 1st additional specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 2d additional specification of the 1st charge.
 Not guilty of the 3d additional specification of the 1st charge.
 Not guilty of the 4th additional specification of the 1st charge.
 Guilty of the 5th additional specification of the 1st charge; and
 Guilty of charge I, except the word “habitual.”
 Not guilty of the 1st specification of the 2d charge.
 Not guilty of the 2d specification of the 2d charge.
 Not guilty of the 3d specification of the 2d charge.
 The court find the facts as alleged in the 1st, 2d, and 3d specifications of the 2d charge, but not in violation of any law or regulation.
 Not guilty of charge II.
 The court find the facts as alleged in the 1st specification of the 3d charge, but attach no blame thereto.
 The court find the facts as alleged in the additional specification to the 3d charge, but acquit the accused of any intention of asserting a falsehood.
 Not guilty of charge III.

Sentence.

“The court does therefore sentence and adjudge the said Colonel Talbot Chambers, of the 1st regiment United States infantry, to be cashiered.”

The President of the United States *approves* the sentence of the court.

The general court-martial whereof Colonel Clinch, of the 4th regiment of infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

True copy.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, *May 6, 1826.*

The sentence of the court is approved.

J. Q. ADAMS.

APRIL 26, 1826.

A list of general and field officers of the army, with a statement of the services they were engaged in, and the places they were stationed at, during the time of the trial of Colonel Talbot Chambers.

No.	Names.	Rank and denomination.	Station.	Remarks.
GENERAL OFFICERS.				
	Jacob Brown	Major general.....	Washington	Commanding the army.
	Edmund P. Gaines.....	Brigadier general and major general brevet.	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	On his way to his station.
	Winfield Scott.....	Brigadier general and major general brevet.	New York.....	Present commanding department.
STAFF OFFICERS.				
	Thomas S. Jesup	Brigadier general and quartermaster general.	Washington	On duty in his office.
	Roger Jones	Adjutant general and colonel .....	.....do.....	Do. do.
	John E. Wool	Inspector general and colonel.....	.....do.....	On a tour of inspection; precise position unknown.
	George Croghan.....	.....do.....do .....	.....do.....	His acceptance not received.
	George Gibson.....	Commissary general of subsistence and colonel.	Washington	On duty in his office.
	William Linnard.....	Quartermaster and major.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	On duty at his station.
	Henry Stanton.....	Quartermaster and major.....	Detroit, Michigan Territory...	Do. do.

A list of general and field officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank and denomination.	Station.	Remarks.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.				
	Alexander Maccomb	Colonel and major general brevet ...	Washington	On duty at his office as chief engineer.
	Charles Gratiot	Lieutenant colonel	Fortress Monroe, Virginia ...	On duty superintending works in Hampton Roads'
	J. G. Totten	Major and lieutenant colonel brevet.	Washington	Member of board of engineers engaged in making the revised report of the board, and superintending the works at Brenton's Point.
	Samuel Babcock	Major	Ohio river	Western country.
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.				
	John Anderson	Major brevet and lieutenant colonel brevet.	Nantucket islands	Making a survey of the harbor thereof and adjacent water.
	Isaac Roberdeau .....	.....do.....do.....	Washington	Having charge of the topographical bureau.
	John J. Abert .....	.....do.....do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Under orders engaged in completing his report and maps of surveys in relation to Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
	James Kearney	Major brevet	Washington	Engaged in making his reports and plans of surveys in Ohio, in relation to the same object.
	Stephen H. Long .....	.....do.....	Ohio river	Improving the navigation at Henderson's Bar.
	P. H. Perrault .....	.....do.....	New York	Engaged in completing his report of the survey of Buzzard's and Barnstable bays.
ARTILLERY.				
1	James House	Colonel first regiment	Fort Independence, Mass.	Present on duty commanding.
		Colonel second regiment .....	.....	None appointed.
2	Walker K. Armistead	Colonel third regiment	Fort Washington, Md.	Absent from his post inspecting the various stations and companies of his regiment at the date of the organization of the court, and at the time of its convention at Fort Washington.
3	John R. Fenwick	Colonel fourth regiment	St. Augustine, Florida	On a tour of inspection; position unknown.
4	George Bomford	Lieutenant colonel first regiment	Washington	In his office on ordnance duty.
5	William MacRea	Lieutenant colonel second regiment.	Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Present commanding his regiment.
6	William Lindsay	Lieutenant colonel third regiment	Charleston, S. C.	A member of the general court-martial for the trial of Colonel Chambers.
7	Abram Eustis	Lieutenant colonel fourth regiment	Fortress Monroe, Va.	Do. do.
8	John B. Walbach	Major and lieutenant colonel brevet, first regiment.	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	Present on duty, commanding Forts Trumbull and Griswold.
9	Jacob Hindman	Major and lieutenant colonel brevet, second regiment.	Fort McHenry, Md.	Present on duty, commanding.
10	James Bankhead	Major and lieutenant colonel brevet, third regiment.	New York	Member of a court-martial at Pittsburg.
11	Ichabod B. Crane	Major fourth regiment	Fortress Monroe, Va.	Present on duty, commanding school of practice, (the only field officer present.)
INFANTRY.				
1	Talbot Chambers	Colonel first regiment	Camp Morgan, Ga.	In arrest.
2	Hugh Brady	Colonel and brigadier general brevet, second regiment.	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	President of the general court-martial for the trial of Major Churchill.
3	Henry Leavenworth	Colonel third regiment	Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory.	On furlough.
4	Duncan L. Clinch	Colonel fourth regiment	Pensacola, Florida	President of the general court-martial for the trial of Colonel Chambers.
5	Josiah Snelling	Colonel fifth regiment	Fort Snelling, Upper Miss.	Present on duty, commanding.
6	Henry Atkinson	Colonel and brigadier general brevet, sixth regiment.	St. Louis, Mo	Ordered to Washington.
7	Matthew Arbuckle	Colonel seventh regiment	Cantonment Gibson, Ark.	Present on duty, commanding.
8	Zachariah Taylor	Lieutenant colonel first regiment	Louisville, Ky.	Superintending the recruiting service.
9	William Lawrence	Lieutenant colonel second regiment.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Ter. ..	Present, commanding.
10	John McNeal	Lieutenant colonel and colonel brevet, third regiment.	Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory.	On furlough; charges preferred against him; not available for any service.
11	George M. Brooke	Lieutenant colonel and colonel brevet, fourth regiment.	Tampa Bay, Florida	Present, commanding.
12	Willoughby Morgan	Lieutenant colonel fifth regiment ...	Ft. Crawford, Prairie du Chien.	Do. do.
13	Abram R. Woolley	Lieutenant colonel sixth regiment	Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs.	Present on duty, commanding, (ordered to Washington.)
14	James B. Maury	Lieutenant colonel seventh regiment.	Cantonment Towson, Ark.	Present on duty, commanding.
15	David E. Twiggs	Major first regiment	New Orleans, La	A witness in the case of Colonel Chambers; ordered to Camp Morgan.
16	Enos Cutler	Major second regiment	New York, New York	Superintending the recruiting service; services could not be dispensed with.
17	Daniel Baker	Major third regiment	Fort Howard, Green Bay, Michigan Territory.	Present on duty, commanding, at regimental headquarters, (the only field officer present.)
18	Saunders Donohoo	Major fourth regiment	Fort Mitchell	A member of the general court-martial for the trial of Colonel Chambers.
19	Josiah H. Vose	Major fifth regiment	Fort Armstrong, Upper Miss. ..	On furlough, at Boston, Mass.
20	William Davenport	Major sixth regiment .....	.....	Under orders for Louisville, Ky., to relieve Lieut. Col. Taylor, just promoted.
21	Alexander Cummings	Major seventh regiment	Cantonment Gibson	Under orders for Cantonment Jesup, La.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 331.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN FAVOR OF GRANTING LAND TO OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF 1812-'15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 17, 1826.

Mr. Cook, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry officers of the army of the late war, praying a grant of land, in consideration of their sacrifices and services, reported :

That it is deemed by the committee but fair and reasonable that the merits of their claim should be duly investigated and considered by the House. Their severe and arduous services, in the momentous struggle in which they were engaged, entitles their application to the most liberal consideration that justice and sound policy will allow. With a view, therefore, to bring the subject fairly before the House, and that it may act on the question, unincumbered by details, the committee propose to the House the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law for granting to each of the officers of the army, who served during the late war, a quantity of land according to their rank, as a remuneration for their sacrifices, sufferings, and faithful service.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 332.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN RELATION TO THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CHAMBERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 20, 1826.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the proceedings of the general court-martial, convened at Camp Morgan, Georgia, on March 15, 1826, for the trial of Colonel Chambers, reported :

In the remarks which your committee are about to make they expressly repudiate all idea of countenancing or entertaining an appeal from the decision of military courts to this House, a practice which would be subversive of discipline and highly injurious to the service.

Your committee, therefore, think that it is their province alone, on the reference of the proceedings of the court, to ascertain and express an opinion, whether, in its organization, those rights which belong to an American citizen, under the laws of his country, were secured to Colonel Chambers.

By the 64th article of the Rules and Articles of War it is provided, that "general courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen, inclusively, but they shall not consist of less than thirteen, where that number can be convened without *manifest injury* to the service."

In the 75th article it is moreover provided, "that no officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by *officers of inferior rank*, if it can be avoided."

The facts in the case are that Colonel Chambers was tried by *five* officers, and all of them of *inferior* rank to himself.

The question then arises, whether a larger court could have been convened, "without *manifest injury* to the service," and whether the trial of Colonel Chambers, by officers of inferior rank, "*could have been avoided*."

Your committee think, from a view of the distribution of the army, the one result might have been accomplished, and the other contingency avoided, if not immediately at the period Colonel Chambers was placed in arrest, at least after the intervention of some delay, which would have been less to be regretted than an apparent violation of the Rules and Articles of War. If it was impossible to have convened a full court of officers of superior rank in the department to which Colonel Chambers was attached, as many at least of his grade as could have been assembled should have been assigned for this trial; and if a compliance with the rule in this particular was impracticable, Colonel Chambers might have been ordered, with the prosecutor and witnesses into another department, where, with less inconvenience, he might have been brought before a court differently constituted.

Your committee are aware that, by the *practice* of the army, the employment of small courts of inferior rank, for the trial of officers charged with offences, has been sustained by numerous examples for long series of years. Wherever, however, this "*can be avoided*," the practice itself is illegal. Your committee need not insist on the principle, that all penal enactments are to be construed in a manner most favorable to the prisoner; "*can be avoided*" are terms of the largest and most emphatic import, and seem to imply an imperative precept only to be overruled by a physical or moral necessity.

Colonel Chambers, it is true, on his arraignment, did not object to the court. The committee, however, do not conceive this to affect the question, as it depends on a principle not susceptible of waiver on the part of the accused.

In expressing these opinions your committee are aware, if it were proper in this case now to do anything, that the remedy does not belong to this House. The Constitution of the United States has given the command of the army to the President, who has full power to cause any defect in the application of law, or misapprehension of fact, in relation to trials by courts-martial, to be reversed or remedied in the exercise of the ulterior discretion vested in him; but, if your committee were to venture to express a hope, it would be that, with the irregularity in the incipient organization of the court, enough would be found in the past services and gallant distinction of Colonel Chambers during the late war to recommend him to the clemency of the Executive.

To conclude, if it be inconvenient to the service, that general courts-martial should be required by law to consist of so large a number as thirteen officers, and of a superior rank to the accused, the Rules and Articles of War should be at once amended, to prevent those infractions of their spirit as well as letter, which, under the existing *practice*, are so likely to occur.

In addition to the information already in the possession of the House, the committee beg leave to subjoin the following letter from the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 19, 1826.

SIR: The Adjutant General attends the committee in conformity to the request of the committee. I have no information to communicate beyond that in the possession of that officer. The proceedings of courts-martial are presented to the department after a final decision. It takes no agency in the initiatory steps. The existence of this court was known for the first time at the department, when the record of its proceedings was presented.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 333.

[1ST SESSION.]

PROCEEDINGS ON THE NOMINATION OF DANIEL BISSELL TO BE COLONEL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 22, 1826.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *May* 22, 1826.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was recommitted the nomination of Daniel Bissell, together with the message of the President of the United States, of the 12th ultimo, relating thereto, reported:

That the President of the United States having declined to accede to the proposition of the Senate contained in their resolution of February 2, it remains only for the Senate to act upon the nomination of the said Bissell as made in the message of January 16. As the President has not communicated to the Senate the reasons which have prevented his concurring in their opinion, and as the committee, after the most careful investigation, can see no good reason for an abandonment of the principles for which they have so long contended, in relation to the appointment of a colonel for the second regiment of artillery, they recommend to the Senate not to advise and consent to the appointment of Daniel Bissell to fill that office in the manner in which the nomination has been made.

The report was read.

On motion by Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That the nomination of Daniel Bissell lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Harrison,

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings in relation to the nomination of Daniel Bissell.

The following are the proceedings previous to the foregoing:

MONDAY, *January* 16, 1826.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. John Adams, jr.:

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Daniel Bissell, of Missouri, to be colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The message was read.

Ordered, That the nomination of Daniel Bissell be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs to consider and report thereon.

TUESDAY, *January* 24, 1826.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred on the 16th instant the nomination of Daniel Bissell, submitted the following report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and find that the said Daniel Bissell, after filling all the inferior grades, was a brigadier general in the line of the army of the United States at the conclusion of the late war, taking rank as such from the 9th day of March, 1814. That in reducing the army from the war to a peace establishment in 1815, General Bissell, in common with many other superior officers, was retained in service with a lineal rank inferior to that which he had held in the war, and with a brevet

rank corresponding to the higher rank which he had so held; and that by virtue of this arrangement, which was made by the President and received the sanction of the Senate, General Bissell became a colonel in the line, taking rank as such from the 15th day of August, 1812, (the rank of his former colonelcy,) with the brevet rank of brigadier general, taking effect from the 9th day of March, 1814, the date of his former lineal rank in that grade.

In the further reduction of the army which took place in the year 1821, in the execution of the 12th section of the act of March 2 of that year, by which the President was authorized "to cause to be arranged the officers, &c. of the several corps [then] in service, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the force authorized by [that] act to be retained, and cause the supernumerary officers, &c., to be discharged," Brevet General Bissell was considered as a supernumerary colonel and ordered to be discharged. This arrangement, as it affected General Bissell and some other officers, was decided by the Senate to be illegal and void; and the officer appointed in place of General Bissell was rejected.

The committee deem it improper to argue the question of the correctness of that decision. They will only say that they believe it to have been correct; that it was made upon great deliberation and afterwards reconsidered and confirmed; and that they consider it as the final decision of the highest tribunal which has cognizance of the question. The consequence of this decision was that General Bissell still remained in the army; and as a colonel therein might be lawfully nominated to the colonelcy of the 2d regiment of artillery, (vacant since the arrangement of 1821,) as is done in the President's message of the 16th instant, and without being so considered he could not be nominated to that place without violating the rule of regimental promotion, which is so well known and so perfectly established in the army of the United States.

The legality of the nomination being clear the committee deem it superfluous to examine the question of merits—it being known to the Senate and to the nation that General Bissell has been for more than thirty years, and in all the various grades from the private to the general, one of the most distinguished and meritorious soldiers and officers which his country has produced.

In recommending his confirmation, therefore, to the place indicated in the message, the committee act in conformity to the principles herein above set forth; and in fixing his rank to correspond with that which he held at the time of the reduction of the army in 1821, they act in further conformity to the same principles and in obedience to the precedents in the cases of Colonel Fenwick, Colonel House, and Lieutenant Colonel Eustis, as decided by the Senate on the 8th day of May, 1822. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the nomination of Daniel Bissell to be colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery, to take rank as such from the 15th day of August, in the year 1812.

The report and resolution were read

Ordered, That they be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate, and that the nomination lie on the table.

THURSDAY, February 2, 1826.

Mr. Benton submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate Daniel Bissell is entitled to the place of colonel in the army of the United States, taking rank as such from August 15, 1812, with the brevet rank of brigadier general from March 9, 1814, and that the President of the United States may arrange him accordingly.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion, and

On the question to *agree thereto*,

It was determined in the affirmative: yeas 37, nays 2.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnston, of Louisiana, Kane, King, Knight, Lloyd, Macon, Marks, Noble, Randolph, Robbins, Rowan, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, White, Willey, Williams, and Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative are—Messrs. Mills and Smith.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay before the President of the United States the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the nomination of Daniel Bissell.

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1826.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. John Adams, jr.:

To the Senate of the United States:

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1826.

On the 16th of January last I sent to the Senate a nomination of Daniel Bissell to be colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery; and on the 3d of February I received from the Secretary of the Senate an attested copy of their proceedings in relation to that nomination, laid before me by their order, and closing with a resolution in these words:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate Daniel Bissell is entitled to the place of colonel in the army of the United States, taking rank as such from August 15, 1812, with the brevet of brigadier general from March 9, 1814; and that the President of the United States may arrange him accordingly."

In the discharge of my own duties I am under the necessity of stating respectfully to the Senate—

First. That I cannot concur in these opinions.

Secondly. That the resolution of the Senate having on its face no reference either to the nomination or to the office for which it was made, leaves me doubtful whether it was intended by the Senate as their decision upon the nomination or not. If intended as their decision, it imports that the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Daniel Bissell as colonel in the 2d regiment of artillery. If intended as a mere expression of their opinions, superseding in their judgment the necessity of their immediate decision upon the nomination, it leaves the Senate still in possession of the nomination, and free to act upon it when informed of my inability to carry those opinions into effect.

In this uncertainty I have thought it most respectful to the Senate to refer the subject again to them for their consideration. The delay in the transmission of this communication is attributable to the earnest desire which I have entertained of acceding to the opinions and complying with the wishes of the Senate;

and to the long and repeated reconsideration of my own impressions, with a view to make them, if possible, conform to theirs. A still higher duty now constrains me to invite their definitive decision upon the nomination.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MONDAY, *April* 17, 1826.

On motion by Mr. Harrison, that it be

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate Daniel Bissell is entitled to rank as colonel in the army from August 15, 1812, with a brevet of brigadier general from March 9, 1814.”

It was determined in the negative.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Daniel Bissell contained in the message of January 16.

On motion by Mr. Harrison,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Mr. Eaton submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the nomination of Daniel Bissell to be colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery is unnecessary, for the reasons—

1st. That he is already in the army, and should be arranged agreeably to the provisions of the act of 1821 for reducing the army.

2d. That an appointment to take effect now would be an act of injustice to Colonel Bissell, by placing him in a rank different from what he is entitled to claim by existing laws.

Resolved, That the President of the United States having declined acting in conformity with the advice of the Senate heretofore given, the Senate do not consider that they should take any further course in relation to the nomination of Daniel Bissell.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion, and

On motion by Mr. Mills,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 334.

[2D SESSION.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1826; AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS WITH THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT DECEMBER 4, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 28, 1826.

SIR: I submit a report on the administration of this department for the current year. The documents marked from A to M communicate information so fully and in detail, upon the measures which have been pursued in the various branches of the public service, that I shall content myself with a very cursory view of the most important objects.

The document marked A is a report of Major General Brown on the state of the army. The dispersed situation of the infantry of the army in various garrisons, and frequently so reduced as rarely to exceed a captain's command at any one place, was attended with great inconvenience and injury to the service; and their utility had in many instances been superseded by our rapidly extending settlements. It was desirable to alter this state of things—to effect it, a concentration of the army, as far as practicable, was ordered on the right bank of the Mississippi, a few miles below St. Louis, at the Cantonment Jefferson. The advantages of this position are obvious. The troops can be easily transported to the eastern or western frontier wherever the public exigencies may require their presence. In a salubrious and fertile region their health will be preserved, and their supplies may be cheaply obtained and delivered with facility; but the leading consideration remains to be noticed—the effect of the movement on the discipline and good character of the army. It is admitted by the most intelligent, that both these desirable qualities are more generally found in large masses of troops than in small detached commands. Profiting by the experience of officers of a superior grade and greater professional skill—emulation excited by the presence and rivalry of so many aspirants for reputation, and subjected to the wholesome control of the opinion of an increased number of brother officers to whose eye the conduct of each is exposed, their discipline and morality must be greatly improved.

Reports from the Quartermaster General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, Commissary General of Purchases, and Ordnance department, marked B, C, D, E, F, and G, disclose all the information needful to be communicated on the administration of these branches of the public service. I add with pleasure my testimony to the fidelity of all the officers, superior and inferior, connected with these branches, among whom not a single delinquency has occurred.

From the report of the visitors at West Point, that establishment continues to equal the public expectation, by annually presenting to its country a large number of youths prepared to defend it in war, or to adorn it in peace. Legislative aid is still necessary to the improvement of this establishment. Its wants are presented, and an estimate for the necessary appropriation furnished by the chief engineer is submitted in the annual estimates of this department.

The document H is the report of the Engineer department. The duties performed by both corps will at once ascertain that great efforts have been made to perform as far as practicable the services expected

of them. From the present number more could not be accomplished; and yet, from the various calls made upon the department for reconnoissances, it has been utterly impracticable to comply with the wishes of many of our citizens; and such must continue to be the case without an increase of the corps. I beg leave to refer you to this report and to that of the Quartermaster General, as showing the measures which have been pursued in execution of the special acts of Congress at their last and former session, in relation to roads, harbors, and canals.

In executing the resolution of Congress assigning to this department the duty of having prepared a system of cavalry tactics, and a system of instruction for artillery, for the use of cavalry and artillery of the militia, I thought I could not fulfil the wishes of Congress more effectually than by convening a board composed of officers of the militia and of the army, whose various experience united would enable it to digest the best and most practical systems. The occasion was too favorable to be lost, and was therefore eagerly seized of profiting by this collection of talent and experience, to review our present defective militia system, and if possible, by an entirely new organization, to place it on a footing which would realize the expectations and wishes of every patriot in relation to this great arm of national defence. If there be any one maxim in our political creed which challenges universal approbation, it is that a well organized militia is the natural depository of our protection against foreign invasion or intestine violence. This maxim has been consecrated by the bill of rights of all the States; and yet the opinion is universal, that the present organization is both defective and onerous.

Important changes in the present system are indispensable to make the militia any way equal to the standard assigned it by the wishes of the patriot. To the end that every source from which information might be collected should be approached, I addressed a circular letter to the governor of every State and Territory, and to many citizens distinguished alike by their intelligence and experience, asking for information upon this interesting subject. By so doing I hoped to become possessed of the information which might lead to a result that would reconcile as far as practicable the various circumstances, moral and physical, belonging to so extensive a field, and thereby conciliate the public sentiment to such changes as the wisdom of Congress might think proper to adopt. Communications in reply to this letter have been received, some of which shed much light on this difficult, delicate, and highly national object. These communications were laid before the board, who, uniting their own experience and intelligence with the information thus imparted, it was hoped might find itself in a condition to point out the defects of the existing system and the probable remedies. They were directed to report to me the result of their reflections, which they accordingly did, and their report, marked I, with the answers to my letters is herewith submitted. The systems of tactics for cavalry, and of instruction for artillery, have been digested, and are in the hands of a copyist and will be communicated in a few days.

I intentionally forbear making any remarks on the various alterations recommended by the board of officers. The wisdom of those to whom they are submitted, should Congress determine to legislate upon the subject, will correct any errors into which they may have been betrayed, and supply any defect which may have escaped their observation. I cannot, however, abstain from calling your attention to the highly interesting fact that we have, according to the last census, two millions of male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The difference indicated between that number and those embraced in the returns of the militia from the States results from the exemptions from militia service, which in some of the States are equal to one-half of the whole number which from their ages should be enrolled. From our happy position in regard to Europe, and from the no less fortunate relations maintained with our neighbors, and their actual condition, it would appear that keeping up a system of the militia so extensive as the present and burdensome, without any advantage to a large class of our citizens, was altogether unnecessary. A different organization, therefore, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable pageantry of military parade for five or six days in the year, constituting so injurious a draft on their industry, must be one which cannot fail to be well received by the American people, and when, too, it is believed that, notwithstanding this relief, a superior efficiency will be imparted to this natural arm of the national defence.

The document K is the report of the officer particularly charged with Indian affairs, by which it will be seen that several treaties have been negotiated with various tribes, and which are herewith submitted. By two of them large tracts of land within the limits of Indiana have been relieved from the incumbrance of the Indian title. Although the proper measures were promptly adopted to effect a similar result in other quarters, we have not yet been advised of the result.

During the recess information was continually communicated to the department that a bloody and, most probably, an exterminating war was about to break out between the Osages and Delawares, and their various allies, which, it was urged, nothing could avert but the employment of a respectable portion of the army of the United States. The power of the Executive, without legislative provision to that effect, was deemed too questionable to justify the measure. All that could be done was immediately performed to prevent the threatened mischief. A part of our military force was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of the probable scene of hostility, whose object not being known might have the effect of over-awing the Indians; and the chiefs of the various tribes were assembled to impress on their minds the calamities which would ensue from a perseverance in their hostile purposes. Contrary to expectation, we succeeded in pacifying them for the present. The duration of this state of things is, however, most uncertain, and the subject is brought particularly to view for the consideration of Congress. The mischief likely to result from placing in the same neighborhood, without a controlling power on the part of the Executive of the United States, different and hostile tribes, has already been submitted in a report from this department to Congress at its last session. The events just referred to have tended to confirm the views formerly taken; and I feel myself impelled by an irresistible sense of duty to state that unless a preventive is speedily furnished by law, I fear that, at no distant period, these unfortunate and unhappy people will be exterminated by intestine wars, and thereby that a subject fruitful of unavailing regret will become a portion of the inheritance of the American people.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

List of documents accompanying the letter of the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, dated November 28, 1826.

- Report of Major General J. Brown, with statements A to E, marked A.
 Report of the Quartermaster General, marked B.
 Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, marked C.
 Report of the Paymaster General, marked D.
 Report of the Surgeon General, marked E.
 Report of the Commissary General of Purchases, with nine statements, 1 to 9, marked F.
 Report of the Ordnance department, with statements A to H, marked G.
 Report of the Engineer department, with documents 1 to 4, marked H.
 Report of the board of officers relative to the organization of the militia, marked I.
 Report of the Indian office, marked K.
 Report of the Pension office, marked L.
 Report of the Bounty Land office, marked M.

A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, November 30, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 3d ultimo, I have the honor to lay before you the following returns and statements, viz:

- A—A statement of the organization of the army conformable to the acts of Congress.
 B—A return of the actual strength of the army from the last regimental and other returns.
 C—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department.
 D—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the western department.
 E—A statement showing the number of men enlisted, the amount of money advanced for the purposes of recruiting, and the amount for which recruiting accounts have been rendered for settlement, from the 1st October, 1825, to the 30th September, 1826.
 F—An estimate of the amount which will be required for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1827.

By statement E it will be seen that the sum of \$10,850 63 remains unexpended in the hands of recruiting officers. This amount is in a regular course of application to the recruiting service, and will doubtless, in due season, be properly accounted for.

In the early part of the year Brevet Major General Scott commenced a tour of inspection and review of the military posts in the eastern department, which tour was extended southwardly as far as St. Augustine, but, on account of serious indisposition, he was prevented from prosecuting his tour to the north and east.

Brevet Major General Gaines has commenced a tour of inspection of all the posts in the western department.

Colonel Wool has inspected during the last year the posts of Fortress Monroe, Charleston, Pensacola, New Orleans, St. Phillip's, Petite Coquille, Cantonment Jesup, Cantonment Towson, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Mackinac, Green Bay, Sackett's Harbor, West Point, Eastport, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New London, New York, Detroit, Niagara, Plattsburgh, Castine, Salem, and Marblehead. The six posts last named are unoccupied by troops, but contain ordnance and ordnance stores requiring inspection. To these are to be added the arsenal of Baton Rouge, Augusta, Richmond, Watervliet, Rome, and Watertown, and the United States armory at Springfield.

Colonel Croghan has completed an inspection of the remote posts of the northwestern frontier, including the cantonments at St. Peter's and Council Bluffs, but his reports have not yet been received.

The companies of the artillery regiments have been generally inspected by the field officers thereof, but their detailed reports are not yet received at general headquarters.

By the information gathered from inspection reports, as well as from personal observation, it is found that the general condition of the army continues to be as favorable as circumstances will allow. In discipline and instruction a decided improvement is perceptible, and in the departments of administration there is no want of due regularity and promptitude.

The necessary evils resulting from a wide dispersion of our forces, and the number of small commands which are consequent to the system, have been in some degree corrected in the artillery regiments by the operation of the school of practice. Although destitute of the aid which has been sought at the hand of legislation, and still struggling with exceedingly limited resources, this establishment has already afforded the most decided evidences of its usefulness and an earnest of the salutary effects on the efficiency and welfare of the artillery which must result from its preservation and prosperity.

It is a truth which cannot be disguised, that the virtues of an army employed during a long period of peace and inaction in little else than the ordinary course of garrison service are in danger of deterioration. In order to preserve the energies and the active vigor of our ranks, and to guard against the approaches of sloth and imbecility, it seemed necessary to adopt some measure which might operate at least partially, if not effectually, in favor of these desirable objects. The influence of concentration, as a system, independently of the various branches of the theoretical and practical instruction which might be embraced in it, would of itself prove sufficiently beneficial to justify the adoption of it as a measure of sound policy. The present location of the school of practice is perhaps as favorable in every sense as could be chosen for the artillery under existing circumstances, and the plan of periodical details with which it is connected comprises many of the advantages which result from occasional changes in the stations of the troops.

The benefits which are believed naturally to spring from the system in question are important and manifold. Among them may be noted, in general terms, habits of uniformity and accuracy in the practical routine of service, fresh incitement to the cultivation of military knowledge, emulation and *esprit de corps* among the troops, and mutual conformity and general elevation of individual character among the

officers. But, by the enervating influences of a passive garrison life, influences which, without the adoption of this or a similar system, it is impossible to resist, these high qualities, so invaluable to an army, must in a measure be forfeited.

With this view of the subject, it has been thought desirable to extend the principle as far as possible for the benefit of the infantry also. Duties of an active nature are perhaps more frequently enjoined on this arm of service than on the artillery, but it stands in no less need of the advantages to be derived from a school of practice. The numerical strength of our infantry regiments is indeed small, considering the wide extent of frontier which they are commissioned to defend, and detachments could not, perhaps, be permanently drawn from them without prejudice to the ulterior object of their maintenance; but while this objection would be effectually obviated by the increased efficiency which such an institution is calculated to produce, the salutary operation of it in other respects, it is hoped, will, in time, be generally felt and fairly appreciated.

The number of desertions from the army during the last year has been somewhat less than in the several years preceding, but it is still such as to call for the vigorous interposition of legislative enactment to arrest the progress of the evil. The measures relating to this subject—recommended to you in my communication of the 17th November, 1825, and presented by you for the consideration of Congress at their last session—will, it is hoped, be finally acted on by that body during the ensuing session. The design of offering additional pay to the approved soldier as a condition of his re-enlistment, that of withholding a portion of the same as a restraint and security for faithful service, and the plan for the improvement of the non-commissioned grades of the army by a judicious increase of their emoluments, are measures which I still consider as promising the happiest effects, as well promotive of the general welfare of the army as restrictive of the evil which so greatly impairs its organization and efficiency.

While we rest in the pleasing assurance that our small military establishment suffices in most of its branches for the immediate purposes of peace, we can never be unmindful of its high importance as the repository of the military science of the country, and as the nucleus of future organization, when the exigencies of the nation shall demand its enlargement.

That it may always be found equally worthy and well prepared for that degree of expansion which is commensurate with this object, no effort should be unappreciated or suffered to be unavailing which tends to its moral elevation, and to the maintenance of those military virtues on which its future efficiency must mainly depend.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

E.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from October 1, 1825, to September 30, 1826.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

Eastern department—Lieutenant Colonel Cutler, superintendent:

Boston	93	
Albany	115	
Buffalo	11	
New York	126	
Philadelphia	56	
Baltimore	11	
Carlisle	79	
Lancaster	53	
Augusta	7	
		551

Western department—Major Davenport, superintendent:

Newport	108	
Louisville	126	
St. Louis	48	
Natchez	101	
New Orleans	34	
		417

REGIMENTS.

1st regiment of artillery	44	
2d	90	
3d	46	
4th	21	
		201
1st regiment of infantry	19	
2d	55	
3d	15	
4th	37	
5th	11	
6th	7	
7th	12	
		156

Recruits

1,325

Amount of money advanced from the 1st of October, 1825, to the 30th of September, 1826, to officers on account of the recruiting service.....	\$31,271 97
Amount of the above accounted for, or for which accounts have been rendered for the same period	20,421 34
	<hr/>
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers	10,850 63
	<hr/> <hr/>

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 28, 1826.*

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, November 21, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated the 3d ultimo, I have the honor to report the operations of this department during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1826.

On the 1st day of January there remained in the hands of the officers and agents of the department, applicable to the service, the sum of	\$25,198 75
In the first quarter the remittances amounted to.....	\$55,902 00
In the second quarter to	125,182 00
In the third quarter to.....	99,546 10
	<hr/>
Amount remitted in the three quarters	280,630 10
For damaged public property sold, and for rents of old barracks, &c.....	1,332 44
	<hr/>
Making the whole amount to be accounted for.....	307,161 29
The disbursements in the first quarter amounted to.....	67,643 17
In the second quarter to	117,917 18
	<hr/>
	185,560 35
In the third quarter, so far as accounts have been rendered, to.....	91,636 23
	<hr/>
Amount of accounts rendered	277,196 58
	<hr/>
Leaving to be accounted for.....	29,964 71
	<hr/> <hr/>

This sum is made up of small balances in the hands of the several officers of the department throughout the Union, applicable to the service of the 4th quarter, all of which, it is believed, will be accounted for at the end of the year.

A.

Organization of the army of the United States, November, 1826.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.	
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1																								12	12	12	
Medical staff.....							1	8	45																						54	54	54	
Pay department.....										1	14																				15	15	15	
Purchasing department.....													1	2																		3	3	3
Corps of engineers.....															1	1	1	2	6	6												23	23	23
Topographical engineers.....																		6	4												10	10	10	
1st regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545	
2d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545	
3d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545	
4th regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545	
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																		4										56		4	56	60		
Aggregate.....																4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144		72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240	
1st regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
2d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
3d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
4th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
5th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
6th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
7th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20			420	33	514	547	
Aggregate.....																7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140			2,940	231	3,598	3,829	
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2		12	12	19	120	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	544	5,642	6,186	

Remarks.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 28, 1826.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 28, 1826.

JAC. BROWN.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

B.

General return of the army of the United States, November, 1826.

													PRESENT.																							
													For duty.														Sick.									
	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officer.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'd officers.			
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1																													
Medical staff.....							1	8	45																											
Pay department.....										1	14																									
Purchasing department.....												1	2																							
Corps of engineers.....													1		1	1	2		6	6	6															
Topographical engineers.....														1		6			4																	
1st regiment of artillery.....														1		1	1	5	10	6	1	1	28	23		14	21	253		1			4			
2d regiment of artillery.....															1		1	7	7	8	1	1	29	24		15	16	244	1	1		5				
3d regiment of artillery.....																1	5	5	7	1	1	17	24		8	14	207					6				
4th regiment of artillery.....														1		1	1	7	6	6	1	1	19	15		18	25	254		1		9				
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																																				
Aggregate of artillery.....														2	1	2	4	24	28	27	4	4	93	85		55	76	958	1	3		24				
1st regiment of infantry.....																1	1	7	2	5		1	19	23		13		224				14				
2d regiment of infantry.....														1	1	1	1	7	2	4	1	1	22	23	2	15		237				4				
3d regiment of infantry.....														1		1	3	2	8	1	1	11	15	1	13		161					9				
4th regiment of infantry.....														1	1		8	2	5	1	1	23	25	2	15		295		1		9					
5th regiment of infantry.....														1		1	5	4	5	1	1	20	28	2	14		276			1	2					
6th regiment of infantry.....														1	1	1	5	4	1	1	19	27	1	14		219		2		14						
7th regiment of infantry.....														1	1	1	3	3	7	1	1	13	19	1	11		203		1		11					
Aggregate of infantry.....														5	4	4	7	38	19	35	6	7	126	160	9	95		1,615		5		63				
Orderlies.....																																				
Recruits at rendezvous and on their way to join regiments..																																				
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	8	6	14	11	72	53	68	10	11	219	245	9	150	76	2,573	1	8	87			

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

7 84—III 170A

	PRESENT.													ABSENT.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.							
	Sick.			On extra or daily duty.				In arrest or confinement.						Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Detached service.				Furlough.				Officers without leave.	Officers suspended.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, sick or without leave.	Convicts.	Total.	Aggregate.		
	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers and privates.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.			Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.								
General staff.....																															
Medical staff.....																														54	
Pay department.....																													15		
Purchasing department.....																													3		
Corps of engineers.....																													23		
Topographical engineers.....																													10		
1st regiment of artillery.....			18	1	1	1	13			1		9	27	386	1	3	15	27		1	2	2						415	464		
2d regiment of artillery.....	2	3	25		2	2	18			1		1	18	28	405		2	15			2	1					1	9	23	438	486
3d regiment of artillery.....	1	5	54			3	20			3	3		25	18	382	2	3	17	26	1	2	5						1		408	456
4th regiment of artillery.....	3	3	54		1	3	16						17	24	438	1	2	16	28		1	5	2							468	517
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																													56	56	
Aggregate of artillery.....	6	11	151	1	4	9	57			4	4	1	69	97	1,611	4	10	63	81	1	4	14	5			2		9	23	1,785	1,970
1st regiment of infantry.....	4		91		1	9	1	76					12	17	487	1	3	8	2	1		3	1					4		494	537
2d regiment of infantry.....	1		35		1	7	32			2			25	18	407		1	12	51		2	1						5	1	465	498
3d regiment of infantry.....			37	1	1	23	1	131			2	1		27	17	433	1	3	4	2	1	3	4	2						437	470
4th regiment of infantry.....	2		65		4	4	18			1			35	23	495	1	2	3	7			3								502	535
5th regiment of infantry.....	1		18		1	2	1	2	1				27	21	394	1	3	4	31		2	2	5							430	462
6th regiment of infantry.....	5		104				6	14	43				8	14	413	2	3	7	3		2	5	13					6	3	438	471
7th regiment of infantry.....	1		56		2	5	45			1			20	20	388		3	5	95		4									483	515
Aggregate of infantry.....	14		406	1	10	49	2	303	2	7	1		154	130	3,017	6	18	43	191	2	13	17	22	2			15	4	3,249	3,478	
Orderlies.....																														18	18
Recruits at rendezvous and on their way to join regiments.....																														217	217
Grand aggregate.....	20	11	557	2	14	58	2	360	2	11	5	1	223	227	4,628	10	28	106	272	3	17	31	27	2	2		24	27	5,296	5,809	

NOTE.—1. One captain of the 3d artillery, one of the 5th, and one of the 7th infantry, are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments, because they are reported in the general staff.

2. The results on this return in some instances do not agree with the results of the returns which exhibit the distribution of the troops by "post," because they are composed from data not in every instance of similar dates.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 28, 1826.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 28, 1826.

JAC. BROWN.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Analysis and explanation of the officers of the line reported on the face of the return "absent," on "detached service."

Regiments:	Officers employed in the general staff.				Officers on ordnance duty.						Officers on topographical duty.			Officers on duty at the Military Academy.				Officers on duty in the engineer corps.			Officers on duty in the War Department.			Aggregate.	
	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total.		
1st regiment of artillery	1	1		2	1		1	3	2	7	2	6	8	1			1					1	1	1	19
2d regiment of artillery		1		1			1	1	6	8		3	3								1	1	1	13	
3d regiment of artillery	1			1		1	2	1	5	2	2	4	6	2	2	4		1	1			1	1	1	18
4th regiment of artillery	1	1		2			1	3		4	1	5	6			4	4								18
Total of artillery	3	3		6	1	1	4	9	9	24	5	18	23	1	2	6	9		1	1	1	2	2	3	66
1st regiment of infantry		2		2							2	1	3	1			1								6
2d regiment of infantry		3	3	6								1	1												7
3d regiment of infantry		2		2																					2
4th regiment of infantry																						1	1	1	1
5th regiment of infantry	1			1								2	2			1	1					1	1	1	5
6th regiment of infantry	3	1		4								2	2												6
7th regiment of infantry	2	4		6								2	2												8
Total of infantry	8	10	3	21							2	8	10	1		1	2				2		2	2	35
Aggregate	11	13	3	27	1	1	4	9	9	24	7	26	33	2	2	7	11		1	1	3	2	5	101	

Remarks.—The remaining number (43) of officers of the line, who are reported "absent" on "detached service," are variously employed on important duties incidental to the army, viz: the recruiting service, inspection of posts, aides-de-camp, members of the military board sitting in Washington, &c.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the eastern department, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Commandants of posts.	PRESENT.										ABSENT.										PRESENT & ABSENT.						
					In arrest or confinement.					Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Detached service.				Furlough.					Officers suspended.	Non-commiss'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, sick or without leave.	Convicts.	Total.	Aggregate.						
					Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.			Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.						Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.			
1	Fort Brady	Second infantry	4	Sault St. Marie, Mich. Ter.	Lieut. Col. Lawrence						14	8	170		1	5	11	1										181	196		
2	Fort Mackinac	do	1	Michilimackinac, Mich. Ter.	Brevet Major Thompson							3	25			1	20											45	49		
3	Fort Howard	do	4	Green Bay, Mich. Ter.	Brevet Brig. Gen. Brady							10	172			5	20	1									198	214			
4	Madison Barracks	do	1	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Brevet Major Clark						1	3	40			1											41	45			
5	Fort Sullivan	First artillery	1	Eastport, Me.	Captain Kirby						1	2	50			3	6					1					56	62			
6	Fort Preble	do	1	Portland, Me.	Brevet Major Brooks							3	29			3	4										33	39			
7	Fort Constitution	do	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	Captain Whiting							4	40			2	2										42	48			
8	Watertown Arsenal	do		Watertown, Mass.	Brevet Major Craig, 3d art.							1																			
9	Fort Independence	First artillery	1	Boston, Mass.	Colonel House						1	3	52	1	1	3	4										56	64			
10	Fort Wolcott	do	1	Newport, R. I.	Captain Mason							3	45			3	3										48	54			
11	Fort Trumbull	do	1	New London, Conn.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Walback							3	42			3		1									42	49			
12	Watervliet Arsenal	do		Watervliet, N. Y.	Brevet Major Talcott							1																	1		
13	Pittsburg Arsenal	do		Pittsburg, Penn.	Brevet Major Churchill							1																	1		
14	West Point	Second artillery	1	West Point, N. Y.	Captain Legato						3	4	57			2										3	60	66			
15	Fort Columbus	do	3	New York Harbor, N. Y.	Brevet Colonel McRea						1	9	144			6									1	10	155	172			
16	Fort Delaware	do	1	Newcastle, Del.	Brevet Major Fanning							4	30			2											1	7	38		
17	Baltimore Arsenal	do		Baltimore, Md.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Bankhead							1																	1		
18	Fort McHenry	Second artillery	1	Baltimore, Md.	Brevet Colonel Hindman							4	41			2											3	47	54		
19	Fort Severn	Third artillery	1	Annapolis, Md.	Brevet Major Burd							1	45			2	3	1	1									48	53		
20	Washington City Arsenal	do		Washington, D. C.	Brevet Major Wade, 4th art.							2																	2		
21	Fort Washington	Third artillery	1	On the Potomac, Md.	Colonel Armistead						1	4	49	1		2	2											51	58		
22	Bellona Arsenal	do	1	Near Richmond, Va.	Brevet Major Lomax							3	39			3	1											40	46		
23	Fort Johnson	do	1	Smithville, N. C.	Captain J. P. Taylor							3	43			3	3											46	52		
24	Fort Moultrie	do	3	Charleston, S. C.	Brevet Colonel Lindsay						2	9	111		2	6	15	1	2									123	143		
25	Augusta Arsenal	Fourth artillery	1	Augusta, Ga.	Brevet Major Payne							3	28			3	5											33	39		
26	Cantonment Oglethorpe	do	2	Near Savannah, Ga.	Colonel Fenwick							1	7	94			5	17										111	123		
27	Fort Marion	do	1	St. Augustine, Fla.	Brevet Major Pierce							3	5	44			1	6										50	56		
			33									6	3	1	67	102	1,390	2	4	66	122	1	4	4		1	1	10	24	1,547	1,732
	Fortress Monroe	First artillery	3	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Lieut. Col. Eastis						3	10	128		1	1	6												136	151	
	Do	Second artillery	3	do	do						6	11	133		1	3	4												138	153	
	Do	do		do	do							3																		3	
	Do	Third artillery	2	do	do						6	6	95			1	3	1	1										97	107	
	Do	Fourth artillery	3	do	do							10	9	172	1	1	4												172	189	
			11									25	39	528	1	3	9	12		1	6								543	603	

Position and distribution of the troops in the western department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines, November, 1826.

Stations.	Regiment.	Number of companies.	Situations.	Commandants of posts.	PRESENT.																															
					For duty.															Sick.					On extra or daily duty.											
					Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster's sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	
1	Fort Atkinson	Sixth infantry	10	Council Bluffs, Mo.	Lieut. Col. Woolley	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	19	27	1	14	219		2	14	5	104											
2	Fort Snelling	Fifth infantry	8	Upper Mississippi	Col. Snelling	1		1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	17	21	2	10	214		1	1	1	15			1	2					1		
3	Fort Armstrong	do	2	Rock Island	Major Vose			1		2	1		1											3												
4	Jefferson Barracks	First infantry	4						3	2	2			1		8	8	2	7	63					47											
		Third infantry	10	Near St. Louis, Mo.		1			1	3	2	8	1	2	1	11	15	1	13	161					18			1	8	1					84	
		Sixth infantry			Bvt. Maj. Gen. Atkinson	1																			37			1	1	22	1			131		
5	Cantonment Gibson	Seventh infantry	5	Arkansas Territory	Col. Arbuckle	1			1	2	3	2		2	1	1	10	1	7	103					44			1	2					31		
6	Cantonment Jesup	do	3	Near Natchitoches, La.	Lieut. Col. Many			1		2		2		1		3		1	42					9				1	1							
7	Cantonment Towson	do	2	Arkansas Territory	Major Cumming			1		1	1	2		1			2	6	3	58					1											
8	New Orleans	Fourth infantry	1	New Orleans, La.	Captain Wilson				1					1			2	2		36				2	2											
		First infantry	1						1							2	1	1		35				3	1			4								
9	Fort St. Phillip	Fourth artillery	1	Below New Orleans, La.	Captain McClintock					1				1			2	1		29				2				1	10						1	
10	Petite Coquille	do	1	Lake Pontchartrain, La.	Captain Whiting				1		1			1		1	2		2	42																4
11	Cantonment Clinch*	Fourth infantry	5	Pensacola, Fla.	Colonel Clinch	1			1	4	1	1		2	1	1	10	12	2	8				140			1	5							53	
		First infantry	5						1	3	2	3		2	1	1	10	13		7				139				8	1						57	
12	Cantonment Brooke	Fourth infantry	4	Hillsborough Bay, Fla.	Bvt. Col. Brooke	1			3	1	2			2			10	11		7				119											8	
		63				5	3	3	5	34	19	29	3	18	6	6	108	139	9	85	2	1,436			5	60	11	1	370		1	8	42	2		289

* One company of the fourth infantry has been recently detached from this command, with orders to establish a temporary post near the mouth of Suwannee river, Florida.

D.—Position and distribution of the troops in the western department, &c.—Continued.

Stations.	Regiment.	Number of companies	Situations.	Commandants of posts.	PRESENT.								ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.										
					In arrest or confinement.							Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Detached service.			Furlough.					Convicts.	Total.	Aggregate.							
					Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.			Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.				Assistant surgeons.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Officers without leave.	Officers suspended.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, sick or without leave.		
1	Fort Atkinson	Sixth infantry...	10	Council Bluffs, Mo.....	Lieut. Col. Woolley.....						8	16	413	1	2	7	3		2	5			13						438	472	
2	Fort Snelling	Fifth infantry.....	8	Upper Mississippi	Col. Snelling		2	1			23	19	310	1	2	4	27		1	1			4						341	369	
3	Fort Armstrong.....	do.....	2	Rock Island	Major Vose						4	5	84		1		4		1	1			1						89	97	
4	Jefferson Barracks ...	First infantry ...	4								5	6	191	1	1	2		1		3									191	205	
		Third infantry ...	10	Near St. Louis, Mo.....			2	1			27	20	433	1	3	4	2	1	3	4			2						437	473	
		Sixth infantry ...			Bvt. Maj. Gen. Atkinson						1																			1	
5	Cantonment Gibson..	Seventh infantry.	5	Arkansas Territory.....	Col. Arbuckle			1			19	13	232		2	1	4		1						1				236	254	
6	Cantonment Jesup	do.....	3	Near Natchitoches, La	Lieut. Col. Many						6	7	66			3	91		1		1								157	169	
7	Cantonment Towson	do.....	2	Arkansas Territory	Major Cumming						2	6	90		1	1													90	98	
8	New Orleans	Fourth infantry ..	1	New Orleans, La.....	Capt. Wilson						1	3	49				1							1					50	54	
		First infantry ...	1	do.....								1	47			2													47	50	
9	Fort St. Philip	Fourth artillery..	1	Below New Orleans, La	Capt. McClintock.....						2	48			3				1										48	54	
10	Petite Coquille	do.....	1	Lake Pontchartrain, La.	Capt. Whiting						3	53								3									55	61	
11	Cantonment Clinch*	Fourth infantry .	5	Pensacola, Fla.....	Col. Clinch.....			1			10	13	248	1	1	2	1			2	1								249	269	
		First infantry ...	5	do.....							9	9	241		2	4	2				1								247	263	
12	Cantonment Brooke..	Fourth infantry ..	4	Hillsborough Bay, Fla..	Bvt. Col. Brooke.....						24	9	198		1	4	5												303	318	
			62					2	5	1	131	133	2,703	5	17	37	140	2	10	21	2		23	2			9	3	2,878	3,107	

* One company of the fourth infantry has been recently detached from this command, with orders to establish a temporary post near the mouth of Suwannee river, Florida.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington.

JAC. BROWN.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

The accounts of all the officers acting in the department during the first and second quarters, except those of the superintendent of the road from Memphis to Little Rock, have been received, examined, and sent to the treasury. The accounts of forty-three officers for the third quarter have been received, a part of which have been examined and sent to the treasury, and the remainder are in a course of examination here. The accounts from six posts remain to be received. They are expected during the next month.

A reference to the remittances and disbursements during the three quarters will show that the money accountability is good; that for property of the quartermaster's department is equally so, and when the revised regulations in regard to clothing and equipage, prepared in compliance with the provisions of a law of the last session of Congress, shall be distributed to and well understood by the army, the accountability for that branch of the service will be equal to that of any other. I hope to have those regulations in full operation during the first quarter of the ensuing year.

The road to communicate between Pensacola and St. Augustine, in Florida, authorized by an act of Congress of the 28th February, 1824, has been completed. It is about four hundred miles in length, and has been made sixteen feet wide throughout. The act referred to authorized a road twenty-five feet wide, but the sum appropriated being less than two-fifths of the estimate, it became a question whether only a part of the road should be completed, or the amount appropriated be applied to the opening of a communication between the points indicated, of less width, but sufficient for military purposes. The latter was thought most advisable by your predecessor, and I was accordingly instructed to cause the road to be opened sixteen feet wide. Should it be thought necessary to increase the width, the work might be done by the troops at a comparatively trifling expense; but I should consider the utility of the measure somewhat problematical. The road is at present sufficiently wide and well constructed for all military purposes, and certainly so as it regards the use to be made of it by the inhabitants of Florida.

The road from Tampa Bay, in Florida, to Coleraine, in Georgia, has been completed by the troops, from the former place to Wantons, about one hundred and twenty miles; a detachment under the direction of Captain Clark, of the quartermaster's department, is employed on the section of that road extending from Wantons to Black creek, a branch of St. John's river, about forty-eight miles, which it is believed they will complete in the course of the next month. The remaining section from Black creek to Coleraine, a distance of fifty-six miles, was put under contract in July last. The contractors have stipulated to complete it by the 31st December, and I have every assurance they will fulfil their contracts.

Sixty-four miles of the road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in Arkansas, was put under contract in March and April last. The contractors, it is believed, will have completed their work by the 1st day of March, 1827. Should it be the intention of the government to continue the road to Little Rock, a further appropriation will be requisite.

In consequence of the troops at Cantonment Gibson being employed in constructing quarters and defences, the road authorized from that post to Little Rock had not been commenced at the last date.

Considerable progress has been made in the erecting of barracks and quarters at the position selected for an infantry school of practice in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Missouri.

The condition of the buildings at Fort St. Philip is such as not only to forbid everything like comfort, but to endanger the lives of the troops. Measures have been adopted to erect new barracks, quarters, and hospitals at that post, and materials have in part been collected for that purpose.

Barracks and quarters at Savannah are in a state of preparation for two companies, and measures have been taken to prepare barracks for a company of men at or near the mouth of the river Suwannee, in Florida. For all these works appropriations will be necessary,

A road from Pensacola to Berkely, in Alabama, one thence to Mobile Point, and one from the latter post to Pensacola, are extremely desirable in a military point of view, and are rendered more important now that Pensacola has been selected as the naval depot for the Gulf of Mexico.

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

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster General of the Army.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 23, 1826.*

SIR: The statement which I now have the honor to submit exhibits the moneys remitted and charged to contractors, assistant and acting assistant commissaries, during the first, second, and third quarters of the year, together with the balances on hand the 31st of December, 1825, amounting in the aggregate to \$298,850 73, and the disbursements made by them for the same period, amounting to \$256,114 24, leaving a balance to be accounted for in the fourth quarter of the year of \$42,736 49.

Of this sum of \$42,736 49, due on the 30th of September ultimo, \$2,500 were remitted to commanders of distant posts, where there were no regularly appointed commissaries, for the purpose of supplying agents of their own selection with funds for purchases in the fourth quarter of the year. \$300 remitted to Fort St. Philip reached their destination after the disbursing officer for whom they were designed had left the post, and therefore remain unavailable.

\$367 90 were charged to a commanding officer of a post for an order of issues of extra fresh beef to the troops, rather as a caution than with a view to exaction, and may eventually be allowed.

\$7,902 71 have been charged to officers in service for provisions unaccounted for by them at the expiration of their duties, some time since, who have neglected to forward returns and abstracts of issues to the troops on their stations; and although there does not exist the smallest doubt of the regular issue of the whole of the provisions under their charge, yet it was thought necessary to convert them into money, to charge the officers with the amount, and to place them under stoppage, as a measure of coercion to the final rendition of said abstracts and returns, which, when received, will enable the Auditor to expunge the whole of this charge.

\$3,132 20 are the residue of a balance due by an officer dismissed the service for neglect of duty, whose securities have already furnished evidence of issues to a considerable amount, and who are strenu-

ously exerting themselves to reduce this balance by the same means, and in case of failure to that effect are able and willing to pay the amount.

\$1,909 10 is a balance due on the 31st of December ultimo by an officer now in service and under stoppage, which will be paid in the approaching year.

\$695 63 is a balance due by Lieutenant Outlaw at his decease, whose securities are wealthy, and who no doubt will settle the amount the moment that the claim is presented to them; making an aggregate of \$16,807 54 totally inapplicable to the charges of the present year, and leaving on the 30th of September actually in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department at all the posts, including Mackinac, Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, too remote to receive the accounts for the 3d quarter, the sum of \$25,928 95, part of which has already been expended on account of that quarter, and the residue will remain entirely applicable to the expenditures of the 4th quarter of the year, during which period the greater portion, if not the whole amount, will be disbursed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

D.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *City of Washington, November 27, 1826.*

SIR: The report I have the honor herewith to submit exhibits the amount of funds advanced to the several paymasters of the army within the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the present year, the sums not called for by their disbursements for that time, and now forming part of their funds for the fourth quarter, and the balance to be accounted for.

Of the seven hundred and forty-nine thousand and seventy dollars drawn from the treasury, but twenty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-one cents remain to be accounted for. This balance consists of twenty-one thousand one hundred and four dollars and nineteen cents received by Paymaster Philips on the 19th of August, which could not be disbursed and the accounts rendered in time for this report, owing to the difficulty of reaching the remote posts of his district until late in the fourth quarter. The remaining one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents is a balance against late Paymaster Hayden, who died on the 10th of June last, 120 miles from the upper post on the Red river, returning to Natchitoches. At the time of his death the balance against him was fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents. By the vigilance of Major Cummings and Captain Hyde, in securing the money and vouchers of Paymaster Hayden, it is reduced to the sum stated; and this, it is believed, will be accounted for by additional vouchers, or a deposit in the Bank of Alexandria, A. T.

Thus it appears every cent advanced within the time embraced in this report has been accounted for that could be required or expected, and I have every reason to believe the remainder will be in due time and with equal fidelity.

The accounts show the troops generally to be paid to the 1st of September; they are probably by this time all paid to that period, and many two months later.

I avail myself of this report respectfully to state, as my opinion, that the pay department might be improved by giving rank to its officers, and placing it in that respect on a footing with other branches of the staff.

Rank would render the department more important and offer an additional inducement to suitable persons to seek appointments in it, particularly to officers of experience in the line of the army. It would qualify paymasters to serve as members of military courts, thereby rendering them more useful; and as they are subject to martial law, it is but justice that they, in common with other officers, should have a voice in administering it.

As it will be no additional expense to the government to bestow rank on paymasters corresponding with their present compensation, and as the rank will never be exercised out of their proper department, except as members of military courts, I can perceive no objection to the measure, and most earnestly solicit that the subject be submitted to Congress.

The act of April 24, 1816, allows each paymaster "a capable non-commissioned officer as clerk;" but it has been found impossible, except in a few cases, to obtain non-commissioned officers who are *capable*; and it is most respectfully recommended to solicit of Congress to alter the law, so as to permit the employment of citizens as clerks, at the same compensation, when *capable* non-commissioned officers cannot be obtained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1826; the sums charged to them on account of failures; the amount retained to cover purchases that may arise from failures, and the amount accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries of subsistence on the 31st of December, 1825; the moneys remitted to them in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1826; the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts; sales of empty boxes, barrels, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period, together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the 3d quarter of the year.

Names.	Balances in possession of assistant and acting assistant commissaries December 31, 1825.	Remitted, 1826.	Charged on acct of failures; sales to officers on frontier posts; sales of empty boxes, barrels, &c.	Total amount charged.	Accounted for.	Balances in hands of assistant and acting assistant commissaries on the 30th September, 1826.	Balances due to the assistant and acting assistant commissaries on the 30th September, 1826.	Retained from the contractors to cover purchases that may arise from failures.	Remarks.
James Pemberton...contractor.		\$2,536 10		\$2,536 10	\$2,536 10				
Thomas Bulfinch.....do		2,203 19		2,203 19	2,203 19				
Samuel Mitchell.....do		14,699 45	\$285 86	14,985 31	14,985 31				
Sparks & McCollum.....do		2,263 93	31 37	2,295 30	2,295 30				
John O. Lay.....do		2,344 00		2,344 00	2,344 00				
William and John James.do		6,050 24		6,050 24	6,050 24				
William S. Hamilton...do		257 00	243 00	500 00	500 00				
Noble H. Mervin.....do		559 89		559 89	559 89				
Thomas Worthington...do		6,319 66		6,319 66	6,319 66				
William Yeaton.....do		11,249 53		11,249 53	11,249 53				
John H. McGee.....do		396 55		396 55	396 55				
Robert J. Ward.....do		304 50		304 50	304 50				
Cumberland D. Williams.do		2,466 14		2,466 14	2,466 14				
Ashbel Symonds.....do		1,920 74		1,920 74	1,920 74				
Alfred J. Huntington...do		2,036 22		2,036 22	2,036 22				
David Butler, jr.....do		5,812 34		5,812 34	5,812 34				
H. and D. Cotheal.....do		100 00		100 00	100 00				
John Ramsey.....do		4,516 25		4,516 25	4,516 25				
Geo. Cochran, Richmond.do		9,654 40		9,654 40	9,654 40				
Yarnal & Mitchell.....do		21,690 00	13 60	21,703 60	21,703 60				
McKee & Graham.....do		450 65		450 65	450 65				
Symonds & Smith.....do		8,210 79		8,210 79	8,210 79				
Melancton Wheeler.....do		2,460 07		2,460 07	2,460 07				
James Moore, jr.....do		883 54		883 54	883 54				
Walter Smith.....do		4,220 12		4,220 12	4,220 12				
McGiffin & Hawkins...do		6,219 65		6,219 65	6,219 65				
Gordon Norvell & Co...do		12,793 98		12,793 98	12,793 98				
John Southerland.....do		4,000 00		4,000 00	5,259 04		\$12,259 04		Returned to cover purchases.
Samuel Holtzman.....do		15,164 21		15,164 21	15,164 21				
John Gardiner.....do		471 22		471 22	471 22				
J. K. Graham, sp'l contr rec'ts.		204 19		204 19	204 19				
A. M. Smith.....do		1,064 20		1,064 20	1,064 20				
John P. Wade.....do		846 33		846 33	846 33				
Henry Armstrong.....do		136 50		136 50	136 50				
Gurdon Huntington.....do		81 45		81 45	81 45				
Jacob Kauffman.....do		78 23		78 23	78 23				
O. W. Smith.....do		195 80		195 80	195 80				
Lt. T. M. McNamara .A.A.C.S.	\$404 72	1,000 00	589 07	2,003 79	2,003 79				Closed.
Lt. A. W. Thornton .A.C.S.		2,652 47	103 10	2,755 57	3,307 78		\$552 21		Disbursing.
Major Henry Stanton .A.A.C.S.	3,305 69		1,500 00	4,805 69	3,292 21	\$1,513 48			Do.
Lieut. Justin Dimmick .A.C.S.	16 15	250 00	40 98	307 13	273 66	33 47			Do.
Lieut. Timothy Green.....do	67 20	440 00	36 30	543 50	441 90	101 60			Do.
Lieut. Henry J. Feltus.....do	240 30	460 00	155 32	855 62	855 62				Closed.
Lieut. A. C. Fowler .A.A.C.S.		500 00	10 62	510 62	450 41	60 21			Disbursing.
Lieut. Chs. S. Merchant.A.C.S.	54 81	150 00	2 85	207 66	207 66				Closed.
Lieut. Wm. W. Wells.....do		197 50	107 46	304 96	304 96				Do.
Lieut. Thos. J. Baird.....do		775 00	9 50	784 50	577 85	206 65			Disbursing.
Lieut. H. W. Fitzhugh.....do	331 77	2,578 44		2,910 21	2,910 21				Closed.
Lieut. Geo. W. Gardiner.do	77 71	850 00	257 50	1,185 21	801 55	383 66			Disbursing.
Lieut. E. V. Sumner .A.A.C.S.	986 48			986 48	986 48				Closed.
Lieut. David Brooks...A.C.S.	486 77	500 00	292 71	1,279 48	542 88	736 60			Disb.acct 3d qr. not received.
Capt. Thomas Hunt...A.A.C.S.		1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00				Closed.
Lieut. Wm. M. Graham.A.C.S.	2,136 10	1,273 24		3,409 34	1,500 24	1,909 10			Under stoppage.
Lieut. C. C. Hobart...A.A.C.S.	1,260 57		471 60	1,732 17	71 08	1,661 09			Disbursing.
Lieut. Giles Porter.....do	142 29	350 00	46 62	538 91	429 82	109 09			Do.
Lieut. L. A. Riggall.....do	131 79			131 79	131 79				Closed.
Lieut. Wm. W. Outlaw.do	692 58		3 05	695 63		695 63			Dec'd, securities able to pay.
Lieut. Thomas Childs.....do		590 00	27 25	617 25	593 14	24 11			Disbursing.
Lieut. John Pickell...A.A.C.S.	267 56	500 00		767 56	556 17	211 39			Do.
Lieut. John Page.....A.C.S.	264 90	3,275 00	316 70	3,856 60	1,722 50	2,134 10			Disb. to Lts. Holmes & Rogers.
Capt. Zalmon O. Palmer.A.A.C.S.	3,090 25	198 02	2,316 94	5,605 61	5,605 61				Closed by transfer.
Lieut. James Young .A.A.C.S.		655 00	898 30	1,463 30	761 13	702 17			Disbursing.
Lieut. Sam'l L. Russell .do	92 96	230 00	1,400 48	1,723 44	1,464 92	258 52			Do.
Lieut. Jackman J. Davis.do	81 56	100 00	1,852 58	2,034 14	655 35	1,378 79			Do.
Lieut. Harvey Brown...do		1,050 00	162 14	1,212 14	723 62	488 52			Do.
Lieut. Richard Bache...do	166 70	620 00	32 50	819 20	622 01	197 19			Do.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names.	Balances in possession of assistant and acting assistant commissaries December 31, 1885.	Remitted, 1886.	Charged on acct of failures; sales to officers on frontier posts; sales of empty boxes, barrels, &c.	Total amount charged.	Accounted for.	Balances in hands of assistant and acting assistant commissaries on the 30th September, 1886.	Balances due to the assistant and acting assistant commissaries on the 30th September, 1886.	Retained from the contractors to cover purchases that may arise from failures.	Remarks.
Lieut. Upton S. Fraser..A.C.S..	.....	\$600 00	.....	\$600 00	\$578 37	\$21 63	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. John Stewart...A.C.S..	.....	300 00	\$3 50	303 50	220 04	83 46	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Elijah Lyon....A.C.S..	\$72 72	2,200 00	15 88	2,288 60	2,288 60	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. Jacob Brown...A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	80 92	80 92	80 92	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Benj'n Walker..A.C.S..	.....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Walter Smith...do....	125 98	350 00	12 80	488 78	488 78	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Joseph B. Shaw..A.A.C.S.	.....	1,002 99	1,271 54	2,274 53	2,274 53	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Capt. Jacob Schmuck...do....	187 98	300 00	.....	487 98	187 98	300 00	.....	.....	\$300 remitted for expenditures 4th quarter.
Lieut. F. W. Brady...do....	.....	.....	25 38	25 38	25 38	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Charles Thomas.A.C.S..	1,027 81	62 34	203 63	1,293 78	1,293 78	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. P. Morrison...do....	548 39	6,224 84	52 44	6,825 67	4,490 28	2,335 39	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. S. B. Dusenberry.A.A.C.S.	146 62	300 00	320 96	767 58	591 60	175 98	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Martin Thomas...do....	59 25	.....	.....	59 25	28 31	30 94	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Lorenzo Thomas...do....	22 82	.....	.....	22 82	22 82	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. David Van Ness...do....	92 46	.....	.....	92 46	92 46	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Jas. W. Webb...A.C.S..	10 57	.....	187 99	198 56	154 90	43 66	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Hugh P. Welch...do....	125 54	.....	.....	125 54	125 54	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. John Gantt....A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	52 15	52 15	52 15	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Charles Mellen..A.C.S..	.....	5,600 00	254 61	5,854 61	5,234 14	620 47	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Julius A. d'Lagnei.A.A.C.S.	450 00	.....	.....	450 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. Jeremiah Yancey...do....	.....	.....	367 90	367 90	.....	367 90	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Thomas Noel...do....	15 52	.....	.....	15 52	15 52	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. And'w McIntyre.A.C.S..	767 03	.....	.....	767 03	.....	767 03	.....	.....	Out of service; able to pay; suit ordered.
Capt. John B. Clark...A.A.C.S.	1,632 35	22,624 29	1,204 10	25,460 74	24,554 78	905 96	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Thomas Barker..A.C.S..	79 06	500 00	.....	579 06	236 93	342 13	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. A. Canfield...do....	24 92	.....	.....	24 92	19 22	5 70	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Wm. S. Colquhoun...do....	911 81	868 50	332 88	2,113 19	1,609 43	503 76	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Allen Lowd...do....	.....	.....	4 63	4 63	4 63	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. R. Holmes...A.A.C.S.	26	.....	2,000 00	2,000 26	2,000 26	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Thos. W. Lendrum.A.O.S..	156 60	350 00	.....	506 60	609 83	\$103 23	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Joshua Howard...do....	.....	290 00	107 54	397 54	316 21	81 33	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Colonel Lindsay...do....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	Rem'd to place in hands ag't.
Lieut. R. B. Lee...A.A.C.S.	299 89	430 00	143 06	872 95	872 95	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Geo. Dutton...do....	1,429 67	50 00	10 55	1,490 22	1,460 83	29 39	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. William H. Bell...do....	331 36	500 00	133 73	965 09	574 63	390 46	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Anthony Drane...do....	337 69	.....	88 55	426 24	13 26	407 98	.....	.....	Disb. acc't 3d qr. not received.
Lieut. J. B. F. Russell..A.C.S..	670 86	.....	121 23	792 09	140 25	651 84	.....	.....	Do. do.
Lieut. A. M. Wright...do....	962 67	.....	3,403 30	4,365 97	1,233 77	3,132 20	.....	.....	Provisions unaccounted for, security sued, and will pay.
Lieut. John Mackenzie.A.A.C.S.	3,858 00	.....	.....	3,858 00	2,529 92	1,328 08	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. John B. Scott...A.C.S..	.....	350 00	78 18	428 18	583 71	155 53	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. S. Shannon...A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	13 24	13 24	13 24	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Seth Johnson...A.C.S..	.....	.....	590 22	590 22	590 22	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Jas. M. Spencer.A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	7,594 59	7,594 59	31 27	7,563 32	.....	.....	Charged for provisions unaccounted for.
Lieut. Jas. W. Kingsbury.do....	534 15	.....	793 23	1,327 38	1,328 81	1 43	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. John L'Engle...A.C.S..	19 46	750 00	68 27	837 73	762 84	74 89	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Francis Lee...A.A.C.S.	.....	175 00	286 82	461 82	175 92	285 90	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Andrew Lewis...A.C.S..	1,628 29	.....	1,256 56	2,884 85	2,186 19	698 66	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Wm. E. Uruger.A.A.C.S.	389 73	.....	366 11	755 84	755 84	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. Jas. A. Chambers.A.C.S..	.....	1,095 00	.....	1,095 00	971 78	123 22	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. Wm. S. Newton.A.A.C.S.	.....	200 00	257 15	457 15	449 38	7 77	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Joseph M. Baxley.do....	63 47	.....	.....	63 47	.....	63 47	.....	.....	Under stoppage.
Capt. Hezekiah Johnson.do....	.....	100 00	49 67	149 67	83 85	65 82	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. G. S. Drane...A.C.S..	.....	450 00	118 38	568 38	464 27	104 11	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. George Webb...A.A.C.S.	.....	270 00	79 42	349 42	263 21	86 21	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. A. F. Cochrane...do....	.....	92 17	.....	92 17	92 17	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Major Alexander Cummings...	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	Remitted to place in hands of agent for purchase in 4th qr.
Capt. Walter Bicker...A.A.C.S.	.....	1,500 00	1,771 56	3,271 56	1,832 86	1,438 70	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. James R. Blaney...do....	.....	.....	275 92	275 92	.....	275 92	.....	.....	Provisions unaccounted for.
Lieut. Jas. R. Stephenson.A.C.S..	.....	.....	741 50	741 50	762 70	21 20	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. George M'Call...A.A.C.S.	.....	.....	112 13	112 13	112 13	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieut. William Seavell...do....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. F. N. Barbarin...do....	.....	.....	140 49	140 49	96 33	44 16	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieut. George Garey...do....	.....	.....	30 00	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	Closed.
Capt. Thomas F. Hunt...do....	.....	970 11	.....	970 11	.....	970 11	.....	.....	Do.
Lieut. Jason Rogers...do....	.....	.....	3,115 12	3,115 12	11 55	3,103 57	.....	.....	Disb'g, commenced Sept. 30.
Total.....	32,251 90	225,240 96	39,265 23	296,758 09	256,114 24	42,736 49	833 60	\$1,259 04	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged.....		\$296,758 09
Amount of balances due to assistant commissaries.....	\$833 60	
Amount retained to cover purchases by failure of contractors.....	1,259 04	
		2,092 64
Accounted for.....		298,850 73
		256,114 24
Balances to be accounted for in the fourth quarter of the year.....		42,736 49

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 23, 1826.*

Statement of the amount of money drawn from the appropriations for the pay department and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the first three quarters of the year 1826; the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter; the balance to be accounted for; and the periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.

Names of paymasters.	Amount of funds remitted in the first three quarters of the year.	Amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the 4th quarter.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.	Periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts rendered.	Remarks
David S. Townsend.....	\$23,100 00	\$1,045 21		September 1, 1826.....	
Edmund Kirby.....	36,340 00	700 84		November 1, 1826, partially.....	
Thomas J. Leslie.....	85,000 00	3,208 63		September 1, 1826.....	
Charles B. Tallmadge....	98,000 00			.....do.....	
Timothy P. Andrews.....	108,000 00			October 1, 1826.....	
Charles H. Smith.....	46,400 00			September 1, 1826.....	
Abraham A. Massias.....	26,000 00	2,477 69		September 1, and partially to officers to November 1, 1826.	
Thomas Wright.....	61,130 00	1,357 85		September 1 and November 1, 1826.....	
Daniel Randall.....	23,500 00			September 1, 1826.....	
Benjamin F. Larned.....	40,500 00	4,223 53		October 1, 1826.....	
Asher Phillips.....	44,000 00		\$21,104 19	May 1, and partially to September 1, 1826.	The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit, after the April and October musters.
Thomas Biddle.....	43,400 00	9,455 51		August 1, and partially to September 1 and October 1, 1826.	
Alphonso Wetmore.....	50,000 00			September 1, 1826.....	
David Gwynne.....	33,700 00	3,508 84		September 1, and partially to November 1, 1826.	
Jeremiah D. Hayden.....	15,000 00		1,539 32	May 1, 1826.....	Died June 10, 1826. His successor appointed September 21. Not time since for his accounts to be received.
	749,070 00	25,778 10	22,633 51		

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 27, 1826.*

E.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 18, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 3d instant, I have the honor to report an estimate of the expenses of the medical department and of the Surgeon General's office for the year 1827. As most of the accounts against the department are paid by warrants from the Treasury Department, only \$2,500 have been transmitted to the surgeon at New York; all of which has been accounted for, except \$98 69, which was the unexpended balance at the expiration of the third quarter of the year. It is estimated that about \$5,000 will be required to meet the expenses of the department up to the end of the present year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

F.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

SIR: I have prepared, and now have the honor to enclose, nine statements, as follows, viz:

1. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchasing department during the first three quarters of 1826.
2. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woollens in advance for 1827 during the same period.

3. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the purchasing department.
4. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the appropriation for purchasing woollens in advance for 1827.
5. Of moneys disbursed during the same period on account of arsenals.
6. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of contingencies.
7. Of the cost of clothing during the years 1825, 1826, 1827, (comparative.)
8. Of the cost of each article of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1827.
9. Comparative statement of the cost of the annual suit and of clothing for five years, at the prices of 1825, 1826, and 1827.

All of which I hope will meet your approbation.

It will be observed that my expenditures during the first three quarters of 1826 have exceeded the amount of receipts \$5,798 33, which may be accounted for as follows: I received from the sureties of Edgar Patterson, on account of the debt due from him, (per Thomas Swan, esq., district attorney,) on the 16th of February, 1826, \$850; and on the 13th of July, \$620; and on the 31st of May I received from John Reed, on account of a debt due from Thomas Parker, \$362 77; which sums have not been introduced in the statements, yet have been disbursed in this office: \$2,624 50 remained in my hands on the 1st of January, 1826, on account of arsenals, which have been nearly disbursed, and \$1,341 06 which had been advanced during the fourth quarter of 1825 has been accounted for in 1826, and covers the excess exhibited in the statements herewith forwarded.

My accounts for the *third* quarter of 1826 have been settled and the disbursements admitted to my credit by the Second Auditor, as appears by his report, received yesterday.

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

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "purchasing department" during the first three quarters of the year 1826.

April 3, 1826.	Received Treasurer's draft No. 8906.....	\$35, 000 00
May 8, 1826.	Received Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 8954.....	40, 716 66
June 8, 1826.	Received Treasurer's draft No. 8991.....	40, 000 00
July 15, 1826.	Received Treasurer's draft No. 9023.....	19, 500 00
Aug. 17, 1826.	Received Treasurer's draft No. 9060.....	15, 000 00
Total amount.....		<u>150, 216 66</u>

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "purchase of woollens in advance for 1827" during the first three quarters of the year 1826.

May 8, 1826.	Received Treasurer's draft No. 8954, (in part).....	<u>\$10, 000</u>
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COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of 1826 on account of the "purchasing department."

To amount of sundry warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st of January, 1826, to September 30 following, as per statement No. 1.....	\$150, 216 66
By amount of purchases during the first quarter of 1826, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per William Lee, esq., Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.....	\$13, 595 71
By amount of purchases during the second quarter of 1826, passed as above...	92, 159 86
By amount of my accounts for the third quarter of 1826, before the Second Auditor for settlement.....	46, 092 17
	<u>151, 847 74</u>

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 4.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of 1826 on account of the appropriation for "purchasing woollens in advance for 1827."

To amount of warrant (in part) issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st January, 1826, to 30th September following, as per statement No. 2.....	\$10,000 00
By amount of purchases during the second quarter of 1826, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per William Lee, esq., Second Auditor Treasury Department.....	\$3,672 26
By amount of my account for the third quarter of 1826, before the Second Auditor for settlement.....	7,941 02
	11,613 28

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 5.

Statement of moneys disbursed during the first three quarters of 1826 on account of "appropriations for arsenals."

By amount of purchases during the first quarter of 1826, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, per William Lee, esq., Second Auditor Treasury Department.....	\$964 81
By amount of my account for the third quarter of 1826, before the Second Auditor for settlement.....	1,589 16
	2,553 97

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 6.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of 1826 on account of "appropriation for contingencies."

To amount of warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, commissary general of purchases, from the 1st of January, 1826, to the 30th September following.....	\$372 00
By amount of disbursements, as per my account for the third quarter of 1826, before the Second Auditor for settlement.....	372 00
	00 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 7.—Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

Garments	Prices in 1825.	Prices in 1826.	Prices in 1827.
Forage caps.....	\$0 40	\$1 70	
Leather cap.....	1 50	1 35	\$1 35
Oil-cloth cap cover.....	45	45	45
Pompon.....	20	20	20
Band and tassel.....	12	12	12
Cockade and eagle.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cap plate.....	8	8	8
Cap scales, infantry, sets.....	60	60	55
Cap scales, artillery, sets.....	60	60	57
Worsted wings, pairs.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
Gray twilled cloth overalls.....	2 20	2 18	2 05
Drilling overalls, privates'.....	76	76	74
Drilling overalls, sergeants'.....	90	1 02	94
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 11	1 22	1 16
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	94	93	91
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 00	99	97
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 17	1 28	1 22
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	2 86	2 80	2 67
Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	2 75	2 72	2 59
Cotton shirts, privates'.....	65	56	56
Cotton shirts, sergeants'.....	71	71	70
Flannel shirts.....	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	1 12
Flannel drawers.....	1 00	91	88
Fatigue trowsers.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	71
Fatigue frocks.....	1 10	1 03	97
Bootees, pairs.....	1 58	1 58	1 57
Shoes, pairs.....	1 25	1 23	1 25
Stockings, pairs.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Socks, pairs.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blankets.....	2 65	2 65	2 50
Great coats.....	7 00	6 93	6 62
Guard coats.....	7 68	7 51	7 19
Leather stock.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Infantry private's coat.....	5 81	5 62	5 46
Infantry sergeant's coat.....	5 81	5 70	5 55
Infantry music coat.....	7 53	7 34	7 34
Artillery private's coat.....	6 00	5 89	5 73
Artillery sergeant's coat.....	6 07	5 98	5 82
Artillery music coat.....	7 72	7 63	7 63
Knapsacks.....	2 12	1 51	1 53
Havresacks.....	46	30	30

N. B.—An alteration in the forage cap has caused the great increase of the cost of it.

No. 8.—Cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1827.

Forage cap.....	\$1 63	Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	\$2 59
Leather cap.....	1 35	Cotton shirts, privates'.....	56
Oil-cloth cap cover.....	45	Cotton shirts, sergeants'.....	70
Pompon.....	20	Flannel shirts.....	1 12
Band and tassel.....	12	Flannel drawers.....	88
Cockade and eagle.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Fatigue frocks.....	97
Cap plate.....	8	Fatigue trowsers.....	71
Cap ball.....	5	Bootees, pairs.....	1 57
Cap scales, sets, infantry.....	55	Shoes, pairs.....	1 25
Cap scales, sets, artillery.....	57	Stockings, pairs.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Worsted wings, pairs.....	53	Socks, pairs.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray twilled cloth overalls.....	2 05	Blankets.....	2 50
Drilling overalls, privates'.....	74	Great coat.....	6 62
Drilling overalls, sergeants'.....	94	Guard coat.....	7 19
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 16	Leather stock.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	91	Infantry private's coat.....	5 46
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 22	Infantry sergeant's coat.....	5 55
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	97	Infantry musician's coat.....	7 34
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	2 67	Artillery private's coat.....	5 73
		Artillery sergeant's coat.....	5 82
		Artillery musician's coat.....	7 63

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

G.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1826.*

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to communicate herewith sundry papers, marked from A to H, inclusive, which contain the statements and information required.

Statement A exhibits an account of the moneys remitted through this department in the year 1825, showing the amount, under each head of appropriation, received by each disbursing officer, the amount of accounts rendered by them, and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the year. By this statement it appears that the total amount of remittances during the year 1825 was..... \$634,079 38
The amount of accounts rendered and settled during the same period was..... 629,720 43

The balance remaining in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the year... 4,358 95

The whole of which was accounted for in the first quarter of the present year, except a small balance due from the estate of a deceased officer, and this case has been placed in the hands of the Agent of the Treasury.

Statement B exhibits an account of the moneys transmitted to the several disbursing officers of this department during the first three quarters of the present year, the amount of accounts rendered by them during the same period, and the balance remaining in the hands of each at the close of the third quarter. By this statement it appears that the total amount transmitted was..... \$391,657 16
The amount of accounts rendered..... 351,919 18

The amount remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the third quarter and applicable to the service of the fourth quarter was..... 39,737 98

The accounts of all the disbursing officers of this department have been rendered up to the 30th of September last, with one exception. The accounts from the armory at Harper's Ferry have not yet been received for the third quarter.

Statement C exhibits an account of the work done and of the supplies procured at the several arsenals and armories during the year ending September 30, 1826. By this statement it will be seen that 25,690 muskets have been made at the national armories during the year. This number falls short of the number made during the previous year. The diminution was occasioned principally by bilious fevers, which prevailed to a great extent among the workmen at Harper's Ferry for two or three months of the latter part of the summer and autumn. In addition to the particulars exhibited in this statement, other business, such as repairs of buildings, arrangement and repairs of military stores, &c., which cannot be particularized in tabular form, have received due attention.

Statement D shows the number and description of small arms, artillery, and equipments procured, and the expenditures made under the act for arming and equipping the militia, during the first three quarters of the present year. The arms procured are 6,480 muskets and 3,280 rifles; the artillery, thirty-two six-pounder and three twelve-pounder field carriages and equipments. Two million and five thousand flints have also been procured. The amount expended for small arms and artillery for arming the militia was \$141,026 66.

Statements E and F show the number of arms which have been apportioned to each of the several States and Territories for the years 1824 and 1825. The whole number apportioned for these two years is 30,000. But a small proportion of them have yet been distributed. They are, however, all in readiness to be delivered whenever required by the proper authorities of the respective States to which they have been apportioned.

There are now in the public arsenals about thirty-six thousand muskets, which are due to the several States under former apportionments; these, with the number which may be apportioned for the present year, making in all upward of fifty thousand, it is contemplated to distribute early next season.

Statement G shows the number and description of the ordnance arms and military stores issued from the arsenals to the army and military posts during the first three quarters of the present year.

Statement H exhibits an account of the operations of the United States lead mines in Missouri and in the vicinity of Fever river. By this statement it appears that the lead made at those mines during the year ending on the 30th September last amounted to 2,333,804 pounds, and that the rent accruing during the same period was 233,380 pounds, 208,440 pounds of which has been collected and deposited in the public stores. The total number of leases which have been granted for working the lead mines is sixty-one, being an addition of thirty-four during the past year. These results, although they fall short of the estimates presented in the last annual report, show that the business is rapidly extending. The number of leases which had been granted prior to the year 1825 was seventeen; the lead made at the same was 138,644 pounds. During the year 1825 the number of leases was extended to twenty-seven, and the lead produced in that year was 887,298 pounds. The number of leases now granted, as above stated, is sixty-one, and the lead produced in this year is extended to 2,333,804 pounds. The value of this product for the last year to the section of country which produces it may be estimated at about \$120,000.

Under the act passed at the last session concerning the United States arsenal at Augusta, a suitable site has been selected and purchased, and the necessary arrangements preparatory to erecting the buildings have been made. The site for an arsenal at St. Louis has not yet been procured. Several sites have been examined and reported on. But as some difference of opinion prevailed among those who examined the sites, as to their respective eligibleness, it was considered most advisable to have a further examination made. This has occasioned some delay in determining the choice of a site. Such arrangements for procuring building materials have been effected as will admit of the works being commenced very early in the ensuing spring. The act "granting certain grounds to the city of Detroit," has been carried into effect. The proper authorities of the city have been placed in possession of all the grounds not reserved by the act for the use of the United States, except a small lot occupied by a magazine, which is temporarily retained until another magazine shall be erected.

A part of the appropriation for building an arsenal at Vergennes, in Vermont, has been applied to

that object. The season was so far advanced before the works could be advantageously commenced that they could not be completed during the present year.

The rifles which, by the resolution of May 20, 1826, were directed to be delivered to Captain Aikins's volunteers, have been prepared and forwarded to the arsenal (nearest to the residence of the several persons named in the resolution) for distribution.

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

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel on Ordnance Service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 9.

Comparative statement of articles of clothing allowed to each (infantry) non-commissioned officer and private soldier during five years, the period of enlistment.

Garments.	1825.		1826.		1827.	
	Prices.	Total.	Prices.	Total.	Prices.	Total.
5 uniform coats.....	\$5 81	\$29 05	\$5 62	\$28 10	\$5 46	\$27 30
3 cotton jackets.....	94	2 82	93	2 79	91	2 73
3 woollen jackets.....	2 75	8 25	2 72	8 16	2 59	7 77
10 pairs gray woollen overalls.....	2 20	22 00	2 18	21 80	2 05	20 50
10 pairs cotton overalls.....	76	7 60	76	7 60	74	7 40
3 fatigue frocks.....	1 10	3 30	1 03	3 09	97	2 91
5 fatigue trowsers.....	78½	3 92½	75	3 75	71	3 55
10 pairs laced bootees.....	1 58	15 80	1 58	15 80	1 57	15 70
10 pairs shoes.....	1 25	12 50	1 23	12 30	1 25	12 50
10 flannel shirts.....	1 27½	12 75	1 15	11 50	1 12	11 20
10 cotton shirts.....	65	6 50	56	5 60	56	5 60
10 pairs stockings.....	35½	3 55	35½	3 55	35½	3 55
10 pairs socks.....	18½	1 87½	18½	1 87½	18½	1 87½
2 leather stocks.....	14½	29	14½	29	14½	29
1 great coat.....	7 00	7 00	6 93	6 93	6 62	6 62
3 blankets.....	2 65	7 95	2 65	7 95	2 50	7 50
5 pairs of wings.....	55½	2 77½	55½	2 77½	53	2 65
4 pompons.....	20	80	20	80	20	80
2 cockades and eagles.....	6½	12½	6½	12½	6½	12½
4 bands and tassels.....	12	48	12	48	12	48
1 leather cap, cover, plate, scales, and ball.....	2 63	2 63	2 53	2 53	2 48	2 48
1 fatigue cap.....	40	40	1 70	1 70	1 63	1 63
10 flannel drawers.....	1 00	10 00	91	9 10	88	8 80
Cost for five years.....		162 37		158 59½		153 96

At the prices of 1825, five years' clothing cost \$162 37; average for one year, \$32 47½.

At the prices of 1826, five years' clothing cost 158 59½; average for one year, 31 71½.

At the prices of 1827, five years' clothing cost 153 96; average for one year, 30 79½.

N. B.—The new forage cap cost, for 1826, \$1 70, and for 1827, \$1 63; which amounts, for 1826, to \$1 30, and for 1827, to \$1 23 more than the forage cap allowed for 1825, and causes the annual suit to be increased in price beyond what it otherwise would have been, and amounts in a year to a considerable sum, adding, at the price of 1826, an additional expense of \$7,800, and at the present price, \$7,380.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 8, 1826.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1825.

Officers' names.	Stations.	AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS, JANUARY, 1, 1825.						Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining in disbursing officers' hands Dec 31, 1825.	Remarks.
		Appropriations.								
		For the national armories.	For the current expenses of the ordnance service.	For arsenals.	For the armament of the new fortifications.	For arming and equipping the militia.	Total amount remitted.			
John Chusfee	Armory, Springfield, Mass.....	\$183,753 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,067 53	\$184,821 34	\$785 09	Balance accounted for in the first quarter of 1826.
William Broadus.....	Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va.....	190,806 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,806 38	16 24	Do. do. do.
Lieut. D. Van Ness and Major H. K. Craig.....	Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.....	.....	\$3,439 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,439 44	3,148 86	Do. do. do.
Major G. Talcott.....	Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.....	.....	6,600 00	\$3,700 00	.....	.....	93 30	10,393 30	10,393 30	.....
Lieut. J. Simonson.....	Arsenal, Rome, N. Y.....	.....	795 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	795 92	789 05	Do. do. do.
Lieut. J. Monroe.....	Arsenal, New York.....	.....	1,284 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284 89	1,225 72	Do. do. do.
Lieut. T. Baird.....	Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.....	.....	1,391 83	.....	.....	.....	2,540 00	3,931 83	3,914 11	Do. do. do.
Major S. Churchill.....	Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.....	.....	8,797 10	.....	.....	.....	7,665 96	16,463 06	15,030 05	1,432 41
Captain N. Baden.....	Arsenal, Baltimore, Md.....	.....	2,104 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104 15	2,103 47	Do. do. do.
Lieut. W. F. Bell and Major W. Wade.....	Arsenal, Greenleaf's Point, D. C.....	.....	15,071 49	13,000 00	\$3,000 00	.....	27 83	31,099 31	30,916 66	182 65
Captain D. T. Welch and Lieut. R. B. Lee.....	Arsenal, Richmond, Va.....	.....	2,764 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,764 91	1,801 25	963 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Captain Welch died in August, 1825, leaving this balance due to the U. States, The account has been transferred to the Agent of the Treasury for collection.
Captain R. L. Baker.....	Arsenal, Fortress Monroe, Va.....	.....	2,723 58	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	4,223 58	4,223 58	.....
Major M. M. Payne.....	Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.....	.....	5,200 00	473 29	.....	.....	.....	5,673 29	5,200 46	472 83
Lieut. J. A. Adams and Lieut. C. Ward.....	Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La.....	.....	2,562 03	5,451 23	.....	.....	26 58	8,059 84	8,006 84	53 00
Lieut. J. Whistler.....	Arsenal, Bellefontaine.....	.....	119 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 07	104 87	14 20
Captain S. Perkins.....	Arsenal, Detroit.....	.....	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	725 00	662 15	62 85
Sundry contractors for small arms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,834 13	165,834 13	165,834 13	.....
Sundry persons for balances due on settlements.....	.....	.....	1,026 31	.....	.....	.....	513 63	1,539 94	1,539 94	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
Total.....	.....	374,560 19	54,625 72	23,624 52	4,500 00	177,768 95	634,079 38	629,720 43	4,358 95	.....

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1826.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

B.

Statement of funds transmitted to the several armories and arsenals of the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1826, and the amount of accounts rendered from each during the same period.

Officers' names and stations.	Amount in officers' hands January 1, 1826.	Transmitted in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1826.	Total.	Amount of accounts rendered in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1826.	Balances remaining in officers' hands October 1, 1826.	Remarks.	
John Chaffee, armory, Springfield, Mass.....	\$785 09	\$136,000 00	\$136,785 09	\$134,103 64	\$2,681 45	The accounts for the third quarter have not been received.	
William Broadus, armory, Harper's Ferry, Va.....	16 24	140,000 00	140,016 24	109,729 79	30,286 45		
Lieut. W. T. Willard, arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,688 00	312 00	
Major H. K. Craig, arsenal, Watertown, Mass.....	290 58	1,700 00	1,990 58	1,715 58	275 00		
Major G. Talcott, arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.....	.....	34,103 35	34,193 35	33,684 19	509 16	
Lieut. J. Simonton and Lieut. J. H. Cooke, arsenal, Rome, New York.....	6 87	420 00	426 87	408 18	18 69		
Lieut. J. Monroe and Lieut. S. Ringgold, arsenal, New York.....	59 17	538 97	598 14	476 56	121 58		
Lieut. T. J. Baird, arsenal, Frankford, Pa.....	17 73	3,400 00	3,417 73	3,297 75	119 97		
Major S. Churchill, arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.....	1,432 41	12,800 00	14,232 41	13,656 90	575 51		
Capt. N. Baden and Lieut. D. Tyler, arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland.....	1 68	2,070 00	2,071 68	2,003 17	68 51		
Major W. Wade, arsenal, Greenleaf's Point, D. C.....	182 65	24,002 00	24,184 65	23,766 50	418 15		
Capt. R. L. Baker, arsenal, Fortress Monroe, Va.....	.....	4,400 00	4,400 00	4,193 77	206 23	
Major M. P. Lomax, arsenal, Richmond, Va.....	.....	5,500 00	5,500 00	4,602 22	897 78	
Major M. M. Adams, arsenal, Augusta, Ga.....	472 83	2,200 00	2,672 83	2,348 25	324 58		
Lieut. J. A. Adams, arsenal, Baton Rouge, La.....	53 00	12,059 65	12,112 65	10,660 15	1,452 50		
J. Whistler, arsenal, Bellefontaine, Mo.....	14 20	50 00	64 20	22 63	41 57		
Lieut. M. Thomas, Lead Mines.....	124 61	3,620 00	3,744 61	2,315 76	1,428 85		
Capt. S. Perkins, arsenal, Detroit, M. T.....	62 85	300 00	362 85	362 85	.....	
Sundry persons for balances due on settlements.....	1,883 29	1,883 29	1,183 29		Payments due on audited accounts.
Total.....	3,519 90	388,137 23	391,657 16	351,919 18	39,737 98		

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1826.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Statement of work done at each of the armories and arsenals of the United States from October 1, 1825, to September 30, 1826.

0

	Muskets manufactured.	Ball screws manufactured.	Wipers manufactured.	Screwdrivers manufactured.	Spring vices manufactured.	Gun boxes made.	Packing boxes made.	Muskets cleaned and repaired.	Muskets, new, stocked.	Muskets oiled and cleaned.	Rifles cleaned and repaired.	Rifles oiled and cleaned.	Pistols cleaned and repaired.	Sabres cleaned and repaired.	Swords cleaned and repaired.	Sword belts made.	Gun slings made.	Sets infantry accoutrements cleaned and repaired.	Sets rifle accoutrements cleaned and repaired.	6-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete, made.	6 pounder garrison carriages, with equipments complete, made.	12-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete, made.	Caissons.	Mortar beds.	Cannon cleaned, oiled, and lacquered.	Howitzers cleaned, oiled, and lacquered.	Mortars cleaned, oiled, and lacquered.			
Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	15,500	1,550	15,500	15,500	1,400	317																								
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia.....	10,190		31,827	53,113		821																								
Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.....						15		2,021	2	20	4				10											42	8		17	
Arsenal, Watervliet, New York.....						3	8	379		22,780			3					5,390												
Arsenal, Rome, New York.....										514			130												1	157	9	4		
Arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania.....							93			32					350		100													
Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....							120	5,581	283	11,656	139	235		57	80	50		213		28		2				156	42			
Arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland.....								745	7	650			4		1															
Arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia..							188	63		1,835		51			35				120					7	1					
Arsenal, Richmond, Virginia.....								340																		155				
Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia.....								1,094	205	1,050																				
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....								95		5,769	2															13				
Fortress Monroe, Virginia.....								177							1						2					26				
Total.....	35,690	1,550	47,327	68,612	1,400	1,156	409	11,394	556	44,305	145	286	137	57	477	50	100	5,603	120	30	2	3	7	2	540	59		21		

C.—Statement of work done at each of the armories and arsenals of the United States—Continued.

Travelling carriages painted and repaired.	.....	18	134	96	372	147	90	12	47	57	56	29	1	6	1	1	1	1	550	15,632	1,734	663	2,415	101,590	1,860	2,000	59,381	3,694	1,343	906
Rammers and sponges made.	.....	15	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worms and lathes made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricoles made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunner's havresacks made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunner's belts made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sponge buckets made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water buckets made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortice cases made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead aprons and straps made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sets artillery harness made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruze engine made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shot gauges made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Instrument for verifying cannon made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine for cutting elevating screws made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turner's lathe made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tubes cast.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Found's musket and rifle balls cast.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portfires made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockets made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannon cartridges made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musket cartridges made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rifle cartridges made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fercussion primers made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shot and shells inspected.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musket and rifle barrels proved.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrels powder proved.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannon shot strapped.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

D.

Statement of the arms, artillery, and equipments procured, and of the expenditures made under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from January 1 to September 30, 1826.

ARMS, ETC., PROCURED.

Muskets complete, 6,480.
Rifles complete, 3,280.
6-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete, 32.
12-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete, 3.
Flints, 2,005,000.

EXPENDITURES, VIZ :

Amount paid for arms, &c., procured	\$137,778 50
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the respective States	3,248 16
Total amount drawn from the treasury	<u>141,026 66</u>

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1826.*

E.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1824, under the law of 1808 for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned.
Maine	1824	38, 221	528
New Hampshire	1824	28, 705	397
Massachusetts	1824	53, 842	744
Connecticut	1824	26, 288	363
Rhode Island	1824	10, 812	149
Vermont	1823	27, 653	382
New York	1824	152, 146	2, 102
New Jersey	1823	42, 300	585
Pennsylvania	1823	158, 512	2, 190
Delaware	1814	7, 451	103
Maryland	1824	40, 091	554
Virginia	1824	96, 709	1, 336
North Carolina	1824	58, 453	808
South Carolina	1820	28, 230	390
Georgia	1819	29, 661	410
Kentucky	1824	68, 013	939
Tennessee	1823	42, 715	590
Ohio	1824	99, 865	1, 380
Louisiana	1821	10, 189	141
Indiana	1823	15, 808	219
Mississippi	1812	5, 291	73
Illinois	1822	8, 521	118
Alabama	1820	20, 000	276
Missouri	1823	10, 000	138
Michigan	1822	1, 503	21
Arkansas	1824	2, 028	28
Florida (no return)			
District of Columbia	1824	2, 600	36
Total		1, 085, 607	15, 000

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 28, 1826.*

F.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1825, under the law of 1808 for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned.
Maine	1825	38,377	520
New Hampshire	1825	28,970	394
Massachusetts	1825	55,060	748
Connecticut	1825	22,741	309
Rhode Island	1825	10,812	147
Vermont	1823	27,653	376
New York	1824	152,146	2,067
New Jersey	1823	42,300	575
Pennsylvania	1823	158,512	2,154
Delaware	1814	7,451	101
Maryland	1825	40,091	545
Virginia	1825	99,628	1,354
North Carolina	1825	62,726	853
South Carolina	1820	28,230	384
Georgia	1819	29,661	403
Kentucky	1825	68,518	931
Tennessee	1823	42,715	580
Ohio	1825	104,819	1,424
Louisiana	1825	11,188	152
Indiana	1825	20,322	276
Mississippi	1812	5,291	72
Illinois	1822	8,521	116
Alabama	1820	20,000	272
Missouri	1823	12,000	163
Michigan	1822	1,503	21
Arkansas	1825	2,028	28
Florida*			
District of Columbia	1824	2,600	35
Total		1,103,873	15,000

* No return.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 23, 1826.*

H.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1826, RELATING TO FORTIFICATIONS, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND THE MILITARY ACADEMY, ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

1. A table, marked O, showing the moneys applicable and their application to those objects.
2. A table, marked P, showing the fortifications projected, but not commenced.
3. A report respecting the Dismal Swamp canal.
4. The report of the board of visitors who attended the annual examination at the Military Academy in June, 1826.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *November 18, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report required by your order of the 4th ultimo. It will exhibit the progress of fortifications, internal improvements, and the Military Academy during the year ending on the 30th of September last, and their condition at that date.

The accompanying table, marked O, will show what moneys were applicable to those objects during the period above stated, and how they were applied. It will also show that all the moneys advanced to distributing agents have been satisfactorily accounted for.

The table also accompanying, and marked P, will exhibit the fortifications for which plans have been made by the board of engineers, and which have not been commenced. They are arranged in three classes, referring to the order in which they should be commenced, and the estimate of the cost is stated opposite to each.

The board of engineers for fortifications, besides having prepared a report on the defence of the sea-coast by fortifications, which was laid before Congress at the last session, have been and are now engaged in preparing projects of works for Charleston, Savannah, and Pensacola.

An appropriation was made this year for commencing and completing the battery at Bayou Bienvenue. Arrangements were made for commencing the work, but the result of experiments to ascertain the fitness of the soil at the site selected to support the foundations having been unfavorable, a report was made to that effect, accompanied with a suggestion of the propriety of selecting another site. In a sub-

sequent report recently received it is stated that, on further examination and comparison of the site with others that might be selected, it has been ascertained to be as eligible in regard to soil as any one that could be substituted for it, and that it will be practicable to render the foundations secure by alterations which will adapt them to the soil, and which will be submitted for decision as soon as the drawings for exhibiting them shall be prepared.

Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point.—More than three-fourths of the sum appropriated has been advantageously applied to this work during this year. Stone fit to be used in the construction of the work is now procured on the land purchased as an addition to the site. It is estimated the amount that may be saved by the reduction of the price of that material, in consequence of its being procured in the manner stated, will be equal, or nearly so, to the cost of the land.

Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point.—It was stated in the report of last year that the measures adopted to get possession of the land upon which a part of the work would be located had been unsuccessful, and that, in consequence, only one-half of the work had been laid out and commenced. The land in question was procured this year, but not until the season was too far advanced to lay out and commence the construction of the remainder of the work. The operations have been successfully and advantageously prosecuted, however, upon the part of the work which was laid out and commenced last year, the sum expended being greater than the amount of the appropriation of this year, and equal, nearly, to three-fourths of the amount available.

Fort Delaware.—This work will be finished in the course of the year. The injuries produced by the sinking of the foundations will then have been thoroughly repaired. The subsidence of the foundations during this year has been less than heretofore, and its tendency to increase old and produce new injuries has been of comparatively limited extent. It is proposed to load the foundations as soon as practicable with the armament intended for the fort, and by that means, should they be still liable to further subsidence, to accelerate it, that its maximum may be ascertained. It is believed, if the work does not now possess it, that it will be practicable to give to it ultimately the strength and stability requisite to the fulfilment of the objects for which it is designed.

Fort Monroe.—The large sums expended upon this work during the current year have been judiciously and advantageously applied.

Fort Calhoun.—The laying of the foundations of this work was commenced this year. On account of the depth to which it was necessary to carry them, the work could be conducted only while the tide was at its lowest stage, and has progressed but slowly in consequence of the frequent interruptions incident to this mode of carrying it on. When the foundations shall have been laid, the work may be expected to progress rapidly.

Fort Macon, at Bogue Point, North Carolina.—The encroachments of the sea upon the site originally selected for this work made it necessary to select another site, and the time consumed in the surveys and other preliminary arrangements requisite to the fulfilment of that object delayed the commencement of the work until July last. Its progress since has been greatly retarded by the difficulty of procuring suitable materials and workmen. It is proper to remark that, although an appropriation was made last year to commence this work, no officer could be spared to undertake it until the month of November. The land requisite for the site of the work has been valued by assessors appointed by the State of North Carolina, and the engineer has been authorized to conclude the purchase agreeably thereto.

Fort at Oak island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river.—An appropriation was made last year for the commencement of this work also, but no officer could be assigned to its superintendence until late in the season. The site has been purchased, materials have been collected, and wharves and other conveniences to facilitate their reception, removal, and preservation, have been prepared. Buildings for storehouses, for workshops, and for lodging workmen, have also been erected. Competent workmen could not be obtained in the neighborhood, and arrangements have been made for procuring them from the north. On their arrival the main work will be commenced.

Fort at Mobile Point.—The construction of this work has progressed very favorably this year. On the 30th September last the sum expended had exceeded the amount of the appropriation of this year, and it is believed the balance of the appropriation of last year will have been expended ere this.

Fort at Chef Menteur.—More than three-fourths of the appropriation of this year has been applied in a satisfactory manner to this work. It may be completed next year with the sum estimated for that purpose.

Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend.—The weather and other circumstances have been as favorable this year as they were disastrous last year for carrying on the works of this fort. The limited extent of the work done last year has been fully compensated for by the quantity executed this year. The sum of \$83,000 was reported last year as remaining unexpended; it has been expended, together with \$23,000 of the \$90,000 appropriated this year. The remaining \$66,000 will have been expended by the first of March next.

The sea wall for the preservation of George's island, in the harbor of Boston.—This operation is connected with the subject of fortifications, George's island having been purchased as the site of a fortification. The work has latterly progressed very rapidly, but its progress during the early part of the season, which was the most favorable for carrying on the work, was retarded greatly by the delinquency and ultimate failure of the contractor who had undertaken to execute it. It is expected the work will be in a condition at the expiration of this month to afford the desired protection to the island during the approaching inclement season, and that it will be finished early next year. Materials of the most durable quality and workmanship of the best kind have been applied to so much of the work as has been executed.

The repair of Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—This operation was authorized by a distinct appropriation, and will be completed in the course of this year.

The site for a fort at Throg's Point, in Long Island sound, has been purchased, in fulfilment of an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation also contemplated the purchase of the privilege of a right of way through the grounds adjoining the site. This has been done, because such a one as was desired could not be obtained.

It is proper to state that expense would be saved and facility afforded to the prosecution of the fortifications, if appropriations for them, entire or partial, could be obtained at the commencement of the session of Congress.

The board of engineers for internal improvements have been occupied chiefly during this year in preparing their reports on the national road from the seat of government to New Orleans and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, both of which have been completed. Connected with the object last stated, they have

examined the Wills' creek and Castleman river route which had not before been examined by the board. They have also fulfilled the duties assigned them by the act of the 18th of May last, for the subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and a copy of their report is transmitted herewith. Besides the foregoing, the board have prepared instructions relating to surveys; have inspected the Delaware and Chesapeake canal; and are now engaged in an examination for the purpose of locating a mail-route between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The board have been so entirely occupied with the objects just stated that they have not been able to prepare the project for a canal to connect Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi river, which was stated in the report of last year as one of the objects to which their early attention would be given. It will be completed, if practicable, before the board proceed to the examinations relative to the Florida canal, the canals to connect the Coosa with the Tennessee, and to overcome the obstructions in the latter at the Muscle Shoals, and other objects to which their attention will be directed in that section of the country. But if it cannot be completed before those examinations shall be commenced, it will be attended to as soon as the board shall be disengaged from them.

Under the act of the 30th of April, 1824, the topographical and civil engineers have been employed during this year upon the following surveys:

One brigade, under the direction of a topographical engineer, has—

1. Surveyed the Kennebec river from Bath to Augusta, on both shores and around all islands, by a connected series of triangles, and with chain and compass. The soundings throughout were also taken. The distance on the route of the river 40 miles; the length of chain work 120 miles.

2. Surveyed the Kennebec from Augusta to Scowhegan, levelled the same, and collected the requisite data for locks, dams, and partial canals. The distance on the route of the river 35 miles.

3. Examined the Androscoggin river the distance of 90 miles, and levelled all the falls.

4. Surveyed three different routes for the Brunswick canal and feeder; length 20 miles.

5. Surveyed the Gardiner canal route; length about 20 miles.

6. Surveyed the Amonusick canal route and feeders; length about 40 miles.

7. Surveyed the Sunapee canal route and feeders; length 60 miles.

8. Surveyed the Oliverian canal route to the Winnipiseogee; about 50 miles.

9. Surveyed the Dover canal route, which, with the feeder and variety of the line, included about 40 miles.

10. Surveyed the Pasumpsic route and feeders; about 60 miles.

11. The Rutland route, feeders, and varieties in the line; 35 miles.

A topographical brigade is now engaged in making examinations relative to a route for a road between this city and Buffalo. They will be completed in the course of three or four weeks, and the result will be ready to be acted upon, if desired, in the course of the winter.

A brigade, under the direction of a civil engineer, has completed a survey of a canal route to connect the basin of Baltimore with the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and is now engaged in an examination to ascertain the practicability of connecting therewith a line from Annapolis.

A civil engineer made an examination last winter to determine whether the Juniata river could be connected with the Wills' creek and Castleman river route of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and his report thereof was transmitted to the House of Representatives in April last.

A topographical brigade made last winter the surveys and levellings requisite to ascertain the practicability, and, if practicable, the means, of carrying a feeder from the Deep creek to the Wills' creek summit level.

The same brigade examined and reported upon the several routes for a road to extend the Cumberland road to Washington city.

The same brigade has been employed in surveys relative to the connexion of the Kenhawa with the James and Roanoke rivers, and of the two last mentioned by canals or railways. The surveys relating to the route between the Kenhawa and James rivers have been nearly finished, and a preliminary examination of the Kenhawa and Roanoke route has been made.

The topographical brigade employed last year in surveys connected with a canal route between Pittsburg and the mouth of Elk creek, on Lake Erie, by the valleys of Big Beaver and Shenango rivers, and passing near to Conneaut lake, has, after surveying a number of experimental lines, completed a location for the canal along the route indicated, and also of a feeder from French creek to Conneaut lake. The surveys on this route have been far more minute than it has been customary heretofore for those for similar objects to be made. The location made is represented to be very satisfactory, although parts of it have been effected with extreme difficulty, on account of the broken nature and irregularity of the ground through which it was necessary to carry it.

The same brigade was required to survey a route for a canal from Pittsburg, along the valleys of Alleghany river and French creek, to Conneaut lake. It was also required to make the examinations necessary for determining upon a route for a road from the Black Swamp road to Gadiz, in Ohio, and its extension thence by a route to Wheeling, and another to Washington, in Pennsylvania, and also for determining upon a route for a road from the Black Swamp road, through Wooster, Canton, New Lisbon, and Beavertown, to Pittsburg; the examinations required to be made, as has been stated, being in accordance with the views of the Committee on Roads and Canals of the House of Representatives, as set forth in their report of the 15th of May last, which was made in pursuance of resolutions of the House of the 16th of January and the 26th of April last.

The examinations relative to the routes for the roads above stated have been commenced, but whether anything has been done in relation to the canal route from Pittsburg, along Alleghany river and French creek to Conneaut lake, is not known. In a report received some since it was stated that a general examination of 20 or 30 miles of the route would probably be made during the month of October; reports subsequently received, however, do not state that this examination had been commenced, and it is therefore presumed it has not been commenced.

A brigade, under the direction of a civil engineer, was assigned to the execution of surveys in Indiana, with a view to the fulfilment of the following objects:

1. The connexion, by canals, of the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Wabash by the St. Joseph of the lake, Kankakee and Tippecanoe rivers, and by the St. Joseph and Little rivers.

2. Uniting, by canals, the Wabash with White river by Mississinewa river and by the Ponceaui-cheaux river.

3. Uniting, by canals, the St. Mary's, St. Joseph, and Wabash rivers with the Ohio river, through the valley of White Water river.

4. Overcoming the obstruction presented by the Falls of Ohio by a canal on the Indiana side of the river.

Of the surveys relating to the above specified objects those connected with the third stated have been commenced, and it is expected will be completed this season, although their progress has been much retarded by the sickness with which nearly the whole brigade was afflicted during a great part of the summer, and which proved fatal to the civil engineer. Since his death the operations have been conducted by the principal assistant, who is believed to be in every respect qualified for that duty.

On the completion of the third the attention of the brigade will be directed to the fourth object stated, and, if practicable, to commence it this season.

The western route of the national road between the seat of government and New Orleans was examined last winter by a topographical brigade.

Orders have recently been given for surveys to be made at the mouths of Black river and Conneaut creek, on Lake Erie, and, should the weather permit, they will be made this season.

All of the surveys which have been prosecuted this year under the act of the 30th of April, 1824, are comprised in the foregoing statement.

The survey of a part of the Island of Nantucket, which was commenced at a late period last year, was completed in a satisfactory manner in the early part of this season.

Under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, an experiment for the removal of a sand bar near Henderson was commenced in 1824, and was completed last year. The removal of the bar has been effected, but it has not been deemed expedient to make the second experiment authorized by the act until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to test the permanency of the results produced by the first experiment.

Under the same act a contract was made in 1824 for the removal of all snags, sawyers, planters, and other obstructions of that kind which impede the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In the annual report of last year it was stated that the officer appointed to superintend the execution of the contract had reported its faithful execution in relation to that part of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Louisville. About the close of the year, however, representations were made to the War Department from highly respectable persons that the work which had been done was not calculated to fulfil the object for which it was designed. An officer of engineers was immediately despatched to examine the river. His report fully sustained the representations which had been made as above stated, and the officer to whom the superintendence of the contract had been confided was put in arrest. Another officer was appointed to succeed him, and was directed to exact a rigid compliance with the terms of the contract. The operations of the contract were at this time suspended, the water being too high to admit of their being carried on. Before they were resumed a citizen of Kentucky was recommended by a number of the delegates from the western States as being highly qualified to superintend the execution of the contract, and, as the services of the officer then acting as superintendent were much wanted for other duties, he was appointed, and furnished with full instructions calculated to remove any existing difficulty and prevent its recurrence. Under his superintendence the operations of the contract have been extended to the mouth of the Ohio river. They were there suspended, in consequence of the height to which the waters had risen, and the superintendent and contractor set out to return to their respective homes in Kentucky. Intelligence has recently been received that the former, who had been extremely ill during the summer, experienced a relapse while on his journey towards his home, which occasioned his death. His principal assistant has been temporarily invested with the superintendency of the contract until a permanent arrangement on the subject shall be made.

Under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, for deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle, and for the repair of Plymouth beach, those operations have been successfully prosecuted, and are now nearly completed.

The work done at Presque Isle during this year has increased the depth of the bar it is intended to remove to five feet, and it is now confidently expected the depth will be increased to nine or ten feet when the south pier shall be finished and the south dike joined to it. These objects will be effected early in the ensuing year. During this year a good deal of work has been done to the south dike, and more is required to be done; and as it had been understood the funds requisite to defray the expense thereof would be furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, and consequently no provision for the same had been made in the estimate upon which the appropriation to complete the work had been founded, it has become necessary to ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 for that purpose. The work done has been executed in a manner highly creditable to the superintending officer.

The repair of Plymouth beach has progressed in a satisfactory manner during the present year. The results produced fully sustain the favorable anticipations of last year. Not a doubt now exists in regard to the adequacy of the work, when completed, to fulfil its destination. The work will be finished next year. The works have been conducted efficiently and with great economy.

The act of the 26th of May, 1824, to authorize the surveying and making of a road from a point in the northwestern boundary of the State of Ohio, near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, having been partially executed, was at the close of the last year committed to the Engineer department for fulfilment. A report exhibiting the condition of the road at that time was made to the House of Representatives on the — of January last. The report was accompanied by a statement of the contracts which had been entered into for the construction of the road to such extent as the sum applicable to that object would allow of. The period for the completion of those contracts expired in June last. At that time very few, if any, of the contracts had been fully executed, although all of them were nearly so. Further time was allowed for completing them, but whether or not they have been completed is not known, no report on the subject having been recently received. If they have not been, they doubtless will be completed in a short time.

The act of the 3d of March, 1825, for the continuation of the Cumberland road contemplates the construction of a road from Canton to Zanesville, and the examination and survey of a route for the extension of the same from Zanesville to the permanent seat of government of the State of Missouri, passing through the capitals of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

With a view to the construction of the road from Canton to Zanesville, contracts were entered into last year for the execution of the grading, the masonry of the bridges, culverts, &c., and two layers, each of the thickness of three inches, of the pavement of stone, reduced to the small size, upon the McAdam

plan, for the distance of 28 miles and 88 poles, extending from Canton to Fairview; and, in the course of this year, a good deal of the grading and masonry was completed. The same contracts have been prosecuted during the present year, and will probably be completed before it expires. They embrace three divisions—the whole distance from Canton to Zanesville having been laid off into seven divisions, and each division into sections of lengths adapted to the probable cost of constructing the road upon them with a view to having the cost of each nearly the same, and sufficiently limited to admit of their being respectively embraced by a single contract for each of the several kinds of work to be done upon them. The fourth and fifth divisions, extending from Fairview to Cambridge, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of the sixth division have been put under contract this year for the grading and masonry required for them. The distance put under contract this year, as above stated, exceeds 23½ miles.

Between Canton and Fairview the new road, in some places, occupies the site of the old road, and in other places the effect of its construction has been to produce injuries to the old road which must render it unfit to be travelled upon during the ensuing winter. It will, therefore, be unavoidable to allow the new road to be travelled upon the ensuing winter at the places alluded to; and as it may be doubted if, upon a soil recently formed, a pavement of the thickness of six inches, recently laid, will have acquired the requisite solidity to sustain at that season, without experiencing injury, the travelling of heavy carriages upon it, an additional layer, of the thickness of three inches, has been authorized to be put upon the pavement, and contracts have been made for the accomplishment of this object without delay. The distance to receive the additional layer of stone, as above stated, will be about eight miles.

The fulfilment of existing contracts will absorb the amount available from existing appropriations, with the exception of about \$7,000, which have been reserved to cover extraordinary contingencies which may occur. Of the contracts entered into this year, those for masonry will probably be fulfilled in the course of next year; those for grading stipulate that the road shall be in a condition that will admit of its being travelled upon by the 12th of July next, and that it shall be left free to be travelled upon until the 1st of May following, when it is to be regraded and put in proper condition for the reception of the pavement. The report of a recent inspection of the road from Canton to Washington represents the location to be judicious, and the work, as far as it has progressed, to have been well executed and in due proportion to its cost.

The examination and survey of a route for the continuation of the road beyond Zanesville were extended last year from Zanesville to Columbus. During the early part of this season the commissioner was occupied in the re-examination and survey of the route from Fairview to Zanesville, and the final location of the same. The location made has been very eligible. The distance is 44 miles and 272 poles, which is nearly three-fourths of a mile shorter than the location originally made, and the distance of extreme grade is only 9 miles and 192 poles, while in the original location it was 16 miles and 82 poles.

The examination has been extended this year from Columbus to Indianapolis; it embraced the direct route and a route through Springfield, Richmond, and Centreville. It was also contemplated to examine a route through Dayton, Eaton, and Springfield. The survey of, and location upon, the direct route from Columbus to the State line, dividing Ohio and Indiana, will be made this year. The distance from Columbus to Indianapolis is estimated at 167 miles.

The condition of the old Cumberland road having attracted the attention of Congress at the last session, orders were given to an officer of this department, who had occasion to pass over it lately, while proceeding to the execution of other duties, to make such an inspection of it as would be practicable in travelling along over it in the stage. He has reported it to be in very bad condition, and particularly that part of it between Cumberland and Uniontown. The superstratum or top dressing of small stone, which was originally of the thickness of six inches, has almost entirely disappeared, which is accounted for by the supposition that it had been washed off the road during heavy rains, after having been gradually pulverized, or displaced by the heavy wagons which passed over it. It is also supposed the hard foundation of large stones upon which it rested, by divesting it of elasticity, or the capacity of yielding to, and thereby neutralizing the effect of the heavy wagons passing over it, was the chief cause of its destruction. The large stones composing the substratum or foundation are generally disunited, in many places displaced, and frequently lying loose on the top of the road. The consequence is that the surface of the road is extremely rough, and the travelling upon it inconvenient for slow draught, and dangerous for swift draught carriages. The opportunities afforded of observing the condition of the masonry of the bridges, culverts, &c., were not such as to admit of an accurate opinion being formed in relation to it. The graduation, as far as it could be judged of, was considered objectionable in several places where the extreme grade appeared to be greater than five degrees. The route of the road is very direct, and it is therefore inferred the location is very advantageous, but whether it is the most eligible that might have been made could be determined only by comparing it with such others as may be practicable. The only part of it which attracted notice as being otherwise than eligible was in the immediate vicinity of Wheeling, where, at a steep grade, it is carried over a hill. It was understood that it might have been carried round the hill at a level, or nearly so; and that, although the distance upon the location around the hill would have been greater, the time required to travel it would have been less; and, moreover, that the expense of construction would not have been so great.

The commissioners appointed under the act of the 3d of March, 1825, to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have effected those objects, and furnished their report relative thereto.

The commissioners appointed under the act of the same date as that above stated, to authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the Territory of Arkansas, have completed the duties assigned them, and reported the result.

The commissioners appointed under the act also of the same date as the two above-mentioned, to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico, are understood to have accomplished the object for which they were appointed, but no report has yet been received from them.

Under the act of the 3d of March last, for the survey of a route for uniting, by a canal, the Atlantic ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, across the peninsula of Florida, a topographical brigade, divided into two parties, has been employed this year. Instructions for carrying into effect the objects of this act were furnished in March last, but the brigade did not reach St. Augustine until about the middle of June, in consequence of unavoidable delays which were experienced in the procurement of suitable instruments, and in the completion of other requisite arrangements. The division of the brigade into two parties was

made on its arrival at St. Augustine, and one of the parties was despatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The two parties have been employed in making such surveys along the coasts of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico as were required for ascertaining the points on each coast which would answer as outlets for the canal. No report of recent date has been received from either party; but it is believed, from the progress made in those surveys at the date of the last report received, that they have been completed, and that the parties, in pursuance of the plan of operations laid down in the instructions, are now prosecuting the surveys across the peninsula.

The act of the 20th of May last, for improving certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers and creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain bays, sounds, and rivers therein mentioned, was, in the month of June last, committed to the Engineer department to be carried into effect. The act comprehends twenty-three distinct objects. At the time it was committed to the Engineer department all the engineers under its direction were employed in duties connected with other objects, the fulfilment of which could not be relinquished or postponed without detriment to the public interests. Notwithstanding this difficulty, it was determined to employ the United States engineers as far as practicable in the accomplishment of the several objects specified in the act, and to resort to such other means as could be procured for the fulfilment of such of them as could not be attended to by the engineers. Arrangements were made accordingly, without delay, and the following is a statement of their results:

Steel's ledge, near the harbor of Belfast, in Maine, having been examined, it was ascertained the pier required to be built upon it could not be completed this year before the approach of the inclement season, during which it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to carry on the work. It was therefore determined to postpone its commencement until next year, and during the ensuing winter to collect the necessary materials, which it is understood may be procured on better terms during the winter than at any other season. The progress of the work will be facilitated by the efficient aid of the collector of Belfast, which has been politely offered.

An experienced engineer was directed to ascertain what measures were necessary to be adopted for the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, to employ a person competent to superintend their fulfilment, and to furnish him with instructions for that purpose. Having failed to procure a superintendent, and conceiving the most important part of the work to be done was to arrest the drifting of the sand by the transplantation of beach grass at the points where its further progress might be attended with injury, which could be effected in the spring of the year only, he suggested the propriety of postponing further measures until next year, and in the meantime, if necessary, to procure from the State of Massachusetts suitable legislative provisions to prevent deprecations by cattle or otherwise upon the grounds to be protected.

A topographical brigade has been assigned to the execution of the surveys required to be made at Pisquataqua river, of the harbor of Edgartown, of the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, of the harbor of Hyannis, and of Saugatuck river and harbor. At the date of the report last received two of these surveys had been completed, a third nearly so, and preparations for commencing a fourth in readiness; the remaining one, that at Saugatuck, would, it was expected, be commenced and completed in the course of this month.

At the particular desire of the citizens of Buffalo, a civil engineer, who had been employed on the Erie canal, was appointed to superintend the building of the new pier and repairing the old one at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He submitted plans for the accomplishment of those objects, which were approved, and, being authorized thereto, he entered into a contract for carrying them into effect, which is now in the process of execution, and will be completed next year.

Negotiations are now pending for procuring by contract a dredging machine, to be applied to clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor.

The survey of Oswego bay and harbor has been completed.

The engineer of Fort Delaware, in pursuance of instructions, has furnished a plan for the piers required to be built in the river Delaware, at New Castle. The sum estimated to be necessary for its fulfilment is greater than the sum appropriated for that purpose. The place is designed as well to afford shelter to vessels from floating ice and storms as to produce a greater depth around the old piers, by diverting from its regular course the current of the river and causing it to act against the alluvial deposit, by the accumulation of which around the old piers the depth at them has been progressively diminished. A partial completion of the plan would fulfil the first object, should its extent be adequate to the accommodation of the number of vessels which may require the shelter it would be designed to afford, but its entire completion is supposed to be necessary to effect the second object stated. It is possible, however, that both objects may be fulfilled by a partial completion of the plan to the extent the appropriation would authorize. The mode proposed for the construction of the piers has therefore been adapted to this possible event. The whole length of each pier, 150 feet, instead of being constructed continuously, is intended to be composed of a series of blocks, each 25 feet in length, to be laid in succession and connected after being laid. Thus the plan is susceptible of curtailment or enlargement without impairing its efficiency.

It is suggested that the repair of the old piers be postponed until it shall be ascertained whether the new piers will produce the effect anticipated, of deepening the water around them.

The survey required to be made of the public piers at Chester, on the Delaware, has been completed.

The engineer at Presque Isle, under general instructions from the Engineer department, furnished plans and estimates for the works authorized for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ashtabula creek, Cunningham creek, and Huron river on Lake Erie, and has also furnished particular instructions for carrying them on under the immediate superintendence of citizens of respectability and suitable qualifications, who have been engaged for that purpose. Contracts have been made for procuring the requisite supplies of materials, and the construction of the several works is going on and will be completed in the course of next year.

An officer detached from the topographical brigade employed on the canal route between the Ohio and Lake Erie has, under instructions from the chief of that brigade, completed the survey of La Plaisance bay, and is now engaged in the survey of Sandusky bay.

The surveys required to be made in North Carolina of the swash in Pamlico sound, near Ocracoke inlet, of Cape Fear river below the town of Wilmington, and of Roanoke inlet and sound, will be commenced by a topographical brigade already warned for that purpose as soon as it shall be disengaged from other duties upon which it is now occupied. It had been expected the brigade alluded to would have been ready to have commenced those surveys early in last month, and it is understood that expectation would

have been realized but for the sickness of some of the officers attached to it, which retarded the progress of the work upon which it has been engaged. The departure of the brigade for North Carolina will take place certainly within a fortnight.

The senior engineer on the Gulf of Mexico, and the engineer at Mobile point, were instructed to ascertain the nature and extent of the obstructions at the harbor of Mobile, and the means best calculated for removing them, and for deepening the harbor; and to report the result and furnish a plan and estimate for effecting those objects. The former had been prevented by sickness from engaging in that duty, but at the date of the last report from him his health was nearly re-established, and he was preparing to join the latter, who, having already commenced, will have completed the requisite preliminary surveys by the time the other will probably have joined him; and their joint report may therefore be shortly expected.

The Military Academy has progressed in a very satisfactory manner during this year. The board of visitors who attended the annual examination in June last have made a report, in which the most favorable representations are contained respecting the condition of the academy at that time and its progress during the year preceding. Their report, among other suggestions for the improvement of the institution, renews the recommendation which had been made on previous occasions relative to the introduction of the cavalry exercise as an additional branch of instruction. The report is transmitted herewith. There were forty-two cadets graduated in June last, and two hundred and forty-six were at the academy on the first of this month.

The remarks which concluded the annual report of last year relative to the inadequacy of the present numbers of the corps of engineers and the topographical engineers, to attend to the duties required to be performed under the direction of the Engineer department, have been very fully illustrated during this year, as will be perceived by the foregoing report. It is therefore greatly to be desired that the bill introduced in Congress at the last session for increasing those numbers may be passed at the ensuing session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief of Engineers.*

HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

G

Statement of artillery, small arms, and accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, issued to the troops of the United States, from January 1 to September 30, 1826.

6-pounder cannons	16	Cartouch boxes	1, 144
12-pounder cannons	5	Cartouch boxes and belts	1, 123
24-pounder howitzer	1	Bayonet scabbards	861
6-pounder travelling carriages, with limbers complete	16	Bayonet belts	700
12-pounder travelling carriages, with limbers complete	5	Rifle accoutrements	160
24-pounder howitzer carriage, with limbers complete	1	Brushes and wires	1, 491
6-pounder caisson	1	Screw-drivers	854
Rammers and sponges	12	Ball-screws	206
Worms and ladles	7	Wipers	50
Sponge caps	41	Spring vices	100
Sponge tacks	15, 000	Belt plates	1, 195
Gunner's quadrants	2	Sergeants' swords	135
Calliper compass	1	Musicians' swords	34
Dredging box	1	Sword belts	95
Gunner's haversacks	22	Gun slings	353
Gunner's belts	12	Cannon powder, pounds	10, 600
Powder-horns	2	Musket powder, pounds	2, 850
Portfire stocks	20	Rifle powder, pounds	100
Linstocks	8	Musket cartridges	11, 600
Bricoles	140	Cannon cartridges	1, 300
Prolongs	12	Flints	27, 488
Thumb-stalls	18	Musket cartridge paper, reams	7
Priming wires	10	Cannon cartridge paper, reams	5
Trail handspikes	4	Flannel, yards	20
Tube boxes and belts	2	Fuzees	200
Sponge buckets	2	Tubes	2, 100
Sets of harness	2	Kit, pounds	5
Water buckets	6	Thread, pounds	6
Lanterns	6	Twine, pounds	25
6-pounder shot	2, 000	Copper locks	6
6-pounder cannister shot	200	Double blocks	28
12-pounder shot	200	Single blocks	28
10-inch shells	50	Tackles	28
5½-inch shells	350	Set of scales and weights	1
12-pounder carcasses	3	Needles, dozens	2
8-inch carcasses	3	Awls, dozen	1
10-inch carcasses	3	Brass wire, pounds	3
Muskets, complete	1, 588	Brooms	3
Rifles, complete	40	Knives	4
Pistols, complete	4	Scissors	2
		Slow match, pounds	70
		Lead, pounds	5, 380
		Sticks of portfire	1, 341

G.—Statement of artillery, small arms, and accoutrements, and other ordnance stores, &c.—Continued.

Pickaxes	4	Black paint, pounds	28
Musket bullet mould	1	Whiting, pounds	15
Rifle bullet moulds	2	Paint brushes, assorted	12
Buck shot, pounds	200	Joists	24
Copper pan and siene	2	Boards	1, 500
Copper funnel	1	Nails, pounds	15
Copper adze	1	Red ochre, pounds	6
Lacker, gallons	30	Lamp black, pounds	4
Linseed oil, gallons	13	Tallow, pounds	20
Spirits of turpentine, gallons	7	24-pounder carcasses	3
White lead, pounds	218	Copper hinges and hooks	15

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1826.*

H.

Statement of the operations at the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river, and in Missouri, from the 30th of September, 1825, to the 30th of September, 1826.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead ore remaining on hand September 30, 1825	871, 933	344, 787	1, 216, 720
Pounds of lead ore raised since that time	2, 523, 197	2, 349, 106	4, 872, 303
Total	3, 395, 130	2, 693, 893	6, 089, 023
Pounds of lead ore smelted	1, 900, 710	2, 397, 557	4, 298, 267
Pounds of lead ore remaining on hand September 30, 1826	1, 494, 420	296, 336	1, 709, 756
Pounds of lead made	958, 842	1, 374, 962	2, 333, 804
Pounds of lead which has accrued on the above as rent	95, 884	137, 496	233, 380
Pounds of lead due as rent September 30, 1825		1, 800	1, 800
Total	95, 884	139, 296	235, 180
Pounds of lead received as rent	95, 880	112, 560	208, 440
Pounds of lead remaining due as rent September 30, 1826	4	26, 736	26, 740

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1826.*

Colonel Gratiot's report on the Dismal Swamp canal.

WASHINGTON, *August 2, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to the instructions of the department assigning to me, as a member of the board of engineers, the duty of carrying into effect the third section of the act of Congress of the 18th of May last, in relation to the Dismal Swamp canal, I have the honor to report:

That it is my opinion that "the plan on which the canal is to be executed will answer as far as circumstances shall permit as a part of the chain of canals contemplated along the Atlantic coast, and that the sum authorized to be subscribed for will be sufficient to finish it according to said plan," with the additions recommended and hereinafter particularly described.

There were no regular plans relating to the canal in the possession of the canal company. The plans above alluded to are those which were necessarily prepared to illustrate the opinion required to be furnished in fulfillment of the third section of the law above stated. They are, however, adapted to the existing circumstances of the canal, and therefore may be considered as the regular plans of the canal.

The system of coastwise canal navigation is supposed to be understood as requiring a depth of eight feet. The board of engineers, in relation to the Chesapeake and Delaware and Delaware and Raritan canals, reported, as their opinion, that that depth was necessary. Their report was before Congress at the time the law under which this opinion is given was passed. It might be presumed, therefore, that the allusion in the law to the chain of canal navigation had reference to that depth. It is also to be presumed that it was the intention of Congress that the Dismal Swamp canal should be of that depth, if circumstances would permit. But it is also to be considered that the exhibit of the canal company, in which is stated what were the existing circumstances of the canal, and the papers published, (document No. 15 of the last session of Congress,) in which an opinion is expressed favorable to the adaptation of those circumstances to the continuation of the coastwise canal navigation, were also before Congress at the time it was passed. It is therefore to be inferred that the great importance, in a national point of view, of having a continuous coastwise navigation of a depth sufficient to accommodate the greatest draft of coasting vessels induced Congress to desire that all proper measures should be taken to determine with certainty whether

or not it would be practicable to secure this important facility to commerce to the extent desirable. But the paramount consideration was to secure the continuation of the navigation, not uniformly at the greatest depth, but at any depth which would fulfil the object contemplated. Hence it is presumed that the board of engineers, which had expressed opinions in relation to the other canals mentioned, were required to express their opinion in this case.

It is manifest from the state of the facts before Congress that the continuation of the canal with the greater depth stated was hardly expected. It is therefore unnecessary to enter into any details to sustain the opinion which has been hereinbefore given in relation to the adaptation of the plan to the existing circumstances, which are known to be the obstructions of the navigation of the sounds and inlets of North Carolina. The nature of these obstructions have been fully exhibited in the reports on the subject which have been presented to Congress and published. The only question to be considered was whether they were susceptible of improvement, and if so, in what degree. This circumstance has not been overlooked. From the best information which could be obtained it appears entirely doubtful if those waters are susceptible of any improvement whatever. As far as facts are known, the conclusion would be warranted that they are not susceptible of improvement.

In recommending the plan submitted herewith, it is proper to state that it has been adapted to existing circumstances. The permanent locks already finished, and which form a large item in the cost of the canal, were necessarily made the standard to which other circumstances were adapted. In this adaptation it would have been desirable that the width of the canal at the water-line could uniformly have been about forty-eight feet, that width being necessary to afford vessels of the greatest breadth that could be carried through the locks room to pass each other freely. But it was found that the canal company had made arrangements for facilitating the passage of vessels by the establishment of recesses at convenient distances. This mode, though inferior to the other, has been accepted, because it is believed it will afford facilities adequate to the existing occasions, and at the same time will conform with the views of the company.

It is unnecessary to enter into minute detail of the several objects to which the appropriation is intended to be applied or of the manner of making the application. The estimate herewith will furnish very sufficiently the information in relation to the former, and the plans will exhibit distinctly the mode of effecting the latter. It may be proper, however, to remark that the estimate conforms with the estimate appended to the exhibit of the canal company, which was addressed to and laid before Congress, with the exception only of the amounts referring to the several objects being less than those stated in that estimate, and of the excavations of the canal and the establishment of an additional lock being provided for by the amounts arising from the reduction of the several amounts as alluded to. It may, however, be proper, as these objects are new, to describe them, and to state the circumstances which have led to their adoption. With respect to the deepening of the canal, it is sufficient to refer to the plan to explain the necessity for and the manner of effecting it. The additional lock is required to raise the water in Deep creek, so as to insure a continuous navigation during all stages of the tide, which does not exist at this time and could not be secured without it.

The drawings submitted herewith consist of two sheets, one of them exhibiting the topography of the country, the outlines of the canal, and longitudinal sections thereof as now existing and as contemplated to be finished, and the other transverse sections, exhibiting every part of the canal where there is a difference in the dimensions, together with the appearance at this time and what it will be when completed; also a table consolidating the particulars of the several sections presented.

The papers accompanying are a general estimate, and a particular estimate of the details of the additional lock.

Respectfully submitted,

C. GRATIOT,

Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and member of the Board of Engineers.

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Chief Engineer.*

An estimate for the outfall lock, in Carolina, of 7 feet water, 9 to 8 feet lift, with culverts, and every other part corresponding with the other locks on the Dismal Swamp canal.

1, 050 perches building stone, at \$3..	\$3, 150 00	Brought forward.....	\$10, 029 00
1, 260 feet coping, at 55 cents.....	693 00	Mason and stone cutter's work.....	3, 000 00
2 sill stones, 5 feet square.....	50 00	10, 000 Baltimore bricks, at \$9 per M.	90 00
970 feet large pier stone, at 60 cents	582 00	Carpenter's work.....	1, 060 00
650 large pier ashlers.....	260 00	Castings.....	80 00
90 casks lime.....	180 00	Blacksmith's work.....	790 00
350 casks cement.....	1, 400 00	1, 450 pounds spikes, at 10 cents....	145 00
3, 000 bushels coarse sand, at 10 cents.	300 00	650 pounds cut nails, at 8 cents...	52 00
1, 200 bushels fine sand, at 5 cents..	60 00	294 pounds wrought nails, at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	
8, 500 feet 2-inch plank, at \$25 per M.	212 50	cents.....	49 00
1, 500 feet heart pine plank, at \$30		500 pounds lead, at 10 cents.....	50 00
per M.....	45 00	Rigging and leather.....	150 00
2, 250 feet 4-inch plank, at \$5 per M.	112 50	2 common pumps.....	50 00
1, 250 feet heart plank, at \$7 per M..	87 50	6 barrels tar and turpentine....	15 00
6, 000 feet northern pine, at \$2 per M.	120 00	90 gallons fish oil, at 50 cents....	45 00
793 feet white oak timber, at \$15		20 gallons linseed oil, at \$1.....	20 00
per M.....	118 95	5 kegs white lead, at \$4.....	20 00
1, 044 feet heart pine, at \$14 per M..	146 16	5 dozen spades, at \$11.....	55 00
14, 321 feet sap pine, at \$9 per M....	1, 288 89	Excavating and pumping water, and	
190 piles 10 feet long, 12 diameter,		other labor.....	3, 000 00
at \$25 per M.....	47 50		
Freight of stone from Deep creek....	1, 175 00	Total.....	18,700 00
Carried forward.....	10, 029 00		

Estimate of the probable expense for finishing the Dismal Swamp canal.

Draw-bridge at the road over the Pasquotank river.....	\$800 00
Deepening and improving Joyce's creek and Pasquotank river to the draw-bridge, 1 mile and 240 yards, at \$3,000 per mile.....	3,410 00
Lock at the south outlet of the canal into Joyce's creek, as per detailed estimate marked A..	18,700 00
Finishing second lock. The materials for the construction of this lock are on the spot, and the foundation of it already laid....	5,000 00
Excavation of the trunk of the canal to 32 feet wide and 6½ deep—slopes 2 height to 3 base, 129,346 yards, at 20 cents.....	25,869 20
Excavation of recesses or turn-out stations, one at each half-mile, 20,724 yards.....	4,144 80
Embankments, in addition to the present banks, 7,674 yards, at 60 cents.....	4,604 40
Embankments in Deep creek to give approach to the locks at low water, as per plan and estimate B	6,000 00
Lock in Deep creek to give approach to the canal at low water, and to debouch in 8 feet—the same as for south outlet lock, \$18,700; extra expense for coffer-damming, &c., \$1,300	20,000 00
Improvement of the feeder, as also for the continuation of a wooden lock adapted for the passage of lighters to Lake Drummond, and intended likewise to keep the waters of the lake within its banks, either for the purpose of repairing the canal, or to regulate the supply of water required for the canal.....	10,000 00
Opening a communication from the canal with Currituck sound, to debouch in the northwest river in 7 feet of water; distance 2,760 yards, as per plan and section 26,820 yards, at 20 cents	5,364 00
Construction of a lock with the same for the passage of lighters and small craft of not more than four feet draught: lift of the lock 4' 8'.....	10,000 00
Contingents, construction of bridges, enlargement of the recesses, &c.....	36,107 60
	<u>150,000 00</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, August 8, 1826.

SIR: Lieutenant Colonel Gratiot, of the corps of engineers, as a member of the board of engineers, has examined the Dismal Swamp canal, and reported in writing, through the Engineer department, as required by the 3d section of the act of Congress, passed the 18th day of May last, entitled "An act for the subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company," "that the place on which the canal is to be executed will answer, as far as circumstances shall permit, as a part of the chain of canals contemplated along the Atlantic coast, and that the sum authorized to be subscribed for will be sufficient to finish it according to said plan."

A copy of the report, dated the 2d instant, and a copy of the original estimate which accompanied it, are transmitted herewith, in compliance with the intention of the act aforesaid, not expressed, but distinctly to be implied.

The drawings accompanying the report are deposited in the Engineer department. If you desire it, they will be sent to you for inspection.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. R. RUSH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September 30, 1826, in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated, and accounted for by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction; and the amounts requisite to complete them.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1826, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1826.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1826.	From balances of former appropriations, undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, on Sept. 30, 1825; and accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1826.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1826.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point, Newport, R. I.	\$100,000 00	\$41,511 92	\$141,511 92	\$76,569 34	\$64,942 58	\$141,511 92	\$145,158 37	\$585,008 15
Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point, New York.	75,000 00	41,717 13	116,717 13	84,008 57	32,708 56	116,717 13	132,512 60	292,527 20
Fort Delaware, Delaware river. . . . .	.....	37,895 20	37,895 20	36,994 62	900 58	37,895 20	468,867 16	900 58
Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Va.	115,000 00	34,056 39	149,056 39	121,347 75	27,708 64	149,056 39	1,153,350 86	106,441 33
Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Rap Shoals	80,000 00	19,225 66	99,225 66	78,998 81	20,226 85	99,225 66	684,892 03	219,463 37
Fort Macon, at Bogue Point, N. C.	25,000 00	30,000 00	55,000 00	4,538 23	50,461 77	55,000 00	4,538 23	170,461 77
Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear river, N. C.	30,000 00	20,130 80	80,130 80	33,865 12	46,265 68	80,130 80	33,865 12	85,134 88
Fort at Mobile Point.	90,000 00	50,623 17	120,623 17	108,349 32	12,273 85	120,623 17	439,997 60	279,212 89
Fort at Chef Menteur	85,000 00	30,198 52	115,198 52	104,213 75	10,984 79	115,198 52	357,762 69	3,056 26
Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend.	90,000 00	79,174 69	169,174 69	107,561 48	61,613 21	169,174 69	299,847 54	93,079 86
Battery at Bayou Bienvenue.	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	674 58	89,325 42	90,000 00	674 58	93,937 72
Fortifications . . . . .	.....	22,095 00	22,095 00	18,300 11	3,794 89	22,095 00	.....	.....
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.	15,000 00	22,078 82	37,078 82	16,974 81	20,104 01	37,078 82	.....	.....
For the preservation of islands in Boston harbor, necessary to the security of that place. . . . .	.....	46,636 42	46,636 42	21,262 30	25,374 12	46,636 42	27,898 44	25,074 12
Repairs to Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	1,213 55	1,286 45	2,500 00	1,213 55	.....
The purchase of land, and the right of way, on Throg's Point, N. Y.	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	17,000 00	.....	.....
	814,500 00	485,343 72	1,299,843 72	814,872 34	484,971 38	1,299,843 72	.....	.....
For deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle	7,000 00	7,247 67	14,247 67	9,299 27	4,948 40	14,247 67	22,136 75	.....
For completing the repair of Plymouth beach	13,184 90	1,508 91	14,693 81	9,864 85	4,828 96	14,693 81	34,067 94	.....
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys preparatory to, and in aid of the formation of roads and canals.	50,000 00	16,209 34	66,209 34	30,872 06	35,337 28	66,209 34	.....	.....
For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. . . . .	.....	68,435 41	68,435 41	15,957 80	52,477 61	68,435 41	.....	.....
For the continuation of the Cumberland road.	116,000 00	155,004 41	245,004 41	96,111 55	148,892 86	245,004 41	101,107 14	.....

O.—Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

YOL. III—47 a

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1826, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1826.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1826.	From balances of former appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and remaining in the hands of agents on Sept. 30, 1825, and accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1826.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1826.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For the examination and survey of the Cumberland road, continued from Zanesville, Ohio, to the seat of government of the State of Missouri.....		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$2,598 29	\$7,401 71	\$10,000 00		
For surveying and opening a road from Chicago to Detroit.....		3,000 00	3,000 00	2,991 45	8 55	3,000 00		
For marking out a road from the western frontier of the State of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico.....		10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00	10,000 00		
For surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, Arkansas.....		10,000 00	10,000 00	2,441 74	7,558 26	10,000 00		
For surveys to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier at the mouth of the harbor of Marblehead, for the security of shipping; and, also, a pier in Holmes' Hole, for the same purpose.....		400 00	400 00	106 43	293 57	400 00		
For making a road from the Miami of Lake Erie to Detroit.....		18,407 45	18,407 45	5,115 70	13,291 75	18,407 45		
For the survey of a route for a canal between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.....	\$20,000 00		20,000 00		20,000 00	20,000 00		
For repairs made on the Cumberland road during the year 1825.....	749 00		749 00	749 00		749 00		
For building a pier on Steele's ledge, near the harbor of Belfast, Maine.....	1,200 00		1,200 00		1,200 00	1,200 00		
For the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, Mass.....	3,500 00		3,500 00		3,500 00	3,500 00		
For building a pier and repairing the old one at the mouth of Buffalo creek.....	15,000 00		15,000 00		15,000 00	15,000 00		
For clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor.....	3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
For building piers at proper sites in the river Delaware, at Newcastle.....	22,000 00		22,000 00		22,000 00	22,000 00		
For repairing the old piers at Newcastle and deepening the water around them.....	3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river.....	5,620 00		5,620 00	709 19	4,910 81	5,620 00		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek.....	12,000 00		12,000 00		12,000 00	12,000 00		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek.....	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00		
For removing obstructions at Huron river.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00		
For making a survey of Sandusky bay, with a view to the improvement of its navigation.....	400 00		400 00		400 00	400 00		
For making a survey to ascertain the practicability and utility of removing obstructions to navigation in Piscataqua river, Maine, and the expense of effecting the same.....	200 00		200 00		200 00	200 00		
For making surveys of the flat on the northwest side of the harbor of Edgartown, the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, and the harbor of Hyannis in Vineyard sound.....	500 00		500 00	224 61	275 39	500 00		
For making a survey of Saugatuck river and harbor, and to ascertain the expediency and expense of removing the obstructions to the navigation thereof, &c.....	400 00		400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00		
For making a survey of Oswego bay and harbor, for ascertaining the expediency and expense of constructing piers to improve the navigation thereof.....	200 00		200 00			200 00		

O.—Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1836, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1836.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1836.	From balances of former appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and remaining in the hands of agents on Sept. 30, 1835, and accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1836.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1836.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For a survey of the public piers at Chester, in the river Delaware, &c.....	\$100 00	.....	\$100 00	.....	\$100 00	\$100 00	.....	.....
For making a survey of the Swash in Pamlico sound, near Ocracoke inlet; of Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington; and of Roanoke inlet and sound, with a view to their improvement; and a statement of the cost of effecting the same.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
For removing obstructions and deepening the harbor of Mobile	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
For making a survey of La Plaisance bay, Michigan, to ascertain the expediency of improving the navigation thereof, and the expense of effecting the same.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
	286,253 90	\$280,213 19	566,467 09	\$177,241 94	389,225 15	566,467 09	.....	.....
For the quartermaster's supplies, transportation, stationery, outstanding debts, repairs, &c.....	15,542 74	8,278 41	23,821 15	21,199 42	2,621 73	23,821 15	.....	.....
For articles required for the mathematical, drawing, chemical, and mineralogical departments, additions to the library, paving barracks parade, conduit for supplying water, and for new quarters, Military Academy, West Point.....	19,187 75	.....	19,187 75	.....	19,187 75	19,187 75	.....	.....
	34,730 49	8,278 41	43,008 90	21,199 42	21,809 48	43,008 00	.....	.....

P.

Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimates of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.		SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.		THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.	
Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	\$77,810 79	Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana.....	\$264,517 52	The rafts to obstruct the channel between Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun	\$240,568 00
Fort at Soller's Point flats, Patapsco river.....	673,205 44	Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile bay	16,677 41	Fort on Craney Island flats.....	258,465 00
Fort Tompkins, New York.....	420,826 14	Tower at Bayou Dupre.....	16,677 41	Fort at New Port News.....	244,337 14
Redoubt in advance of ditto	65,162 44	Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river.....	244,337 14	Fort at Naseway Shoal.....	673,205 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456,845 51	Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river.....	205,602 33	FOR THE DEFENCE OF PATUXENT RIVER.	
Fort at Throg's Point, New York.....	471,181 53	Fort opposite Pea Patch, Delaware river.....	347,257 71	Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort at Dumpling Point, Rhode Island	579,946 57	Fort at Middle Ground, outer harbor, New York.....	1,681,411 66	Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort at Rose Island, Rhode Island.....	82,411 74	Fort at East Bank, outer harbor, New York.....	1,681,411 66	Fort at the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine.....	101,000 00
Dike across west passage, Narraganset roads.....	203,000 00	Fort Hale, Connecticut.....	31,815 83	Total.....	1,854,575 58
FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOSTON HARBOR.		Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27,793 34	RECAPITULATION.	
Fort on George's Island.....	458,000 00	Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77,445 21	First class, seventeen works	\$4,531,873 10
Fort on Nantasket Head.....	539,000 00	Fort Griswold, Connecticut.....	133,230 41	Second class, twenty works	5,357,177 63
Lunette in advance of ditto.....	79,000 00	Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00	Third class, seven works ..	1,854,575 58
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of ditto.....	32,000 00	Fort on House Island, Portland harbor, Maine.....	32,000 00	Total.....	11,743,626 31
Redoubt No. 1, (on Hog Island,) in advance of ditto	29,000 00	Fort Pickering, Salem.....	116,000 00		
Dikes across Broad Sound passage	140,000 00	Fort for Naugus Head, Salem.....	35,000 00		
Cutting off the summit of Gallop Island.....	2,429 51	Fort Sownall, Marblehead.....	116,000 00		
Works for the defence of Conanicut Island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island.....	220,053 43	Fort for Jack's Point, Marblehead	96,000 00		
Total.....	4,531,873 10	Fort on Bald Head, mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.....	130,000 00		
		Fort at Federal Point, North Carolina.....	12,000 00		
		Total.....	5,357,177 63		

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

List of papers enclosed.

- A.—Letter of the president of the board of visitors to the Secretary of War.
 B.—Journal of the board of visitors.
 C.—Report of the committee of the board on *instruction* at the academy.
 D.—Report of the committee of the board on *discipline and police*.
 E.—Report of the committee of the board on *military instruction*.
 F.—Report of the committee of the board on the *civil economy* of the academy.
 G.—*General report* of the whole board on the entire state of the academy.

GEORGE TICKNOR, *Secretary.*

A.

WEST POINT, *New York, June 24, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report of the board of visitors requested to attend the examination of the cadets at West Point Military Academy, in the present month.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOUSTON, *President of the Board.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 13, 1826.*

SIR: I was duly honored with your letter of the 24th of June last, enclosing the report of the board of visitors on the last general examination of the Military Academy, and I have taken time to read it in all its parts.

The time and pains bestowed by the board in listening to the recitations of all the classes of cadets, while under examination, in the various branches of scholastic instruction; in witnessing their military exercises; and in inspecting and examining into the organization, administration, and police of the Military Academy, in all its departments, afforded the completest opportunity of forming its report; and it is very satisfactory to learn, from so intelligent and competent a source, the high condition in which that institution appeared at the examination. The department is under great obligations to you and to the gentlemen associated with you in the laborious duty you have gratuitously undertaken at its request; and I would respectfully ask leave to communicate to you, and through you to the other members of the board, the satisfaction which your report has given.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

General S. HOUSTON.

B.

Journal of the board of visitors of the United States Military Academy at West Point, June, 1826.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June 5, 1826.*

The board of visitors appointed by the War Department to attend the examination of the cadets in the Military Academy at West Point, to begin this day, assembled at 10 a. m. Present: General Samuel Houston, of Tennessee; Amos Lane, esq., of Indiana; Hon. Joseph M. White, of Florida; Professor James F. Dana, of New Hampshire; Commodore Bainbridge, of the navy; Commodore Chauncey, of the navy; Commodore Jones, of the navy; James Dean, esq., of Vermont; and George Ticknor, esq., of Massachusetts.

The board having been called to order by Commodore Bainbridge, the oldest member present, and no president to it having been appointed by the Secretary of War, General Houston, of Tennessee, was unanimously chosen president, and George Ticknor, esq., of Massachusetts, was unanimously chosen secretary.

Immediately after its organization, the board proceeded to the examination of the cadets, beginning with the third section of the first class, consisting of thirteen cadets, who were examined by Lieutenant Bache in different branches of civil engineering, viz: canals, bridges, architecture, carpentry, and stone cutting, until 1 p. m., when the board adjourned. At half-past 3 the board assembled again, and the examination of the same section was further continued in different subjects of civil engineering, viz: the construction of seaports, locks, bridges, and tunnels, until half-past 5, when the examination of the second section of the same class was begun by Lieutenant Mahan, in civil engineering, viz: roads, bridges, dams, masonry, and mortars. This section consisted of fourteen cadets, and its examination was continued until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 6.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. His excellency Governor Morrow, of Ohio; Hon. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island; Thomas Kennedy, esq., of Maryland; Dr. James Blythe, of Kentucky, and Colonel C. C. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, appeared and took their seats as members. The examination of the second section of the first class, by Lieutenant Mahan, was continued in civil engineering, viz: canals, roads, and bridges, until half-past 10 o'clock, when the first section of the same class, consisting of thirteen cadets, was examined by Professor Douglass, in military engineering, until 1 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

Afternoon. The board met at half-past 3, and the examination of the same section was continued, as before, on military engineering until 6 o'clock, when the board went to the library and examined the drawings of all the cadets of the second and third classes, until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 7.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. Commodores Bainbridge, Chauncey, and Jones, having left West Point, the second section of the first class, consisting of twenty-one cadets, was examined in political economy and the Constitution of the United States until 11 o'clock, by Lieutenant Bowman, and from 11 o'clock till 1 o'clock on rhetoric and grammar.

Afternoon. The board met at 3 o'clock, and the first section of the first class was examined in the same studies throughout, by Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, twenty cadets being present, until 7 p. m., when the board adjourned. J. K. Kane, esq., of Pennsylvania, appeared this afternoon and took his seat as a member.

JUNE 8.—*Forenoon.* Board met at 8 o'clock. The third section of the first class, fourteen cadets present, was examined by Lieutenant Bache in military engineering until half-past twelve, when the board adjourned.

Afternoon. Met at 3 p. m. Professor Dana was absent, having left West Point. Lieutenant Mahan examined the second section of the first class, fourteen cadets present, in military engineering until seven o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 9.—*Forenoon.* Met at 8 o'clock. Professor Douglass examined the first section of the first class in civil engineering, thirteen cadets present, until past 1 o'clock.

Afternoon. Board met at 3 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. White, of Florida, was absent, having left West Point. Professor Douglass examined the same section in military engineering until past seven o'clock, when the board adjourned.

Evening, half-past 8 o'clock. The board met by special notification from the chair, to consider what business would come before it other than the mere examination of the cadets; when, on motion of Rev. Dr. Blythe, it was

Voted, That _____ be a committee to consider what business may properly come before this board at its present session, and to report thereon.

The blank was filled by nomination from the chair with the names of Messrs. Ticknor, Kane, and Lane; after which the board adjourned.

JUNE 10.—*Forenoon.* Met at 8 o'clock. Professor Dana present, having returned to West Point. The first section of the second class, fourteen cadets present, was examined by Professor Mansfield in natural philosophy until 1 o'clock, when the board adjourned; and having *met again at three*, the same examination of the same section was continued until half-past six. Mr. Kane took leave of the board for a short absence.

JUNE 12.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. Colonel White again took his seat. The examination of the second section of the second class in natural philosophy, fourteen cadets present, was begun by Captain Smith and continued until 1 o'clock.

Afternoon. At 3 o'clock the board met and resumed the examination of the same section, which was completed at half-past six.

Evening. The board met at half-past 8, in pursuance of special notice from the chair. Present, all the members on the Point, including Mr. Kane, who returned this evening.

The records being read, a letter was communicated to the board by the president, covering sundry resolutions of the academic staff, directing all information concerning the state and wants of the academy to be communicated officially by the superintendent to the board.

Mr. Ticknor, from the committee appointed June 9 to consider what business may properly come before this board, reported the three following resolutions:

1. That _____ be a committee on the practical military instruction and on the discipline and police of this academy, with directions to report on the condition of each, and on such changes as they may think desirable.

2. That _____ be a committee on the state of general instruction in this academy, its means and results, with directions to report on the whole subject, and suggest such changes as they may think desirable.

3. That _____ be a committee on the general civil economy of this academy, with directions to report on its condition, and on such changes as they may think desirable.

Each of the above resolutions having been separately discussed and unanimously adopted, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Pearce, that the committee on the first consist of three, that on the second of five, and that on the third of three persons, and that the nominations be made from the chair.

The president gave notice that he would announce the several committees to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. White having moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of this board be requested to deliver an address to the cadets of this institution, or to appoint some one of the visitors to perform that duty;

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out all the words after the words "this institution," which motion being lost, the original resolution was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the board adjourned.

JUNE 13.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 a. m. Colonel Biddle was absent having left West Point. Governor Holmes appeared and took his seat as a member. The examination was of the second class, third section, sixteen cadets present, by Lieutenant Parrott, in natural philosophy, and was continued until 1 o'clock; after which the board remained in session, and the president made the following nominations of committees under the three resolutions passed last evening, viz:

1. *Committee on practical military instruction and on discipline and police.*—Colonel Lane, Governor Holmes, and the Hon. D. J. Pearce.

2. *Committee on general instruction.*—Mr. Ticknor, (secretary of the board,) Mr. Kane, Mr. Deane, Professor Dana, and Colonel Biddle.

3. *Committee on the general civil economy.*—Colonel White, Governor Morrow, and Mr. Kennedy.

The nominations being made, the board adjourned.

Afternoon. The board met at 3 p. m. The examination of the third section of the second class was continued, as in the morning, until 4 p. m., when the first section of the third class, 12 cadets present, was examined by Professor Davies in shades, shadows, and perspective, and in spherical projections, until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 14.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, appeared and took

his seat as a member, and Commodore Chauncey returned. The first section of the third class was still under examination, by Professor Davies, in shades, shadows, and perspective, in spherical projections, differential and integral calculus, and analytical geometry, until 1 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

Afternoon. Met at 3 o'clock. Second section of the same class, 19 cadets present, was examined in the same subjects by Lieutenant Greene until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 15.—*Forenoon.* Met at 8 a. m. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, was absent, having left West Point, and Colonel Totten appeared and took his seat. The examination of the second section of the third class was continued as before by Professor Davies until 10 o'clock, when the third section of the same class, 16 cadets present, was examined in the same subjects by Professor Davies and Lieutenant Greene until 1 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

Afternoon. The board visited the laboratory, and saw the members of the first class engaged in preparing cartridges of all kinds, shells, carcasses, fuses, &c.; after which the same class gave specimens of skill in target firing's and throwings shells and signal rockets.

JUNE 16.—*Forenoon.* Met at 8 a. m. The examination of the third section of the second class was continued by Professor Davies and Cadet Cramm until 1 o'clock, when it was completed, and the board adjourned.

Afternoon. Met at 3 o'clock. General Houston and Mr. White were absent, having left West Point for a short time. The first and second sections of the second class were examined in chemistry, 22 cadets present, until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

Colonel Totten was placed on the committee for military instruction.

JUNE 17.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 a. m., and Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, returned and took his seat. The third and fourth sections of the second class, 20 cadets present, were examined by Professor Torrey in chemistry until 11 o'clock, when the first and second sections of the first class were examined by him in mineralogy until 1 o'clock, 21 cadets being present.

Afternoon. Met at 3 o'clock. The same sections were under examination until half-past 4 o'clock; after which the third and fourth sections were examined by Professor Torrey on the same subjects till 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 19.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 a. m. General Houston returned, and Mr. Markley was absent. The first and second sections of the first class, 18 cadets present, were examined by Major Worth in tactics until 11 o'clock; after which the third and fourth sections, 21 cadets present, were examined until 1 o'clock, and the board adjourned.

Afternoon. The board met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Kennedy was absent, having left West Point. The same sections were under examination until half-past 4 o'clock, when the first and second sections of the third class, 31 cadets present, were examined in French by Mr. Bérard until 6 o'clock; after which the board heard the report, in part, of the committee on instruction, and adjourned the further consideration of it till to-morrow evening.

JUNE 20.—*Forenoon.* Met at 8 a. m. Dr. Blythe and the Hon. Mr. Pearce were absent, having left West Point. The examination of the first and second sections of the third class was continued until half-past 9 o'clock, when the third and fourth sections, 20 cadets present, were examined by Mr. Bérard in French till 12 o'clock; after which the first section of class four was examined in mathematics until 1 o'clock, 24 cadets present.

Afternoon. The examination of the same section was continued by Lieutenant Ross and Professor Davies until 7 o'clock.

Evening. The board met for business, the report, by Mr. Ticknor, of the committee on instruction being still under consideration. Colonel White returned and took his seat at the board.

On motion of Colonel White, it was

1. *Voted*, That the report made by this board to the Department of War be a joint report.
2. That this report be prepared by a committee of five, to be nominated by the president.
3. That the report of the committee on instruction be accepted, and referred to the same committee of five when appointed.

On motion of Mr. Kane, it was

Voted, That the same committee consider the expediency of recommending to the Secretary of War the advantage of giving the board of visitors hereafter more definite instructions. Adjourned.

JUNE 21.—*Forenoon.* Met at 8 o'clock. The president announced the committee on forming the joint report to consist of Mr. Ticknor, Colonel White, Mr. Kane, Professor Dana, and Colonel Totten. The examination of the first section of the fourth class was continued by Lieutenant Ross until 11 o'clock; after which the second section, 22 present, was examined by Cadet Bartlett in mathematics until 1 o'clock.

Afternoon. The examination of the same section by Cadet Bartlett was continued from 3 till 7 o'clock.

Evening. The board met for business. Colonel Totten, from the committee on military instruction, reported in part, and his report was accepted; after which the board adjourned.

JUNE 22.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Markley and Mr. Kennedy returned and took their seats at the board. The third section of the fourth class, 19 present, was examined in mathematics by Cadet Bryant and Lieutenant Ross until 1 o'clock.

Noon. The board met for business. Colonel White, from the committee on the civil economy of this institution, made a report, which was accepted. Colonel Totten, from the committee on military instruction and discipline, completed his report, which was accepted. Mr. Lane, from the same committee, made a report on the police of the institution, which was accepted.

A communication was received from the academic staff, desiring that a laboratory be recommended; which was accordingly voted.

The above reports and communications were then referred to the committee of five for forming the report of the board; and then the board adjourned.

Afternoon. The board met at 3 o'clock. Commodore Chauncey was absent, having left the Point. The fourth section of the fourth class, 20 present, was examined in mathematics by Cadet Twiss and Lieutenant Ross until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 23.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. The examination of the same section was continued till half-past 9 o'clock; after which the first and second sections of the fourth class, 38 present, were examined in French by Mr. Bérard, until 1 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

Afternoon. The board met at 3 o'clock. The third and fourth sections of the fourth class, 31 present, were examined by Mr. Ducommun in French until 7 o'clock, when the board adjourned.

JUNE 24.—*Forenoon.* The board met at 8 o'clock. The fifth section of the fourth class, 18 present, was examined in French by Cadet Ridgely until 11 o'clock, when the examination was closed in all the classes and branches, having continued exactly three weeks.

At 11 o'clock the board met for business. Mr. Ticknor, from the committee to form a report to the War Department on the whole examination, read a report, which was unanimously accepted, and signed by all the members still at West Point, and, at the written request of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and with consent of the board, by Professor Dana, for Mr. Pearce.

At 12 o'clock the board attended an address delivered to the cadets by J. K. Kane, esq., at the request of the president.

At half-past twelve o'clock the board met by notification from the president; when, on motion of Mr. Ticknor, it was

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the board be given to J. K. Kane, esq., for the beautiful and appropriate address by him just delivered to the cadets at the request of the president of the board, and that a copy be asked for publication.

On motion of Professor Dana,

Voted, That Mr. Ticknor be requested to communicate to Mr. Kane the thanks and wishes of the board.

After which, all the duties of the board being completed, it was dissolved.

A true record:

GEORGE TICKNOR, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL HOUSTON, *President of the Board.*

WEST POINT, June 24, 1826.

C.

Report of the committee on the general condition of the Military Academy, offering suggestions, &c., for its improvement.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

The committee appointed by the board of visitors June 12, 1826, to consider the state of general instruction in this academy, its means and results, and suggest such changes as they may think desirable, beg leave to report:

That, in making the investigations required of them, it has been their purpose to ascertain what was the *object* proposed by the government in establishing the Military Academy here; what *means* have been provided to accomplish this object; how these means are *applied*; what *results* are obtained from them; and what *changes* are desirable. Under these several heads, therefore, they will now proceed to lay before the board whatever information they have collected, and whatever opinions they have formed.

I. The *OBJECT* of the government in establishing this academy was obviously to secure to the country the benefits of a *special school* where instruction should be given in every arm used in actual service. The academy here is therefore essentially a military academy, its organization is military, and its rules and arrangements are a part of the military institutes of the country. The instruction given under its provisions is in the art of war in its widest and most liberal interpretation, embracing the whole of civil engineering necessary to secure an easy communication by land and water between the different parts of a country, and a safe arrangement and construction of its ports. Whatever tends directly to secure this instruction in its best form is therefore essential to such an institution, and whatever else is taught here must be considered subordinate and subservient.

II. The *MEANS* of general instruction provided by the government to obtain these objects, are—

1. The *teachers.* Provision is made by law for a professor of natural and experimental philosophy, with an assistant; a professor of mathematics, with an assistant; a professor of engineering, with an assistant; a chaplain, who is professor of ethics; a teacher and assistant teacher of French; a teacher of drawing; and a sword master. But this provision has been found entirely insufficient for the purposes to be effected, and in consequence there are detailed from the regular army to act as teachers, one major, as instructor of tactics; a surgeon, to be professor of chemistry and mineralogy; nine lieutenants and six cadets, as extra assistants in the different departments before mentioned; and one lieutenant, as instructor of artillery; in all, twenty-eight instructors and teachers, all of whom are constantly employed in giving instructions, even during the period when the examinations are going on. 2. The remaining means provided by the government for general instruction are a library, a philosophical apparatus, and a chemical apparatus, each obviously incomplete and insufficient.

III. The *APPLICATION* OF THESE MEANS, under the rules of the Department of War, is left of course to the body of the teachers, and chiefly to the academic board, consisting of a superintendent and the head of each department of instruction; and here your committee would observe that they have found the practical management of the academy deserving of all praise.

The candidates for the warrant of a cadet who arrive here by permission from the Secretary of War in the month of June, annually, to the number of about one hundred, are examined and nearly all are accepted. During the first six months, however, they are merely on probation. Their studies at this time are in mathematics and French. In the mathematics they are at first arranged alphabetically, and in French according to their knowledge of that language and other languages, after which they are broken into sections of about twenty each and their instruction is forthwith begun. In the course of three weeks the more prominent in each branch are taken out to the number of about twenty and formed into a first section according to merit, and the same process is pursued as the talents and dispositions of the candidates are developed, until in seven or eight weeks the entire class has been broken into five or six sections according to merit, the arrangement of each section within itself being, however, still alphabetical. In the course of this period of probation the relative rank of the candidates is continually and materially changing, and they are transferred freely from section to section as their talents and characters

are determined. At the end of it a very strict examination takes place, at which about one-fourth of the class is found to have failed, and is consequently dismissed. The successful candidates are reported favorably to the Department of War, receive warrants as cadets, and are arranged by the result of their examination strictly according to merit, the alphabetical arrangement in the sections being now finally given up. From this time the strict order of merit is the only one known in the entire course; changes are constantly making in the relative rank of individuals; and twice in every year, in January and in June, a general and thorough examination of three weeks in length, at the rate of nine hours a day, is held, when the rank of every individual is settled anew and a roll of merit prepared, which after the annual examination in June is consolidated into a roll of aggregate merit and published. Those, however, who at the annual examination are found not to have satisfied the requisitions of the course, are dismissed if their failure be from idleness or incapacity, but permitted to repeat the course of the preceding year if their failure arise from unavoidable interruption in their studies, from want of years, from sickness, or from any similar cause; it being, however, understood that this indulgence can be granted only once.

A similar course is pursued during each of the four years, the order of merit being the basis of all instruction given; and the general result is that about one-half of all who enter the institution fail to obtain its final honors; that of all who do receive them about one-seventh have remained in it five years; and that the first section of a class, even after the class has been thus relieved of the incapable and the idle, still learns about one quarter more in the same branches than the last section. On this state of the case the committee wish to make a few remarks.

In the first place the *period of probation* seems to be a provision very important to the success of the institution. For it cannot be supposed that all who come here are fitted, either by their capacities, their dispositions, or their characters, to meet the reasonable demands of a special school where they are to be educated for a special public object; and the requisitions for a mere admission are so humble, and in branches of knowledge so common, that the first examination cannot possibly become a test of their final fitness for an education and purposes so peculiar. This second examination, therefore, your committee regard as the most important *single* provision in the arrangements and rules of the institution; and they have learned with great regret that a decision made under it by the academic board has in a recent instance been set aside by the Department of War, and every one of the fifteen candidates pronounced unfit to proceed continued at the institution. This, as your committee are informed, is the first instance on record of such an interposition on the part of the government, and they earnestly hope it may never be repeated, as it can have no other effect than to expend the public means on those who cannot be educated by them, to lower the standard of merit, bring the decisions of the academic board into disrepute with the cadets and the public, and gradually reduce the whole tone of the institution.

2. In the next place your committee would speak of the *merit roll*. Nothing, they conceive, can be more simple and efficient than the whole of its provisions, and nothing more fair; and through the manner in which they are carried into effect each cadet obtains rank in each branch of study he pursues exactly according to his proficiency, and this proficiency is determined by the weekly class reports of his instructors, by the examination of the academic board in January, and by the public examination in June. Each cadet has therefore a constant excitement to exertion, and is constantly in danger of falling back or losing what he had gained by the success of others. Moreover, this stimulus has a separate influence and operation in each branch of his studies. He is not discouraged by having his merits in all of them thrown into a general average. He is placed according to his progress in *each* branch, and therefore has an appropriate encouragement or censure for his rank in each. Nor is this a merely nominal provision. Of the forty-two members in the class about to be graduated not one stands at precisely the same height in the three departments of their studies during the year; one differs no less than twenty-six places; fourteen differ ten places and upwards; and, in general, the difference is four or five places. In the other classes the difference is still greater, because the characters and talents of their members are less settled. Of course, in all there is the most fair competition and the most honorable excitement, and the result obtained, after the long and patient examination in June and January, is satisfactory in nearly every instance to the cadets, and probably just in all.

3. In the last place, your committee would speak of the provision by which about one-seventh of those who are graduated in each class are permitted to remain five years at the academy. This, they conceive, is the only leniency in the administration of the existing rules that can be safely shown. Those who are unable to proceed in the course are cut off at the end of the probation; those who abuse the advantages offered them are sent away as offences are committed; and those who grow gradually more idle instead of more active fall at last to the bottom of their classes, and then resign or are removed. Still, there may be a few who from their youth, from sickness, or from unavoidable interruptions in their course are unable to make good at once the standing required of them. To these one more year is wisely given, and in most cases so improved as to place them in at least a respectable rank among their competitors.

Your committee have great pleasure in adding to this general statement their full conviction that these provisions and rules, which constitute what is most peculiar and valuable in the system of instruction in this academy, are carried into practical operation, and executed by its teachers with remarkable zeal, exactness, and efficiency, and that to this system and its efficient execution are to be attributed a thoroughness in the knowledge obtained by the cadets which the committee have not elsewhere witnessed, and an equality in the amount of their requisitions which it would not be possible in any other way to obtain.

IV. On the next head, that of the results gained to the public by the amount of instruction given here to the cadets educated by the country, the committee feel themselves bound, in justice to the teachers and to the proficiency shown in the examination room, to speak at large.

In the course of instruction the original object of the institution is kept distinctly in view, and as far fulfilled as the means afforded will permit. The principal and most important series of subjects pursued is mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and engineering, both civil and military. In mathematics there is taught: 1, algebra; 2, common and descriptive geometry; 3, plane and spherical analytical trigonometry; 4, shades, shadows, and linear perspective; 5, analytical geometry, embracing the construction of algebraical equations, the equations of points and lines in the planes of the two co-ordinate axes, the equation of the plane, the transformation of co-ordinates, polar co-ordinates, and polar equations, the equation of the surface of a cone and of the intersection of this surface by planes, the discussion of the properties of conic sections and their polar equations, and the discussion of equations of the second degree; 6, differential and integral calculus, embracing the *differentiation* of algebraical and

transcendental quantities, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, the development of a function of two variables, the application of the calculus to the theory of curves in drawing tangents and normals and in determining asymptotes, its application to the maxima and minima of variable functions, and its further application in determining oscultrices, radii of curvature, and the discussion of evolutes and transcendental curves, the *integration* of monomials and binomials, rational and irrational fractions and binomials by series, the application of differential and integral calculus to the rectification of curves, quadratures, and cubatures, namely, to the rectification of the conic sections, the cycloid and spiral lines and the determining of their areas, to the determining the surfaces and solidities of the conoids, and the surface and solidity of the solid generated by the revolution of the cycloid about its base; 7, the orthographic and stereographic projections of the sphere; 8, surveying, including the use of the theodolite, compass, and plane table, and the measurement of heights and distances.

The number of teachers in this branch is now nine, and the amount of time given to it is six hours daily during the first two years. It forms the solid basis on which the reputation and usefulness of the academy rest, and on which, after the very thorough examination which has just been held, your committee have no doubt they may rest safely. The diagrams that were exhibited by each cadet were drawn with great accuracy and skill, and the demonstrations by each at the blackboard were, with very few exceptions, quickly, easily, and accurately performed. The committee remarked, however, with regret, that the third section of the third class was obviously less perfect than the others, and, on inquiry, found the cause to be that, during the past year, this section has been under the care of three different teachers, two of whom had been suddenly removed by the department for other duties, and thus changes thrice suddenly made in the modes of instruction. But in all other respects they feel confident very little remains to be desired in this branch of instruction.

The next branch of teaching is in natural philosophy: 1, problems on the motion of bodies from Newton's *Principia* and mechanics; 2, dynamics; 3, hydrostatics; 4, hydrodynamics; 5, pneumatics; 6, magnetism and electricity; 7, optics; and 8, astronomy.

This branch of instruction naturally follows mathematics. It begins where they are left, at the opening of the third year, and is continued through the whole of that year at the rate of five hours in every day, under the direction of three teachers. The committee fear that this is not enough, and that time must be taken, not indeed from mathematics and engineering, between which it stands, but from some of the subsidiary branches to increase it.

The examination, however, especially in the second and third sections, and the manuscripts exhibited by all the sections, left no doubt in the minds of the committee that the cadets had here, too, rightly improved all the means afforded them, and fulfilled all the requisitions that can reasonably be made upon them.

The last principal branch of teaching is engineering, comprehending architecture, civil engineering, and military engineering. Under the head of architecture is included the choice and preparation of materials, the elementary parts of buildings, the composition and distribution of buildings, and the art of construction. Under the head of civil engineering are comprehended roads, bridges, tunnelling, inland navigation, railroads, and artificial harbors and seaports. Under the head of military engineering are included field engineering, the science of war, and permanent fortifications.

To this branch five hours a day are given during the last year, and three teachers are assigned to it, who instruct in colloquial lectures on French text books. The course during the last year was not so complete as the gentlemen connected with it earnestly desire it should be made, but all the time that could be given them was earnestly and diligently filled up. In the examination a large number of drawings was exhibited by each cadet, which left nothing to be desired, and in the demonstrations and explanations given by them at the blackboard their draughts were made with singular skill and accuracy. The committee feel sure of the support of the board when they say that the examination of the cadets in this branch was entirely satisfactory.

These three branches, then—mathematics, natural philosophy, and engineering—occupying in succession about two-thirds of each day during the four years given to study here, constitute the mean course on whose success the success of the academy is finally to depend. To teach this course, however, with all the thoroughness which shall make it practically useful afterwards, a subsidiary course is constantly going on, whose purpose is to furnish the needful means for full success to the principal one.

The first branch in this subsidiary course is French, to which three hours every day are given during the first year, and three hours every other day during the second year. It is considered strictly as a means, not as an end; and its purpose here is to enable the cadets to use easily and freely books in that language which are their text books in learning engineering and mathematics, and to place within their reach in their future life a body of works on which their professional success must greatly depend, and which can be found in no other language. With this object, therefore, the instruction in French is not carried beyond reading it with facility, and this your committee think sufficient. It is not very probable that an American engineer or military officer will be required to speak and write any foreign language; and to take from his other studies here that large portion of time which would be necessary for such success would be to injure seriously the main course of his studies without an adequate object.

The next branch in the subsidiary course is drawing, which is taught in order to render both engineers and officers in the army what unquestionably they ought to be—practical draughtsmen. To this are given two hours every other day the second year, and two hours daily in the third year, and the number of teachers employed is two. Drawings have been exhibited from each member of these two classes which have much surprised the committee, not merely from their excellence, but from the number and from the equality in skill produced by an excellent mode of instruction.

The third subsidiary branch is chemical philosophy, chemistry applied to the arts, mineralogy, and geology, taught in order to give the cadets a knowledge of the materials they must hereafter use, whether in civil or military engineering. Two hours daily are given to this branch in the third and last years, every other day a lecture being given, and every other day a recitation. Two teachers only are found in this department, one having been ordered away on other service during the year, and the instruction thus obviously injured. But, excepting the injury resulting from this circumstance, which was apparent in the examination of one or two sections, the committee think there is great reason to congratulate the country on the success of this department, as far as means have yet been afforded to it.

These three subsidiary branches, however, naturally close up the account of what is essential to obtain the special object proposed by the government in establishing the Military Academy. But, besides what can thus be acquired, it has been thought desirable that the officers who are here to be formed

should have some of the knowledge needful in the character of an accomplished citizen. A department has, therefore, gradually grown up, into which several branches have been successively crowded, little connected with each other, or with the rest of the studies pursued here, and which can find no suitable place in the academic course but at the expense of something more immediate to the wants and objects of the institution. In this way there have been introduced, from time to time, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, natural and political law, constitutional law, and political economy. Some of these have been taught every year; but in no one year have all of them been taught, because it was impossible to find place and room for them all. During the last year English grammar, rhetoric, the constitutional law of the United States, and political economy have been taught, each very imperfectly and superficially from want of time and means—only two hours daily in the fourth year, and two teachers, being assigned to this entire class of subjects. Your committee are, therefore, clearly of opinion that this department of studies should be broken up; not because the studies themselves are unimportant, but because they are such as should be acquired either before the cadets come to this academy or after they leave it, and because the very superficial knowledge in them that can here be acquired is of little value in itself, is a contradiction to the exact thoroughness that prevails in every other department, and is obtained only by an injurious intrusion upon branches essential to the main success of the institution and the public objects for which it was founded.

In conclusion, your committee would remark that the entire examination, (as far as it is yet completed,) both in the principal and the subsidiary studies, has been conducted with the greatest patience, thoroughness, and impartial kindness on the part of the examiners; and that the cadets themselves, conscious of their own possession of the subjects they have learned, and aware that their rank on the merit roll will be settled by their appearance at this time, have constantly exhibited the singular spectacle of a large body of young men desirous to be long and strictly examined in the whole extent of their acquirements. It is a spectacle which, indeed, has been most gratifying, as your committee believe, to every one who has witnessed it.

V. But though large means have already been provided by the government, and have been efficiently, faithfully, and wisely used by the teachers to whom they have been intrusted, yet it is not to be denied or concealed that other means are wanting to give this institution the character it ought to possess, and which the increasing wants of the country loudly claim from it.

And in the first place, it is obvious that a suitable *chapel*, with fire-proof rooms for the library and the different collections of instruments used here, should be forthwith built. Such a building was recommended by the board of visitors both in 1824 and 1825, and the want of it must be plain to all who have been here.

As to the chapel, it is only necessary to say that the room now used for it was never intended for such a purpose, and is entirely unfit for it; that it is wanted for other objects; that it never accommodates, at once, more than half the persons who ought to be provided with seats, and that at some seasons of the year it will not contain even all the cadets. As to the library and the philosophical apparatus, it is only necessary to say that where they are now kept they cannot be properly arranged, cannot be fully preserved from injury, and are never safe. Your committee, therefore, are persuaded that this obvious want need only to be fully stated and known to insure a provision that shall satisfy it.

In the next place, your committee believe that a building is wanted for *gymnastical exercises*, which will serve at the same time for a riding-school, a fencing-school, and military drill. A thorough and careful physical education is of importance to a military officer more than to any other person. But it is not yet offered at this academy. The drill during the summer months is sufficient to give the cadets healthful exercise, and no more; but during the winter this resource fails, and their spirits and activity fail with it. It is proposed, therefore, that a plain building, merely sufficient to afford shelter, be erected, and that a systematic exercise of the whole person be there diligently practiced during the winter, under a gymnastical teacher, who shall be provided to superintend it.

In the third place, your committee recommend a considerable increase in the *library*. It is already respectable in works on fortification, artillery, military history, topography, tactics, mathematics, and natural philosophy. But the library is the principle of life to every institution for instruction, whose tone can never rise higher than the means for teaching its instructors will carry it, and whose success will fail if those new works which are continually increasing the boundaries of knowledge are not regularly added to keep the spirit of the institution up to the spirit of the times.

The library here is deficient in architecture, civil engineering, natural history, and civil history—in short, in all the branches not first enumerated. Your committee recommend, therefore, that an appropriation of \$2,000 for this year and \$1,000 for future years be proposed to the department as the minimum that will furnish the means needed by such an institution.

In the fourth place, the *chemical apparatus* is not sufficiently perfect to enable the teachers in chemistry to give the needful instruction in their branch; and, from the very nature of such an apparatus, it is liable to continual injury and decay. The committee propose, therefore, that it be repaired by some competent artist; that the sum of \$800 be asked for its increase this year, and \$150 per annum afterwards; that two catalogues be prepared of it—one to be given to the professor, and one to the superintendent; that it be kept in appropriate cabinets with glazed doors, and that it be inspected annually by the board of visitors, and the professor held responsible for injuries arising from carelessness. Your committee know no other way in which a good chemical apparatus can be constantly insured at such an institution.

In the fifth place, a mineralogical cabinet is greatly wanted. None can be said to exist here now, for the collection from which instruction is given is almost entirely the private property of the teacher, and is not equal to his wants. A good collection, however, is indispensable. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the sum of \$1,000 be asked to purchase one, and that lists of it be prepared, and the same accountability established as in the case of the chemical apparatus.

In the sixth place, the philosophical apparatus is not in good condition, partly from its location and partly from other causes. Your committee recommend that it be thoroughly repaired, and that lists of it be furnished the professor of natural and experimental philosophy and the superintendent, and the same accountability established in relation to it as is proposed in the case of the chemical apparatus.

In the seventh place, for the mathematical department, the committee propose that \$400 be asked to purchase instruments for surveying, and that lists be made of all property intrusted to this department, and the same system of accountability established as in the case of the chemical apparatus.

In the eighth place, your committee find neither casts nor engravings for the use of the drawing

school, and hardly know how to account for a deficiency so obvious and so easily supplied. They presume there is no drawing-school in the world where some provision of casts and engravings is not made, and few where living models are not used. They propose, therefore, as a minimum, to ask for an appropriation of \$500 to purchase casts from the antique and engravings, which, when received, shall be delivered to the teacher of drawing, to be kept by him in the same way and under the same responsibility in which it is proposed to keep the chemical apparatus.

In the ninth place, your committee find no solid models from which to teach civil and military engineering, and they therefore earnestly recommend that a complete modeller be employed, with as little delay as possible, to furnish them. In Europe no school pretends to teach these sciences without a cabinet of models in relief, comprehending the problems in stone-cutting and carpentry, the orders and combinations in architecture, the constructions employed in canals, railways, &c., as well as the details of fortification and of attack and defence, all of which may be much more easily illustrated and much more quickly and practically taught from such models than they can possibly be in any other way. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the sum of \$1,200 be asked, partly to furnish tools and materials, and partly to purchase European models, which may serve as a guide with which to begin a suitable collection in the right way.

In the tenth place, your committee regret to find that no permanent provision is yet made by law for the department of chemistry and mineralogy. It is plain that this department is essential to the prosperity of the institution, and they recommend, therefore, that a permanent provision be asked for it without delay, more especially as they have understood that the present valuable incumbent cannot be retained at the head of the department on the precarious footing where it now stands.

In the eleventh place, the committee find that one cadet is employed in teaching French. This duty they think can be suitably performed only by a native of France, and they therefore join with the board of visitors of 1825 in recommending that an additional French teacher be appointed.

In the twelfth place, the committee also join with the board of 1825 in recommending that cadets be no longer employed as teachers in any branch. They were originally employed from the necessity of the case, because a sufficient number of graduates could not be found to fulfil suitably the duties of all the teachers wanted. But this reason no longer exists. There are now many who have received promotion as graduates from this institution who might be well employed as its teachers and can in no way, perhaps, be more useful to their country. Long experience shows that cadets can never have the respect and confidence which naturally belongs to older officers, nor the amount of instruction necessary to an adequate discharge of their duties. The same experience, too, shows that the cadets who are employed to teach, and who are, of course, the most prominent in their classes, suffer themselves from want of opportunities to learn, because they are so much occupied in giving instruction. The committee therefore recommend that hereafter lieutenants be employed instead of cadets.

In the thirteenth place, to supply the place of the cadets now employed in teaching, and to complete the needful means of instruction, your committee propose that two lieutenants be added to the department of engineering, one to the department of natural and experimental philosophy, seven to the department of mathematics, one to the department of drawing, and three to the departments of chemistry and mineralogy. And they would further propose that the Secretary of War be respectfully requested to detail each lieutenant who is to instruct in this academy for at least one complete academic year, and not to remove him for other service during that year; because it is impossible that an instructor should feel all the interest he ought to feel in the progress of a section which is not to be examined on his responsibility and as it comes from his hands, and no less impossible that the section itself should be as well taught by two or three different teachers as it would be by one consistent and uniform mode of instruction.

In the fourteenth place, the committee recommend that one assistant librarian be employed at the rate of \$25 per month, because adequate provision is not now made for the care and preservation of the books.

In the fifteenth place, the committee further recommend that, from and after the year 1828, *no cadet be admitted to enter the academy who is less than fifteen or more than eighteen years old*, since those who are younger very rarely have sufficient maturity of mind to pursue the studies required of them, while the minds of those who are older have generally taken a direction different from the one given here which can seldom be effectually altered.

In the sixteenth place, your committee find the requisitions for *entrance* very low, and, considering the vast number of applications now made for warrants, have no doubt they can be gradually raised with benefit to the country. They propose therefore that, from and after the year 1828, *no cadet be admitted to enter who does not understand English grammar and geography.*

In the seventeenth place, the graduates from this academy, who receive commissions in the engineer corps, have not, for want of time, received the full instruction in civil and military engineering which it is important they should receive. Your committee therefore propose that all who receive commissions in this corps be required, as a matter of course, to remain one year after their promotion at the academy, and that during that time they be employed in its instruction.

In the eighteenth place, your committee join earnestly the strong recommendation of the board of visitors of 1825, that the *superintendent* of this academy be made directly responsible to the Secretary of War, and hold all intercourse with the Secretary of War directly, and that, if necessary, he be made a part of the general staff of the army. The committee think such a provision exceedingly important to the welfare, success, and good order of the academy, and distinctly called for by the system of responsibility and accountability established in the other departments of the army and the government.

In conclusion, your committee would express their full conviction that the country has great reason for congratulation in the condition and management of its Military Academy. It has now been established twenty-four years. During the first fifteen years of its existence no regular system was pursued by its instructors, and no consistent support was afforded it by the government. It was, therefore, always in a fluctuating condition, and rarely enjoyed so much of the confidence of the nation that more warrants were asked for than could be readily granted. But during the last nine years all this has been changed. In 1817 a new system of instruction and discipline was introduced, and has by the teachers and academic staff been uniformly and consistently sustained, the favor of the nation has followed their efforts, and now every year the privileges of the institution are sought for at the War Department by above a thousand who cannot obtain them.

It is enough to say, in praise of the present superintendent and his coadjutors, that this change in the academy is their work; and your committee believe that nothing further need be asked for the entire

success of the institution than that the government should afford them a full and consistent support in their measures, whether of instruction or discipline.

GEORGE TICKNOR.
J. K. KANE.
JAMES DEAN.
JAMES FREEMAN DANA.

WEST POINT, June 20, 1826.

A true copy.

GEORGE TICKNOR, *Secretary of the Board.*

D.

Report of the Committee on Military Instruction, Police, &c.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Your committee to whom was referred the subjects of practical military instruction, discipline, and police of the academy, with directions to report on the conditions of each and such changes as should appear desirable, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, in part—

The attention of your committee has been particularly directed to the discipline and police of the academy, in the examination of which they have been highly gratified to find that the superintendent and the academic staff are happily exempted from the exercise of discretionary power—a power, though vested in the hands of men possessing the highest attainments, the most undoubted integrity, directed by the purest motives, is often exercised to the destruction of the object intended to be promoted. The discipline of the academy depends upon a few plain written rules, simple as they are just; rules which place the superintendent and academic staff in the delicate and responsible situation of a parent, with power to ask no more of the cadet than a father ought to require, or an obedient son to perform; that upon a prompt and rigid exercise and enforcement of these rules depend the success of the institution. Your committee would further suggest that they have in vain searched for a single instance of a want of promptness on the part of the superintendent and academic staff to enforce those rules, or for the slightest absence of their application. Hence they would recommend that it is highly important to the institution that the decision of the superintendent and academic staff, as it regards the qualification of the cadet or his unfitness to remain in the institution, be acquiesced in at Washington.

Your committee would further state that the report of the academic staff on the subject of discipline, marked B, and made a part of this report, meets with their entire approbation, except in the instance that their decision shall in no case be reversed at Washington.

Your committee have examined the barracks and rooms of the cadets, and find that every attention is paid to cleanliness and the health of the cadets that could be desired.

Your committee have paid that attention to the mess hall and the bill of fare that the importance of the subject demanded. The result has been of the most satisfactory kind, and highly honorable to the department. The bill of fare is laid before your committee, marked C, is made a part of this report, and has in all things been, and is, complied with.

The cost of cadets' equipments is to be found in the document marked A, and made a part of this report.

Your committee would recommend to the consideration of the general committee the communication marked —, submitted by the superintendent, in relation to the medical department, and the necessity of a hospital; and for a full exposition of this subject refer them to the communication of Dr. Everett, which is an able and lucid view of the subject, in the opinion of your committee.

In fact, your committee take a pleasure in stating that, so far as it regards the local authority at this place, each and every department is in the best possible situation, and that all praise is due from your committee, the board, and the country, to Colonel Thayer, (so eminently qualified to preside over the institution,) Major Worth, and to each and every member of the academic staff, for that prompt, diligent, and able performance of their respective duties so conspicuous in each department, and that nothing is wanting on their part to insure entire success in the prosperity and usefulness of the institution.

A. LANE, *Chairman of Committee.*

WEST POINT, June 22, 1826.

A true copy.

GEO. TICKNOR, *Secretary of the Board.*

E.

Report of Committee on Tactics, and other instruction purely military.

The Committee on the Course of Tactics, and other instructions purely and exclusively military, respectfully report:

These courses of instruction are committed at present, so far as the infantry is concerned, to Major Worth, who is styled the instructor in tactics, Captain Hitchcock, and Lieutenants Grier and Bliss; Lieutenant Kinsley having the particular independent direction in artillery drill and practice, and in the labors of the military laboratory.

The application of instruction in these courses is as follows:

1st. *Infantry drill and general tactics.*—On joining this institution the cadet is immediately placed under a course of elementary drill, instructed by a cadet of approved soldiership, habits, and knowledge

of the subject; the whole under the direction of a commissioned officer who is one of the assistants in the department. In this manner the recruit is passed through all the gradations of the school of the soldier to that of the company. A suitable number of recruits are then formed into a company and carefully instructed by one of the assistants; thence the whole are transferred to the battalion, when, by distributing them among the old cadets, they soon acquire the habits of their new position. In the battalion they are taught practically in the field the mechanism of the movements both of the line and light infantry, and their application to the evolutions of the line. By an arrangement of the corps of cadets into four small battalions, the instructor is enabled to exemplify the movements of any number of battalions operating in a single body. Cadets of the first class are required to perform the duties pertaining to every station—the platoon, company, field, and staff, up to the command and explanation of the movements of a battalion, including the service of guards and police; those of the second class are required to perform the duties of sergeants, and those of the third class the duties of corporals. In the lecture room instruction is confined to the *first class*, which is required to recite and thoroughly explain the manœuvres, as adopted in the service of the United States, from the company to columns and masses of the greatest extent. They are lectured, and required to recite, upon the application of these manœuvres to the various circumstances and movements of an enemy *manœuvring* and in position; assuming a variety of cases, and combining under each the relation of the different arms of service to the passing defiles in advance and retreat, the dispositions against cavalry advance and rear guards, and the general service of this force; manœuvring upon an order of battle and the general service of light troops.

In the months of April, May, June, September, and October, the whole corps of cadets is drilled daily in infantry manœuvres for one hour, and during the period of encampment—which commences at the close of the annual examination in June and is continued to the end of August—the cadets, removed from barracks into tents, and performing all the duties of soldiers and officers in encampment, are instructed in the same drill for about two hours each day. The new cadets, however, are kept at drill during encampment about four hours daily, until they are sufficiently perfect in the school of the soldier, squad, and company. No fixed time is devoted to the study and recitation of tactics, excepting about thirty recitations given to a review of the studies, preparatory to the final examination of the first class. The studies during the period of encampment are left to the discretion of the instructor of tactics.

2d. *Artillery drill and practice and laboratory duty.*—This instruction is limited to the first, second, and third classes. The second and third have been taught the exercise and movement of the field-piece; the first class this also, and, in addition, all the movements of a division of field artillery; each cadet filling the different offices from commandant of piece to commandant of battery, and in this last station performing several manœuvres. The target firing, the first class has been instructed in the manner of loading, aiming, and firing 6-pound and 12-pound field-pieces, light 5½-inch howitzers, light 5½-inch mortars, and heavy 10-inch mortars. In military pyrotechny, the first class has been practiced in preparing all kinds of ammunition for various kinds of ordnance, and in making rockets, fuzes, port-fires, fire-balls, incendiary balls, &c.

The cadets, to whom this instruction is dispensed, devote one hour every morning, in the months of April, May, July, and August, to artillery drill; two hours every second day for four months, in term time, to laboratory duty and target practice, and four hours every day during encampment.

The result of the courses of instruction just mentioned your committee have witnessed with high gratification. In the field the upright and graceful carriage, steadiness in position, exactness in handling his arms, of the individual; the precision in the marching and manœuvres of the mass. In the lecture-room the thorough knowledge displayed of the rationale, the application, and the details of the manœuvres of large and mixed, as well as small and simple, military bodies; the address and dexterity applied in producing the varied preparations of the military laboratory; the skill and effect with which the uses and properties of these were illustrated in practice with several kinds of ordnance; all these must have impressed upon the whole board, as well as upon your committee, the conviction that, under existing circumstances, this portion of the academic course is hardly susceptible of improvement; and that none should be attempted but by the introduction, from time to time, of such slight modifications of details, or such slight additions, as a vigilant supervision and long experience may find expedient or applicable.

Your committee will, however, suggest, as a measure equally recommended by sound policy and justice, that the officers of the army detailed to conduct the courses of instruction, of which we have been speaking, being at the same time charged with the invidious and severe duty of enforcing the discipline and police of the institution, should receive each the addition of \$10 per month to his pay; that there should always be at least four officers assisting the instructor of tactics instead of three, as at present; and that it be urged upon the War Department as highly essential, especially in reference to salutary discipline, that as much permanency as possible be given to these appointments.

Your committee consider it relative to this subject to present the necessity of introducing the exercises of the riding-school. Deeming it altogether unnecessary to show the importance to military men of skilful horsemanship, we will offer on the subject but one or two brief remarks. The youth of this institution, leaving their homes at that precise period of life when this sort of instruction should begin, are, in the present state of things, thereby withdrawn from the means of acquiring this knowledge, to all others of much less value, but to all others of easy attainment. Neither the building required for the practice of the menage, nor the horses, will be chargeable exclusively against this branch of instruction; the one being indispensable for drill and gymnastic exercises in bad weather, and the other, as your committee are persuaded, being absolutely essential to the course of instruction in artillery manœuvres.

AMOS LANE, *Chairman of the Committee.*

WEST POINT, June 22, 1826.

A true copy.

GEO. TICKNOR, *Secretary of the Board.*

F.

Report of the committee on the civil economy of the Military Academy.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the civil economy of the Military Academy at West Point beg leave to submit the following:

That they have diligently examined the subjects confided to their attention, and recommend that the select committee, appointed to condense the reports of the special committees, be instructed to recommend to the Secretary of War all the suggestions for improvement contained in the reports of the two preceding boards of visitors, which have not been acted upon or abandoned.

The committee have received a communication from the superintendent of the academy, inviting their attention to subjects which they have duly considered, and, without repeating them in this report, they refer to them as a part thereof; and recommend that they be incorporated in the joint communication to the Secretary of War, with a proper representation of the importance of the improvements, and the necessity for immediate appropriations specified for these objects.

They concur with the former board of visitors in recommending an increase of the salary of the superintendent.

The committee find that there is no material alteration in the civil economy of the academy since the last annual examination, and so far as they have examined its management, from an inspection of the books and accounts, they are satisfied that it is conducted with great care, and is worthy of their entire approbation. They find that the system prescribed by the regulations is not yet carried into perfect operation, for the reasons suggested in the last annual report of the board of visitors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH M. WHITE, *Chairman of the Committee.*

WEST POINT, June 22, 1826.

A true copy.

GEORGE TICKNOR, *Secretary of the Board.*

G.

Report of the Board of Visitors on the United States Military Academy at West Point, June, 1826.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June 24, 1826.*

SIR: The undersigned, agreeably to your invitation, have attended the examination of cadets in this academy, now just concluded, and during the three weeks of its continuance have made diligent inquiry concerning the discipline of the institution itself, concerning the modes of instruction practiced in it, and concerning its general management and condition; in doing which, every facility has been afforded them by the superintendent and academic staff, and the whole establishment thrown open to their inspection, down to its minutest details.

In making the investigations required of them as a board of visitors, it has been the purpose of the undersigned to ascertain what was the *object* proposed by the government in establishing the Military Academy here; what *means* have been provided to accomplish this object; how these means are *applied* by the officers to whom they are intrusted; what *results* are obtained from them, and what *changes* are desirable. Under the same heads, therefore, the undersigned will now proceed to lay before the Department of War whatever information they have collected and whatever opinions they have formed.

I. The *OBJECT* of the government in establishing this academy was obviously to secure to the country the benefits of a *special school*, where instruction should be given in every arm used in actual service. The academy here is, therefore, essentially a military academy; its organization and discipline are military; and its rules and arrangements form a part of the military institutes of the country. The instruction given under its provisions is in the art of war, in its widest and most liberal interpretation, embracing the whole of civil engineering necessary to secure an easy communication by land and water between the different parts of a country, and a safe arrangement and construction of its ports. Whatever tends directly to secure this instruction in its best form, is, therefore, essential to such an institution, and whatever else is taught here must be considered subordinate and subservient.

II. The *MEANS* provided by the government to obtain these objects are, so far as instruction is concerned, of two kinds: First, teachers. Provision is made by law for the support of a professor of natural and experimental philosophy, with an assistant; a professor of engineering, with an assistant; a chaplain, who shall instruct in ethics; a professor of mathematics, with an assistant; a teacher and assistant teacher of French; a teacher of drawing, and a sword master. But this provision having been found entirely insufficient for the purposes to be effected, there have been, and are now, detailed from the regular army, to act as teachers, one major, as instructor of tactics; one surgeon, to be professor of chemistry and mineralogy; nine lieutenants and six cadets as extra assistants in the different departments before mentioned; and one lieutenant as instructor of artillery—in all, twenty-eight instructors and teachers, each of whom is constantly and laboriously employed in giving instruction, even during the period when the examinations are going on. Second. The remaining means provided by the government for general instruction are a library, a philosophical apparatus, a chemical apparatus, and military laboratory, each obviously incomplete and insufficient.

III. The *APPLICATION* of these means, under the rules and regulations provided by the Department of War, is left to the body of instructors, and chiefly to the academic board, consisting of the superintendent and the heads of the departments of instruction, in whose practical management of the institution the undersigned have been able to find only occasion for uniform approbation.

The candidates for the rank and warrant of cadets, who arrive here by permission from the Secretary of War in the month of June, annually, to the number of about one hundred, are examined, and nearly all are accepted, the requisitions for admission being very low. During the six months after their entrance they are merely on probation. Their studies in this period are mathematics and French. In the mathematics they are at first arranged alphabetically, and in French according to their knowledge of that

language and other languages; after which they are broken into sections of about twenty each, and their instruction is forthwith begun. In the course of three weeks the more prominent in each branch, to the number of about twenty, are selected and formed into a first section, according to merit, and the same process is pursued, as the talents and characters of the candidates are developed, until, in seven or eight weeks, the entire class has been broken into five or six sections, according to merit, the arrangement of each section within itself continuing still alphabetical. During this period of probation the relative rank of the candidates is continually and materially changing, and they are transferred freely from one section to another, as their dispositions and capacities are determined. At the end of it, in the month of January, a strict examination is held, at which about one-fourth of the class is generally found to have failed, and reported to the Department of War as unfit to proceed. The successful candidates receive warrants as cadets, and are arranged, by the result of this examination, strictly according to merit. From this time the order of merit is the only one known in the entire course. Changes, however, are constantly making in the relative rank of the individuals; and twice in every year, in January and in June, a general and thorough examination takes place, three weeks in length and at the rate of nine hours a day, when the rank of every individual is settled anew, and a roll of merit prepared, which, after the annual examination in June, is consolidated into a roll of aggregate merit, and published. Those, however, who, at the annual examination, are found not to have satisfied the requisitions of the course, are dismissed, if their failure be from idleness or incapacity, but permitted to repeat the course of the preceding year, if their failure arise from unavoidable interruption in their studies or from want of years, it being, however, understood that this indulgence can be granted only once.

A similar course is pursued during each of the four years, the order of merit being the basis of all the instruction given; and, at the end of that time, when the class is graduated, it is generally found that about one-half of those who enter the institution fail to obtain its final honors; that, of those who receive promotion, about one-seventh have remained at the academy five years instead of four; and that the first section of a class, even after the class has been relieved of all the incapable and idle, still learns one-fourth more than the last section.

On this system of the academy and its application the undersigned would offer a few remarks:

In the first place, *the period of probation* seems to be a provision very important to the success of the institution. For it cannot be supposed that all who come here are fitted, either by their capacities or their characters, to meet the reasonable demands of a special school, where they are to be educated for a special public object, and the requisitions for a mere admission are so humble, and in branches of knowledge so very common, that the first examination cannot possibly become a test of their final fitness for an education so peculiar. This second examination, therefore, which occurs after an experience of six months, the undersigned regard as the most important *single* provision among the rules of the institution, and they feel assured that the War Department will unite with them in the conviction, founded on experience and the results of former practice, that to set aside the decisions of the academic board under this rule, except in very extraordinary cases, would have no other effect than to expend the public means on those who cannot be educated by them; to lower the standard of merit; to bring the decisions of the academic board into disrespect with the cadets and the public, and gradually reduce the whole tone of the institution.

In the next place, the undersigned would speak of the *merit roll*. Nothing, they conceive, can be more simple and efficient than the whole of its provisions, and nothing more fair and thorough than the mode in which they are carried into effect. Each cadet obtains rank in each branch of study he pursues exactly according to his proficiency, and this proficiency is determined by the weekly class reports of his instructors; by the examination of the academic board in January, and by the public examination in June. Each cadet, therefore, has a constant incitement to exertion, and is constantly in danger of losing, by the success of others, what he has himself gained. Moreover, this strong stimulus has a separate influence and operation in each branch of his studies. He is not, therefore, discouraged in any one, by having his merit in it lost in a general average of his merit in all. He is marked in each branch according to his progress in it, and, therefore, has an appropriate encouragement or censure for his rank in each. Nor is this a merely nominal provision. Of the forty-two members in the class about to be graduated, not one, in January, stood at precisely the same height in their three departments of study; one differed no less than twenty-six places; fourteen differed ten places and upwards; and, in general, the difference was four or five places. In the other classes the difference was still greater, because the characters and talents of their members were necessarily less settled; of course there is in all the most fair and honorable incitement and competition, and the results obtained, after the long and patient examination in June and January, are satisfactory in nearly every instance to the cadets themselves, and probably just in all.

In the last place, the undersigned would speak of the provision by which about one-seventh of those who are graduated in each class are permitted to *remain five years* at the academy. This, they conceive, is the only leniency in the existing rules of instruction by which they can be safely qualified. Those cadets who are unable to proceed in the course are cut off at the end of the probation; those who abuse the advantages offered them are sent away as offences are committed; and those who grow gradually more idle instead of more active fall, at last, to the bottom of their class, and then resign or are removed. Still there may well be a few who, from youth, from sickness, or from unavoidable interruptions in their course, are unable, at once, to make good the claims and standing required from them. To these one more year is both wisely and kindly given, and, in most cases, so improved as to place them in, at least, a respectable standing among their competitors.

The undersigned have much pleasure in adding to the preceding details their general conviction that these provisions and rules, which constitute what is most peculiar and valuable in the system of instruction here, are practically applied by the present academic staff with remarkable talent, exactness, and efficacy; and that to this system, and its zealous execution, are to be attributed a thoroughness in the knowledge obtained by the cadets, which the undersigned have not elsewhere witnessed, and an equality in the amount of their respective acquisitions which could not probably in any other way be obtained.

The system of *DISCIPLINE* which is brought in aid of this system of instruction seems to the undersigned no less skilfully adapted to its object, and no less efficient, than the instruction itself. It consists in a great measure of preventions and warnings. For this purpose a careful police is constantly maintained. During the hours when the cadets are not required to be in their quarters a guard is mounted in each story of the barracks, and during the hours of study each room is visited at least four times every day, to ascertain the good order of its furniture and the presence and diligence of its occupants. In this way even very inconsiderable deviation from the established rules and order of the academy are

at once detected and passed to the proper officer by whom they are entered in a day-book kept for the purpose. Every Friday evening the contents of this book, for the preceding week, are read on parade for the information of those who have been noted in it, and the next day those who have excuses to offer send them, in writing, to the superintendent, who accepts or rejects them. The delinquencies not excused are recorded in a register; the results of which, with the names of the delinquents, are publicly posted here and sent to Washington, where they are publicly posted in the War Department. And finally, from these monthly rolls a general roll of merit, according to conduct, is annually consolidated, which will hereafter be published.

A system of preventions and warnings so well adjusted makes much punishment of a more positive character unnecessary. When, however, punishments become indispensable, they are inflicted either by the superintendent, whose power does not go beyond confinement to quarters, or by a regular court-martial, whose decisions, when approved at Washington, may extend to dismission from the institution. These punishments, in order to become as rare as possible, should be inflicted as promptly and certainly as possible; and the undersigned are assured the War Department will unite with them in the conviction, founded on experience and the results of former practice, that the decisions of the superintendent be fully sustained by the government at Washington, and that sentences of courts-martial on cadets, when approved by the President, be remitted by pardon only on the most urgent reasons.

IV. Under the next head—that of the *results* gained to the public by the amount of instruction here given to the cadets educated by the country—the undersigned feel they have ample grounds for judgment, not only in the general examination which, during the last three weeks, has been constantly passing before them, but also in the private recitations which they have frequently visited.

In the course of instruction, the original object of the institution is kept constantly in view, and as far fulfilled as the means afforded will permit. The principal and most important series of subjects pursued is mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, engineering, both civil and military, and tactics.

In MATHEMATICS, there is taught algebra; common and descriptive geometry; plane and spherical analytical trigonometry; shades, shadows, and linear perspective; analytical geometry; the differential and integral calculus; the orthographic and stereographic projection of the spheres, and surveying.

The number of instructors in this branch is now nine; and the amount of time given to it, in and out of the recitation rooms, is six hours daily during the first two years. The undersigned have great pleasure in adding that much of the instruction in this branch is given by colloquial lectures, either with or without text books—a mode which they believe to be better than any other fitted to produce a lively and deep impression on the mind of the pupil in pursuit of such subjects. The thoroughness of the knowledge obtained here was very apparent, both in the examination and in the recitation rooms. The diagrams exhibited by each cadet were drawn with great accuracy and skill; and the demonstrations by each at the blackboard, with very few exceptions, and those almost entirely at the bottom of the lowest class, were quickly, easily, and accurately performed. The undersigned feel confident that very little remains to be desired in this department of instruction.

The next branch taught is NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, comprising problems on the motion of bodies, from Newton's Principia, mechanics, dynamics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, pneumatics, magnetism and electricity, optics and astronomy.

This branch of instruction naturally follows mathematics. It begins with the beginning of the third year, and extends through the whole of that year at the rate of five hours in every day, under the management of three teachers. The undersigned apprehend that this is not enough, and that time must be taken for this branch, not indeed from mathematics and engineering, between which it is appropriately placed, but from some of the subsidiary branches, to increase the amount of knowledge acquired in natural and particularly experimental philosophy. From the examination, however, and from the demonstrations given, and the manuscripts exhibited by each member of the second class, the undersigned feel persuaded that the cadets here, too, have rightly improved all the means and opportunities afforded them, and therefore fulfilled all the requisitions that can reasonably be made upon them.

The next principal branch of teaching is ENGINEERING, comprehending architecture, civil engineering, and military engineering. Under the head of *architecture* is included the choice and preparation of materials, the elementary parts of buildings, the composition and distribution of buildings, and the art of construction. Under the head of *civil engineering* are comprehended roads, bridges, tunnelling, inland navigation, railroads, and artificial harbors and seaports. Under the head of *military engineering* are included field engineering, the science of war, and permanent fortifications.

To this branch five hours a day are given during the last year, and three teachers are assigned to it, who instruct in colloquial lectures, or text books, in the French language. The course during the last year was not so complete as the gentlemen connected with it earnestly desired to make it; but all the time that could be given them was diligently and zealously filled up. At the examination a large number of drawings was exhibited by each cadet, which left nothing to be desired; and in the demonstrations and explanations given by each, at the blackboard, the draughts were made with singular skill and accuracy. The undersigned feel sure that the future services of the cadets this year to be graduated will justify them in saying that the examination in engineering was perfectly satisfactory.

The last principal branch of instruction is IN INFANTRY DRILL AND GENERAL TACTICS and in ARTILLERY DRILL and PYROTECHNY. In the *infantry* drill the cadets are taught, practically, all the duties of a soldier in every station; in the platoon, company, field, and staff, up to the command and explanation of the movements of a battalion, including the service of guards and police; so that all the duties, from those of a common soldier to those of a commander-in-chief, are successively explained and practiced; besides which, the theory of all manœuvres, from those of a company to those of the largest masses, is taught in lectures and recitations. To this instruction four teachers are assigned, and the time given to it is, in all four of the classes, one hour daily, and to the first class one additional hour every other day during two months, and two months' uninterrupted duty in camp to all the cadets in the academy every year. The results of this course of instruction the undersigned have witnessed with great pleasure, in the upright and graceful carriage of the cadets in the field, the steadiness of their individual positions, their exactness in handling their arms, and their precision in the manœuvres and marching of the mass; while, in the examination room, their knowledge of the rationale of tactics, as a science, was no less ready and exact. In the *artillery* drill, too, which takes place chiefly during the encampment of the cadets in July and August, and which, with *pyrotechny*, is taught by one and the same teacher about two hours daily for six months to the first class, the undersigned have witnessed the same thoroughness and skill, whether in the exercise

of the piece, in target firing, in throwing shells, or in the preparation of all kinds of ammunition, signal rockets, fuses, port-fire, fire-balls, and incendiary balls.

These four branches, then, mathematics, natural philosophy, engineering, and military tactics, occupying above three-quarters of each day, as they occur during the four years given to study here, constitute the main course, on whose success the success of this institution is always to depend, and to which, as the undersigned are persuaded, it may in the hands of its present teachers be safely left. To teach this course, however, with all the thoroughness which is necessary to make it practically useful in the services of the country afterwards, a *subsidiary course* is constantly going on, whose purpose it is to furnish the needful means for full success in the principal one.

The first branch in this subsidiary course is *French*; to which three hours every day are given during the first year, and three hours every other day during the second year, under three teachers. It is considered here strictly as a means, and not as an end; and its purpose is simply to enable the cadets to use easily books in the French language, which are their text-books for both mathematics and engineering, and to place within their reach, in future life, a body of works on which their professional success must greatly depend, and which can be found in no other language. With this object, therefore, the instruction of the cadets in French is not carried beyond reading it with perfect facility, pronouncing it well, and translating from English; of all which the two lower classes gave abundant proof. And this, the undersigned believe, is sufficient. It is not very probable that an American engineer, or military officer, will be required to speak any foreign language; and to take from his other studies here that large portion of time which alone could enable him to make such an attainment, would be to injure the main course of his studies without an adequate object.

The next branch in the subsidiary course is *DRAWING*, which is taught in order to render both engineers and officers in the army, what unquestionably they all ought to be, accomplished practical draughtsmen. To this object are given two hours every other day in the second year, and two hours daily in the third year; and the number of teachers is two. Drawings have been exhibited from each member of these two classes, which have much surprised the undersigned, not merely from their excellence, but from their numbers, and from the equality in skill produced by an excellent mode of instruction.

The third subsidiary branch is *CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS, MINERALOGY, and GEOLOGY*, taught in order to give the cadets a knowledge of the materials they must employ, whether in civil or military engineering, and the places where they are to be found. Two hours daily are assigned to this branch in the third and last years, every other day a lecture being given, and every other day a recitation. Two teachers only are now found in this department, the third having been called away for other service during the year, and the instruction thus somewhat injured. But, excepting the injury resulting from this circumstance, which was apparent in the examination of one or two sections, the undersigned think there is much reason to be gratified with the success of this department so far as means have yet been afforded to it.

These three subsidiary branches, French, drawing, and chemistry and mineralogy, seem naturally to close up the account of what is essential to attain the special object proposed by the government in establishing this Military Academy. But besides all this, it has been at different times thought desirable that the officers, who are here to be formed, should acquire knowledge needful rather in the character of an accomplished citizen. A department has therefore gradually grown up into which several branches have been successively crowded, little connected with each other or with the rest of the studies pursued here, and for which it seems difficult to find a suitable place in the academic course but at the expense of something more immediate to the wants and objects of the institution. In this way there have been introduced, from time to time, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, national law, constitutional law, and political economy. Some of these have been taught every year, but in no one year have all of them been taught, because it was impossible to find place for them all. During the last year *English grammar, rhetoric, the constitutional law of the United States, and political economy*, have been taught, each imperfectly and superficially from want of time and means; only two hours daily in the fourth year, and two teachers being assigned to this entire class of subjects. The undersigned are therefore clearly of opinion that this department of studies be broken up, not because the studies themselves are unimportant, but because they are such as should be acquired either before the cadets come to this academy or after they leave it; and because the superficial knowledge of them that can be here acquired is a contradiction to the exact thoroughness that prevails in every other department of instruction, and is obtained only by an injurious intrusion upon branches essential to the main success of the institution and the public objects for which it was founded.

In concluding their remarks on this part of their inquiries the undersigned would add that the entire examination has been conducted with the greatest patience, thoroughness, and impartial kindness on the part of the academic staff; that the visitors themselves have frequently joined in it; that several of the cadets, not satisfied with the result of their first investigation, have asked a further hearing, which has been uniformly granted them; and that throughout, in all the classes, the cadets, conscious of their own familiarity with the subjects they have studied, and aware that their rank would certainly be determined by their appearance at this time, have constantly exhibited the singular spectacle of a large body of young men eagerly soliciting a longer and more strict examination into the whole extent of their acquirements, a spectacle which indeed has been most gratifying to all who have witnessed it.

V. But though large means have already been provided by the government, and have been efficiently, faithfully, and wisely applied by the teachers to whom they have been intrusted, yet it is not to be denied or concealed that *OTHER MEANS, and occasional CHANGES*, are wanting to give the institution the character it ought to possess and the character which the increasing wants of the country plainly claim for it.

And, first, it is obvious that a suitable *chapel*, with fire-proof rooms for the library and the different collection of instruments used here, is greatly wanted. Such a building was recommended by the board of visitors of 1824 and of 1825, and the want of it must be plain to all who have been here. As to the chapel, it is only necessary to say that the room now used for it was never intended for such a purpose, and is entirely unfit for it; that it is wanted for other objects; that it never accommodates more than one-half the persons who ought to be provided for, and that in some seasons of the year it will not contain even all the cadets. As to the library, the philosophical apparatus, &c., it is only necessary to say that where they are now kept they cannot be properly arranged, cannot be preserved from injury, and are never safe. The undersigned therefore are persuaded this striking want needs only to be properly made known in order to insure a provision that will satisfy it.

2d. The undersigned have considered the state of the *hospital*. It is the same building which, by the

board of visitors of 1825, was properly considered as *no* hospital; for it will afford accommodation to hardly half a dozen patients, and is so decayed and ruinous that it will not protect them from the weather. The sick are therefor every rarely sent thither, but kept in quarters, often to their own injury, and always to the interruption of their comrades in the same room. In case of an epidemic this state of things would be extremely alarming, and the undersigned therefore recommend earnestly the erection of a suitable hospital.

3d. The undersigned join with the board of visitors of 1824 and 1825 in recommending a permanent provision for the *department of chemistry and mineralogy*. This department is essential to the prosperity and success of the academy, and yet the present valuable incumbent who is at the head of it is here on the precarious footing of an army surgeon, living in a house which will not protect his family from the inclemency of the seasons, without a laboratory in which his department can be illustrated, and without a mineralogical collection. The undersigned therefore recommend that provision be made for a permanent professorship of chemistry and mineralogy, and that quarters be built for the accommodation of the incumbent's family; that a laboratory with a lecture room attached to it be erected; that \$800 be asked for the chemical apparatus this year, and \$150 annually afterwards; and that \$1,000 be asked to begin a cabinet of minerals. They further recommend that the property thus provided for in chemical apparatus and minerals be given in charge to the professor, who shall furnish catalogues of it to the superintendent; that it be inspected annually by the board of visitors, and that the professor be held responsible for any injury or loss arising from his carelessness. And the undersigned urge this recommendation the more anxiously, as they have reason to fear the department will lose its present important head if it be not put on the footing the exigencies of the academy demand.

4th. The undersigned recommend a considerable increase of the *library*, and the appointment of an assistant librarian, because adequate provision is not now made for the care and preservation of the books. The library is already respectable in works on fortification, artillery, military history, topography, tactics, mathematics, and natural philosophy. But a library is the principle of life to every institution for instruction, whose tone can never rise higher than the means for teaching its instructors will carry it, and whose decay is certain if those new works which are continually enlarging the boundaries of knowledge are not regularly added to keep the spirit of the institution up to the spirit of the times. The library here is very deficient in all branches except those already enumerated, and is deemed to need additions, particularly in architecture, civil engineering, natural history, and civil history. The undersigned further recommend that an examination of the library, according to certified catalogues, be made annually by the board of visitors, and the librarian held responsible for all losses, deficiencies, or injuries arising from neglect on his part. And the undersigned would suggest the sum of two thousand dollars for the present year, and one thousand dollars annually afterwards as the minimum that will furnish the means needed for such an establishment.

5th. The undersigned recommend that four hundred dollars be applied to the purchase of *instruments for surveying*, to be delivered, when purchased, to the professor of mathematics, and by him held, with all other public property in his department, in the same way and on the same terms suggested in the case of the chemical apparatus.

6th. The undersigned find neither *casts* nor *engravings* for the use of the drawing school, and hardly know how to account for a deficiency so obvious and so easily supplied. They presume there is no other drawing school in the world where some provision of casts and engravings is not made, and few where living models are not used. They suggest, therefore, the great advantage of an appropriation of five hundred dollars to purchase casts from the antique, and engravings, to be kept by the principal teacher of drawing, in the same way and on the same terms suggested in the case of the chemical apparatus.

7th. The undersigned find here no solid *models* from which to teach civil and military engineering; and they recommend, therefore, that a modeller be employed, with as little delay as possible, to furnish them. In Europe no school pretends to teach these sciences without models in relief to illustrate the problems in stone-cutting and carpentry; the orders and combinations in architecture; the constructions employed in canals, roads, railways, &c., as well as the details of fortifications, and of attack and defence; all of which may be much more easily explained and much more quickly and practically taught from such models than they can be in any other way. The undersigned, therefore, suggest that the sum of twelve hundred dollars be appropriated partly to purchase tools and materials and partly to provide European models as guides with which properly to begin a suitable collection.

8th. The undersigned are persuaded that a *riding school* and *gymnastic exercises* are much wanted here; and they recommend that a building be erected fitted for these purposes, for a *fencing school*, and for *military drills*. A riding school, it is believed, is always attached to such an institution in other countries, for the obvious reason that skilful horsemanship is indispensable in the education of a military officer. Here such a school is peculiarly needed; for the youth of this institution, leaving their homes at the precise period of life when such instruction naturally begins, are, in the present state of things, necessarily withdrawn from the opportunities for acquiring this knowledge and skill, which to all others is of much less value, but to all others of very easy attainment. Gymnastic exercises, too, or a thorough physical education, seem to the undersigned to be of great importance to an institution like this, destined to furnish officers and engineers for the civil as well as military service, to whom a hardy constitution and the easy and dextrous use of all their physical powers is indispensable for professional success. The drill during the summer months is sufficient to give the cadets healthful exercise and no more; but during the winter this resource fails, and their spirits and activity fail with it. Horsemanship and gymnastic exercises are the appropriate remedies for this state of langour, while at the same time the introduction of the light artillery drill, which has heretofore been prevented from want of horses, would now be effected, of course, and the cadets receive an accomplishment indispensable in the service to which they are destined.

9th. The undersigned join with the board of visitors of 1825 in recommending *that cadets be no longer employed as teachers*. They were originally thus employed from the necessity of the case, because a sufficient number of graduates could not be found to fulfil, suitably, the duties of all the teachers wanted. But this reason no longer exists. There are now many who have received promotions from this academy who might well be employed as its teachers, and can in no way, perhaps, be more useful to their country. Long experience has shown that cadets cannot command the respect and confidence which naturally attach to older officers, and do not possess the amount of knowledge necessary to a full discharge of their duties. The same experience, too, shows that the cadets who are employed to teach, and who are, of course, the most prominent in their respective classes, themselves suffer from want of opportunities to

learn, because they are so much occupied in giving instruction. To supply, therefore, the places of the cadets now employed in teaching, and to complete the needful means of instruction, the undersigned would suggest that another French teacher be appointed, who shall be a native of France; that two lieutenants be added to the department of engineering; one to the department of natural philosophy; seven to the department of mathematics; one to the department of drawing, and three to the department of chemistry and mineralogy. And they would further suggest that each lieutenant who is to instruct in this academy be, if practicable, detailed for at least one complete academic year, and not removed for other service during that year; because it is extremely improbable that an instructor should feel all the interest he ought to feel in the progress of a section which is to be examined neither on his responsibility nor as it comes from his hands, and quite impossible that the section itself should be as well taught by a succession of different instructors as it would be by one uniform mode of teaching.

10th. The undersigned recommend that from and after the year 1828 *no cadet be received* at this academy who is *less than fifteen or more than eighteen* years old, since those who are younger than fifteen rarely have maturity of mind sufficient to pursue the studies required of them, while the minds of those who are above eighteen when they enter have generally taken a direction different from the one required here, and which it is not easy to alter.

11th. The undersigned find the *requisitions for entrance very low*, and, considering the vast number of applications now made for warrants, have no doubt they can be gradually raised with benefit to the country; they therefore suggest that from and after the year 1828 *no cadet be admitted to enter* who does not understand English grammar and geography.

12th. The undersigned are persuaded, from observation and inquiry, that *more instruction* might be given *in engineering*, and that the only serious obstacle to it is the want of time. They propose, therefore, that the graduates from this academy who may receive commissions in the corps of engineers be required to remain here one year after their promotion, and that during that period they be employed in giving instruction, as well as in the prosecution of the studies appropriate to their department.

13th. The undersigned recommend the appointment of an additional *clerk*, with a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, to be employed in the offices of the adjutant and superintendent; because in the office of the adjutant an oppressive amount of writing is already done, and because the superintendent, for want of a clerk, has never been able to preserve copies of his official communications to the government.

14th. The undersigned suggest, as a measure equally recommended by sound policy and justice, that the officers charged with the ungracious duty of enforcing the discipline and police of the institution—a duty, too, not less severe and laborious than ungracious—should receive each the addition of ten dollars per month to his pay, and that, to insure a uniform and salutary discipline, as much permanency as possible be given to these appointments.

15th. The undersigned recommend that provision be made for the erection of a gun-house, because the artillery here is constantly suffering from exposure to the weather at all seasons.

16th. The undersigned concur entirely in the strong recommendation of the board of visitors of 1824 and 1825, that the *rank and pay of the present superintendent* be increased; and they repeat this recommendation, not on account of the claims of this distinguished officer from his long and extraordinary services in his present situation—because it is well known he rather declines than solicits such a recommendation—but on account of the public service, which, they are persuaded, cannot be suitably sustained by his present income, which is altogether below his station and the demands made upon him in consequence of his station, and no suitable compensation for the talents and labor he gives in return with such devotedness and success to the country.

17th. The undersigned join earnestly in the strong recommendation of the board of visitors of 1825, that the superintendent of this academy be made directly responsible to the Secretary of War, and hold all his official intercourse with the Department of War directly, and that, if necessary, he be made a part of the general staff of the army. They think such a provision exceedingly important to the welfare, success, and good order of the institution, and distinctly called for by the system of direct responsibility and accountableness established in the other departments of the public administration.

The undersigned have not spoken at large of the barracks, the mess-house, the commissariat, the adjutant's arrangements, or the treasury; but none of these have been overlooked, and it is only because the same order and exactness has been found in them that has heretofore been reported of them that they are not more particularly mentioned. Indeed, this order and exactness has been found throughout all the details and arrangements of the institution, and the undersigned have great pleasure in adding that in every part of it, among the academic staff and among the cadets, they have found the spirit of science prevailing over a merely military spirit, and over everything that could interfere with the progress of knowledge and the objects of the government in establishing this special school.

In conclusion the undersigned would express their strong conviction that the country has great reason for congratulation in the condition and management of its Military Academy. It has now been established twenty-four years. During the first fifteen years of its existence no regular system was pursued by its instructors and no consistent support was afforded it by the government. It was therefore always in a fluctuating condition, and rarely enjoyed so much of the confidence of the nation that more warrants were asked for at the War Department than could be readily granted. But during the last nine years all this has been changed. In 1817 the system of instruction and discipline now in practice was introduced by the present accomplished superintendent, and has, by the teachers and academic staff, been uniformly and consistently sustained; the favor of the nation has followed and encouraged their efforts, and now every year the privileges of this institution are sought for at the War Department by above a thousand to whom it is not possible to grant them. It is praise enough of the present superintendent and those who have so faithfully labored with him to say that this change is their work, and the undersigned are persuaded that nothing further need be asked for the final and entire success of the institution than

that the government should afford its academic staff a full and consistent support in their measures, whether of instruction or of discipline.

The undersigned have the honor to offer you the expression of their high consideration and respect.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, *President.*

JAMES BLYTHE.

AMOS LANE.

GAB. HOLMES.

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

JAMES DEAN.

THOMAS KENNEDY.

PH. S. MARKLEY.

JAMES FREEMAN DANA.

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE.

J. K. KANE.

JER. MORROW.

JOS. M. WHITE.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Major Engineers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

GEORGE TICKNOR, *Secretary.*

DOCUMENTS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, COMPRISING A REPORT OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS RELATIVE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

I.

Report of the board of officers relative to the militia.

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1826.

The board of officers now convened at this place have had under consideration your instructions, of the 5th ultimo, requiring a report on the organization of the militia, "stating the defects, if any, of the existing organization, and recommending such remedies as in its judgment will render our militia as skilful and effective as it is brave and patriotic."

To enable the board to execute this important commission, with a reasonable hope of beneficial results, it has carefully read and considered the numerous communications from governors of States, militia officers, and other distinguished citizens, in reply to your circular letter of July 11, 1826, also the several plans of organization and instruction for the militia which have been submitted to Congress at different periods by committees of that body and by the War Department.

Premising that, after a full consideration of the whole subject, the opinions of the members of the board have been brought into great harmony with each other, the following report is now most respectfully submitted:

1. "*Defects of the existing organization.*"

The term *organization* will not here be taken in its restricted or technical sense, but as enlarged by the general tenor and purpose of the circular letter before mentioned.

The primary defect of the militia system at this time, it is believed, will be found in the excess in numbers which the law proposes to hold to service, an objection that did not apply to the period of 1792, the date of the still existing law on this subject. In 1792 it might well have been supposed necessary to enroll and organize into corps of militia all the able-bodied white male citizens of the United States, (certain classes and persons excepted,) between the ages of 18 and 45 years; but, in the thirty-four years which have since elapsed, our general population, and consequently the male citizens between those ages, have been trebled, whilst, it is believed, the dangers of foreign aggression are now much diminished. The other occasions under the Constitution, viz: resistance to the laws and insurrections, to meet which the militia were also intended, are supposed not more likely to occur in future than might have been apprehended in 1792; and yet at that period a third of the present militia force (and about three-fourths of the male citizens then capable of bearing arms) was supposed amply sufficient for all the purposes within the contemplation of the Constitution.

It would seem, therefore, from the foregoing views that the United States now hold to a nominal service a growing militia force already considerably larger than any probable, it may almost be said possible, emergency would require.

But its nominal character is not the only objection to this extensive scheme of enrolment and organization. It is true that the militia costs the *treasury* in time of peace nothing beyond the inadequate sum annually appropriated for the supply of arms and equipments; yet the musters and trainings, the arms, ammunition, and equipments which many of the militia actually purchase and all are required to provide for themselves, if not supplied by the United States or the respective States, operate as heavy burdens on the most productive class of the community, without the acquisition, except in the cities and a few other highly-peopled districts, of any adequate degree of military instruction or efficiency. By far the greater number of letters submitted to the board, and the exceptions come principally from the cities and the more populous parts of the country, represent the ordinary militia musters, &c., as useless or worse than useless, as so many occasions for hurtful practices, instead of martial exercises and the images of war.

The same difficulty (of excess in numbers) renders every scheme of improvement in the general mass, without the aid of a high war excitement, hopeless; for it is obvious that so great a body of enrolled men, or officers without the men, would not bear in time of peace, and without remuneration, an encampment of many successive days for instruction; and, on the other hand, it is supposed that the gov-

ernment would be unwilling to incur the necessary expenditure. Neither is it deemed advisable, under the present organization, to recommend a selection of particular companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, or divisions, or a particular number of officers, out of the general mass, for better instructions, either at their own expense or that of the government. Such selections could not fail to be generally regarded as invidious and unjust. And yet without an encampment of many successive days for the militia of the thinly-peopled districts, it is supposed impossible to impart to the officers, and through them to the ranks, any adequate degree of military efficiency.

But one other objection, of the same character, to the existing organization will be stated by the board.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States consecrates the great principles "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" and in the same spirit Congress has at different times provided "that every citizen so enrolled (for service in the militia) shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock," or "with a good rifle," &c.—(Act May 8, 1792, sec. 1.) 2. That certain deposits of arms should be made "at suitable places for the purpose of being sold to the governments of the respective States or the militia thereof."—(Act July 6, 1798, sec. 1.) And 3. "That the annual sum of \$200,000 be appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States."—(Act April 23, 1808, sec. 1.)

Yet, notwithstanding the declaration of the Constitution and the provisions of Congress, conceived in the same spirit, and, notwithstanding the meritorious provisions made by several of the State governments, to effect the same great object, comparatively but a small portion of the militia of the Union is yet armed; and according to the present rate of appropriation by Congress for that purpose, it would require, even supposing the population to be stationary, about seventy-five years more to accomplish a measure so congenial to the whole theory of our institutions. This consideration also seems to require a new scheme of enrolment and organization, by which the whole body of the militia held to service might be effectively armed and instructed.

In respect to instruction, another material defect may be noticed. Systems of a convenient size and form, for the instruction of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, each bearing the express sanction of the government, are much wanted by the militia. Such systems are now in preparation by this board, under the orders of the department; but, should they be ultimately adopted, a great want of uniformity would still exist in the exercises of the same arm; the infantry, for example, if provision be not made by the government for the employment, at least in the first instant, of experienced instructors at the requisition of the States. This point, which is deemed of great importance by the board, will again be noticed under the head of Camps of Instruction.

Under the act of Congress, May 8, 1792, "for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," section 2, it appears by the correspondence before the board, that exemptions from militia service, granted by many States, are so numerous as to operate very injuriously on the whole establishment. In some instances, the number of exemptions is reported to be equal to the number of enrolled men. Not again to recur to this supposed defect in the act of 1792, the board will here observe, that it would greatly promote uniformity in the distribution of the benefits and burdens of a well-regulated militia among the respective States if no exemptions were allowed beyond the cases which might be enumerated in some new provision made by Congress on this head; and, with a view to such enumeration, the board would most respectfully suggest that persons belonging to religious communities or societies, known to entertain conscientious objections to the bearing of arms, might be included, or, at least, exempted from service in time of peace.

2. "Remedies."

The recommendations of the board, under this head, will be found in the subjoined *plan for the enrolment and organization of the militia of the United States* and the subordinate plan for *camps of instruction*. These, for the most part, sufficiently give the views and opinions of the board on the whole subject submitted by the department. A few illustrations and miscellaneous remarks may, however, be proper in this place.

The full age of twenty-one years has been assumed by the board as the best period for the commencement of service in the ranks of the militia; because it was thought unnecessary, in time of peace, for the government to interfere with the ordinary control of parents, guardians, and masters, over minors.

It will be perceived that the scheme of enrolment proposed rendered any other limitation as to age than that just stated unnecessary; it being probable that the minimum quota would be obtained in any State, without going higher than the ages of 30 or 29, and in some of the States not higher than 26 or 25, even with the present population. Between the minimum and maximum numbers of the scheme the difference is nearly fifty per centum on the former. This difference it was thought advisable by the board to leave to each State to add, by further enrolments in the ascending scale of age or not, according to its wishes, or according to physical and moral circumstances in its own condition; although, in the opinion of the board, a well-regulated, armed, and instructed militia, of 400,000 men, for the whole Union, would be sufficient for all the purposes stated in the Constitution.

The residue of the male citizens, capable of bearing arms, (and 7 in every 9, between the ages of 16 and 60, may be so considered,) the board would think it unnecessary to arrange even into nominal brigades, regiments, &c. In any great national emergency it would be easy for Congress to double or quadruple the number of brigades, &c., in the respective States on the principles of the scheme, and thus to avail itself of the whole, or any intermediate part of the military population of the Union, according to the emergency. If the plan of instruction submitted herein be adopted, there would, after a few years, be no want of capable officers for the largest force mentioned.

The board, in the plan of organization, proposes an adjutant general, without rank, for the whole militia of the United States. The importance of such an officer attached to the War Department, it is believed, could not be too highly estimated. Among his various duties might be the following: to correspond with the adjutant generals of the respective States on the subject of the militia in general; to furnish blank forms of the different returns required from the States, with the necessary explanations; to make abstracts of all returns received, for the information of the President and of Congress; to ascertain by correspondence the boundaries of divisions, brigades, and regiments in the respective States, with a view to the force that might be brought to the defence of exposed points in a given time, &c., &c.

The act of Congress, May 8, 1792, has provided for an adjutant general in each State, but has not prescribed the rank of this officer. Hence, in many of the States the rank given is that of brigadier general; in others, that of colonel, and in many States no rank whatever. A uniformity on this point appearing to the board desirable, the plan of organization submitted proposes to give to the adjutant general of each State the rank of brigadier general.

Under the existing organization every regiment consists of two battalions, but no staff is provided for the battalions. The proposed plan would render each battalion as complete within itself as the united regiment. This was thought desirable by the board, as in the thinly peopled districts battalions would, it is supposed, under the State laws very generally parade and perform their exercises separately, and might also, in many cases, be called into temporary service in the same manner; and to accommodate the organization to the general state of our population it is proposed that four companies shall constitute a battalion. The precincts of the battalions would thus be less remote from their respective centres than if the number of companies were five, as at present.

Should the systems of instruction in preparation for the different arms of militia, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, (and under the latter denomination are included light infantry and riflemen,) be adopted by the proper authority, the board beg leave to recommend that the whole be distributed to the militia officers at the expense of the United States, as follows: one copy of each system to every general officer and general staff officer, and a copy of each system, according to the arm of the respective officers, to all other militia officers, chaplains, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, excepted.

The camps of instruction, it will be observed, are recommended by the board for officers exclusively. Considerations of public economy chiefly induced this limitation. The benefits of the system of instruction, by means of camps, would not, however, be confined in their effects to the officers. The tactical experience acquired by them in the school of the camps would be naturally imparted to the ranks at such trainings or musters as the States may respectively prescribe, and in case of active service the officers would be enabled, in a reasonable time, to render their corps equal to all the emergencies of a campaign. The maxim that *good officers make good soldiers* has the support of universal experience, and on this the board has founded the recommendation above.

In respect to the camps of instruction, it may be observed that another great advantage would result from the proposed manner of furnishing instructors, as the latter might be required, in the details of a bill, to certify to the time of actual attendance at the several camps of each officer, to whom it is proposed to give a per diem allowance and mileage. The certificates of the instructors so employed, countersigned by the commanders of the camps, respectively, would furnish sufficient vouchers on which the payments by the United States might be made.

The 12th and 13th questions of the circular letter have elicited a very general and decided expression of opinion in the replies against tours of militia service of three months only. The majority of these letters recommend extending the period to a year, and in this the board concurs.

Finally, the board will remark that many details have been intentionally omitted in the subjoined plans, because it was supposed, in a report of this character, outlines and such details only were required as might serve to develop the *principles* of an entire scheme. The details omitted readily suggest themselves, and might easily be brought into a bill.

Plan for the enrolment and organization of the militia of the United States.

1. It is recommended that there be appointed one *adjutant general for the militia of the United States*, to be attached to the War Department, but without rank.
2. That there be appointed in each State an *adjutant general of the militia of the State*, and one *quartermaster general of the militia of the State*, or in time of peace, one officer, to be both *adjutant and quartermaster general*, such officer or officers to have, each, the rank of *brigadier general*.
3. It is recommended to exempt all persons under the age of twenty-one years, in the several States, from service in the militia of the United States.
4. It is recommended that there be enrolled and organized in each State, from the whole mass of able bodied white male citizens resident therein, who are or shall be above the age of twenty-one years, and always taking the youngest above that age, at the rate of one brigade of militia, organized as herein proposed, for every member of the House of Representatives of the United States to which the State may be entitled.
5. It is proposed that every two brigades of militia so enrolled in the same State shall constitute one division; and if there be an odd brigade in the State, above a division, that such brigade be attached to some convenient division, at the discretion of the State; that every brigade shall consist of three regiments; every regiment of two battalions; every battalion of four troops or companies; and every troop or company of five sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, and sixty-four privates. Each State to have the right to designate regiments, battalions, troops, and companies, as cavalry, artillery, light infantry, infantry and riflemen, at its discretion, or to accept as part of its quota as above, without regard to the limitation as to the age of twenty-one years, uniformed volunteer corps of either arm, if armed and equipped according to designation, and organized as herein proposed.
6. It is proposed that each State also have the right to extend the number of privates, per troop and company, within the State, from the minimum, sixty-four, to any number not exceeding one hundred.
7. Privates in troops of cavalry, to be also designated *troopers*; and privates in companies of artillery, *matrosses*; and light infantry and riflemen to be included in the general denomination of *infantry*.
8. Divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions may consist of different arms, as cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as above; and when several troops of cavalry, whether single or organized into regiments or battalions, are united for parade, instruction, or service, they will be subject to an organization, in part, peculiar to this arm; thus two troops will constitute a squadron, two squadrons a battalion, and, as in the other arms, two battalions a regiment; but on the accidental or temporary union of two or more squadrons, without field officers of this arm, the commander of the division or brigade to which the squadrons belong may detach one or two field officers to command the squadrons so united. A similar rule would be applied to a temporary or accidental union of two or more companies of artillery in the same battery or line of batteries, and to two or more companies of light infantry or riflemen.

9. It is proposed that the said militia be officered by the respective States, as follows: *To each division*, one major general, with two aides-de-camp, (to be appointed by the major general,) each with the rank of major; one division adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; one division quartermaster, with the rank of major; and one chaplain, the three latter to be permanently attached to the division. *To each brigade*, one brigadier general, with one aide-de-camp, (to be appointed by the brigadier general,) with the rank of captain; one brigade major, with the rank of major; and one brigade quartermaster, with the rank of captain, the two latter to be attached permanently to the brigade. *To each regiment*, one colonel, one regimental adjutant, and one regimental quartermaster, both to be selected by the colonel from the lieutenants of the regiment; one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, both to be appointed by the colonel, and by him attached to the respective battalions of his regiment; and one regimental sergeant major and one regimental quartermaster sergeant, both to be appointed by the colonel from the enrolled men of his regiment. *To each battalion*, one lieutenant colonel or one major, but there shall be only one lieutenant colonel in the same regiment, whose battalion, when united with that of the major, will be entitled to the right, and when, also, both battalions will take the denomination of wings. *To every battalion*, one battalion adjutant and one battalion quartermaster, both to be selected by the commander of the battalion from its lieutenants; one battalion sergeant major, one battalion quartermaster sergeant, and one principal musician, the three latter to be appointed by the commander of the battalion from the enrolled men of the battalion; provided, nevertheless, that as often as the two battalions of a regiment unite, and as long as they shall remain united for parade, instruction, or service, the battalion adjutants, quartermasters, sergeant majors, and quartermaster sergeants shall return to and do duty in the line of their respective battalions. *To each troop and company*, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, to which add one second lieutenant to each troop of cavalry and one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant to each company of artillery.

10. In battalions of infantry, when serving separately or not united into regiments, the State color will belong to the lieutenant colonel's battalion, and the regimental color to the major's battalion, each color to be borne by a sergeant color bearer, posted in the front rank, between two corporals, on the left of the right centre company, and the color bearer with the two corporals on his right and left will be covered by three other corporals in the rear rank; but when the two battalions of a regiment unite into one, the two colors shall be borne and posted as is prescribed for the colors of the infantry of the United States army.

The following table exhibits the number of troops or companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, enrolled men, and officers which the foregoing proposition would give to each State and to the *District of Columbia*, to which it is also proposed to extend this plan of enrolment and organization. But as the population of the *District of Columbia* is less than that of the smallest State, it is further proposed that the brigade to be organized therein may consist of but *two* regiments.

It is proposed to leave the militia of the Territories of the United States, in all respects, precisely on the present footing.

In the table the term *minimum total* is used to express the whole number of *enrolled men* (exclusive of officers) at the rate of sixty-four privates per troop and company; *maximum total*, the whole number of enrolled men, at the rate of one hundred privates per troop and company; *minimum aggregate*, the minimum total, added to the whole number of officers; and *maximum aggregate*, the maximum total, added to the whole number of officers—the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians—also, the number of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and troops and companies, remaining the same, both for the minimum and maximum number of privates.

States.	Troops and companies.	Battalions.	Regiments.	Brigades.	Divisions.	Minimum total.	Maximum total.	Officers.	Minimum aggregate.	Maximum aggregate.
Maine.....	168	42	21	7	3	12,768	18,816	655	13,423	19,471
New Hampshire	144	36	18	6	3	10,944	16,128	564	11,508	16,692
Massachusetts	312	78	39	13	6	23,712	34,944	1,219	24,931	36,163
Vermont	120	30	15	5	2	9,120	13,440	467	9,587	13,907
Rhode Island.....	48	12	6	2	1	3,648	5,376	188	3,836	5,564
Connecticut.....	144	36	18	6	3	10,944	16,128	564	11,508	16,692
New York.....	816	204	102	34	17	62,016	91,392	3,196	65,212	94,588
New Jersey.....	144	36	18	6	3	10,944	16,128	564	11,508	16,692
Pennsylvania.....	624	156	78	26	13	47,424	69,888	2,444	49,868	72,332
Delaware.....	24	6	3	1	.....	1,824	2,688	91	1,915	2,779
Maryland.....	216	54	27	9	4	16,416	24,192	843	17,259	25,035
Virginia.....	528	132	66	22	11	40,128	59,136	2,068	42,196	61,204
North Carolina.....	312	78	39	13	6	23,712	34,944	1,219	24,931	36,163
South Carolina.....	216	54	27	9	4	16,416	24,192	843	17,259	25,035
Georgia.....	168	42	21	7	3	12,768	18,816	655	13,423	19,471
Alabama.....	72	18	9	3	1	5,472	8,064	279	5,751	8,343
Mississippi.....	24	6	3	1	.....	1,824	2,688	91	1,915	2,779
Louisiana.....	72	18	9	3	1	5,472	8,064	279	5,751	8,343
Tennessee.....	216	54	27	9	4	16,416	24,192	843	17,259	25,035
Kentucky.....	288	72	36	12	6	21,888	32,256	1,128	23,016	33,384
Ohio.....	336	84	42	14	7	25,536	37,632	1,316	26,852	38,948
Indiana.....	72	18	9	3	1	5,472	8,064	279	5,751	8,343
Missouri.....	24	6	3	1	.....	1,824	2,688	91	1,915	2,779
Illinois.....	24	6	3	1	.....	1,824	2,688	91	1,915	2,779
District of Columbia..	16	4	2	1	.....	1,216	1,792	61	1,277	1,853
	5,128	1,282	641	214	99	389,728	574,336	20,038	410,374	595,270

The numbers in the eighth column do not include the additional lieutenant proposed for each troop of cavalry, or the two additional lieutenants proposed for each company of artillery; because the proportions of those arms respectively, to the infantry, the board proposed to leave to the discretion of the

several States. But it is presumed the proportion of cavalry to infantry, or of artillery to infantry, would, in no State, exceed one to eleven. At this rate, the additional lieutenants would be six to a brigade, or 1,284 for the 214 brigades.

Camps of Instruction.

11. For the instruction of officers, it is recommended that each State appoint as many camps of instruction as there may be divisions of militia organized in the State, or if there be no divisions in the State, then a camp for its brigade.

12. At such periods as the respective States may appoint, it is recommended that all the officers of each division, or in a State that has no division, all the officers of the brigade, surgeons and assistant surgeons in both cases excepted, be assembled at the camp appointed as above, and there be held assembled and encamped ten successive days in each year, under the immediate command of the senior officer actually present of the division or brigade. The military instruction, both theoretical and practical, to be conducted at each camp by a competent instructor, under the superintendence and direction of the commanding officer of the camp; the practical part at a rate of not less than six hours a day, for the ten days' encampment, and in order the better to introduce uniformity of practice under the systems of instruction which may have been established by Congress for the different arms, as cavalry, artillery, and infantry, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, on applications made by the executives of the several States, to provide competent instructors, and, as far as practicable, by selections from the officers of the army or graduates of the United States Military Academy: provided that the number of instructors so detailed or employed by the Secretary of War shall not exceed one for each camp of instruction, as above.

13. The chaplain of each division, who shall be required to attend the annual encampment of the officers of his division, to be held only to the performance of his clerical duties, and a similar exemption extended to the surgeon or assistant surgeon, one for each camp, to be detailed by the commander of the camp from the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the division or brigade.

14. It is recommended that there be allowed and paid by the United States to each officer who shall be encamped, as above, — per day, for each day that he may be encamped, not exceeding ten in the same year, and to each officer at the rate of — cents per mile, for every mile he may necessarily travel once from his home to his camp, and once back in the same year.

15. To the instructors detailed or employed as above it is recommended that there be allowed and paid, by the United States, as follows: if they be officers of the army, to each a per diem of — for each day actually employed at a camp of instruction, and the transportation of an officer of the army; and if the instructors be other than officers of the army, twice that per diem to each, and the mileage of — cents, as above.

16. It is recommended that — dollars per day be allowed and paid by the United States for the hire of musicians at each camp for the ten days' encampment.

According to the foregoing propositions or recommendations there would be 104 camps of instruction in each year—99 for divisions, and five for independent brigades, including that of the District of Columbia. The accompanying estimates exhibit the probable amount of expense of the whole scheme of instruction herein proposed, according to the different data assumed.—(See estimates, Nos. 1, 2, 3.)

The number of officers who would probably be encamped in the same year, if the scheme be adopted by the proper authorities, may be stated in this place:

The whole number of officers according to the foregoing table.....	20,038
Additional officers proposed for the cavalry and artillery, not included in the table, say.....	1,284
	21,322
Deduct all the surgeons and assistant surgeons, except 104, for the 104 camps	1,178
	20,144
From this number there may be deducted, say one officer in every six, as the number that would probably be unavoidably absent from the camps.....	3,386
Number of officers who would probably be encamped in the same year.....	16,758
	16,758

All which is most respectfully submitted,

WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major General, and President of the Board.*
 T. CADWALADER, *Major General 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia.*
 WM. H. SUMNER, *Adjutant General of Massachusetts.*
 BEVERLY DANIEL, *Adjutant General of North Carolina.*
 ABR' M EUSTIS, *Lieutenant Colonel 4th Artillery.*
 Z. TAYLOR, *Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.*
 E. CUTLER, *Lieutenant Colonel 3d Infantry.*
 CHAS. J. NOURSE, *United States Army.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

I.

Estimates of the probable expense of the annual camps of instruction proposed and recommended by the board of officers of which Major General Scott is president, convened at Washington, under the orders of the Secretary of War. Note.—Only one of the items of expenditure (the first) is varied in the tables.

No. 1.

Probable number of officers that would be encamped for instruction the same year, 16,758.	
If each officer be allowed \$1 50 per day for the ten days' encampment, to cover his necessary expenses, this item would be for the 16,758 officers.....	\$251,360
Mileage for the same number of officers, say at five cents per mile, estimated at \$2 50 for each officer, each year.....	41,894
Say 50 instructors selected from the army at a per diem each of \$4, for ten days each.....	2,000
Say 54 other instructors at a per diem of \$8 each, for ten days each.....	4,320
NOTE.—The transportation and mileage of the instructors not calculated.	
For the hire of music at each camp ten days, for the 104 camps, say, \$5 a day each.....	5,200
	304,774
If the United States furnish horsemen's tents, say at the rate of one for every four officers, the number of tents would be about 4,190, and the first cost (at \$25 50 each) \$106,795. The tents, placed under the care of the respective division and brigade quartermasters, and by them annually reported and accounted for through the executives of the respective States, would probably last, at least, eight years. On these suppositions add to the above items one-eighth of the first cost of the tents, or.....	13,349
Whole cost of the 104 annual camps, as above.....	318,123

NOTE.—It is not supposed that other articles of camp equipage would be required than tents, either from the United States or the respective States.

No. 2.

16,758 officers, at \$1 25, for ten days each.....	\$209,495
Mileage of the same officers, as in estimate No. 1.....	41,894
104 instructors, say the same as in estimate No. 1.....	6,320
The hire of music, say the same as in estimate No. 1.....	5,200
	262,909
To which, if tents be allowed, add, as in estimate No. 1.....	13,349
Total.....	276,258

No. 3.

16,758 officers, each at \$1 per day, for ten days.....	167,580
Mileage of the same officers, the same as before.....	41,894
104 instructors, the same as before.....	6,320
Music, the same as before.....	5,200
	220,994
To which, if tents be allowed, add as before.....	13,349
Total.....	234,343

Circular letter of the Secretary of War, of 11th July, 1826, on the subject of the militia, with communications from governors of States and other individuals in reply thereto.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1826.

SIR: Among the political maxims which the experience of the people of the United States has adopted as unquestionable, there is no one more universally subscribed to than that a well-organized and a well-disciplined militia is the natural defence of a free people. Uniting most sincerely, in common with my fellow-citizens, in this opinion, I am anxious to see a system adopted by the national legislature which will realize the hopes of us all in reference to this great arm of national defence.

By a resolution of Congress at their last session, I am enjoined to cause to be prepared a complete system of cavalry tactics, and also a system of exercise and instruction of field artillery, including manœuvres for light or horse artillery, for the use of the militia of the United States, to be reported for consideration or adoption by Congress at its next session.

The wisdom of this measure is made manifest by the objects, which are two-fold: first, the establishment of the best system, and secondly, that it shall be uniform. The importance of the last is scarcely inferior to the first, for who can well appreciate the inconveniences resulting from different systems in the same army, the militia differing among themselves, as also with the regular army with which they may

be called to act! And yet it is, I believe, too true that but little uniformity prevails. If practicable, this defect must be removed.

I am duly sensible how difficult it is to establish a uniform system. The difference of condition, physical and moral, in the different States, and the preferences which each has for that which from time they have been accustomed to, present serious obstacles to a homogeneous system throughout all the States, yet I would fain hope not insurmountable.

All our national institutions and much of our legislation are founded in that mutual spirit of deference and forbearance which has so signally distinguished the people of these States, and therefore one may indulge the hope that in an object of such vital importance as a well-regulated militia, minor objections will be sacrificed to the attainment of so great a good.

To enable me to execute the duty assigned me by Congress it is most desirable that I should acquire all the information within my reach, and while so doing the opportunity seems a seasonable one to ascertain the different systems, both of organization and instruction, which prevail in each State, and also the defects and remedies which observation and judgment may have suggested, that by a comparison a system may be extracted which will most probably unite the greatest number in its favor; which system, when matured, will be submitted to the wisdom of Congress, who have had for several sessions this interesting subject under consideration, and who are alone competent to apply some of the remedies required—a portion of the control over this subject being retained to the States. It is with this view that I address you, as also the governor of each of the States and Territories, and such distinguished citizens known to me, from whose experience I expect to derive much valuable information.

To this end I beg to submit the following questions :

- 1st. What is the number of your militia?
- 2d. Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress; if they differ, in what?
- 3d. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?
- 4th. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?
- 5th. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?
- 6th. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?
- 7th. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?
- 8th. Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the *active*, the other the *sedentary*?
- 9th. In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?
- 10th. If age, what the proper periods?
- 11th. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest?
- 12th. Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure and productive of inefficiency?
- 13th. If so, to what period might it be properly extended?
- 14th. What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?
- 15th. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?
- 16th. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?
- 17th. Is the system of *infantry* tactics directed by law universally pursued?
- 18th. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?
- 19th. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?

As from some of the States and Territories returns of the militia have not been made, the first of these queries became necessary in a general letter.

Although the training of the militia is confided to the States, it is important that their regulations in this particular should be known at this department, and it will be attended with good effects, that the system of each should be known by all the States.

If anything suggests itself worthy of communication, though not called for by any particular question, it will be highly acceptable.

As in your State, I doubt not, you have many citizens unknown to me, whose information and experience would be very valuable, I have presumed so far on your goodness as to ask you to direct and forward the enclosed letters to persons of that description.

I have to beg your earliest attention to this subject, as a board will be immediately convened to perform the specific duties assigned me. To this board I shall unite one or more militia officers.

I have further to request that the correspondence which may be addressed to me on these subjects may be indorsed "Militia Service."

With the greatest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
JAMES BARBOUR.

ROSE MOUNT, October 20, 1826.

SIR: I received your circular of the 11th July last, containing a number of queries respecting the system adopted in the State of Maryland for the "organization and instruction" of the militia, which was referred to the adjutant general of the State, and I now have the honor to enclose his reply.

I have delayed forwarding it till this late period for the purpose of superadding some observations of my own, but I find so much difficulty in treating the subject that I have declined it, well knowing that under your superintendance it will be in able and experienced hands.

With great regard, your respectful and obedient servant,

JOS. KENT.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Annapolis, August 1, 1826.*

Nothing suggests itself to me at all likely to meet the views of the Secretary of War. Much time and much more information and experience than I have had will be required to mature such a system as seems to be necessary. I will endeavor to give the best answers to the several interrogatories which the short time I have had since receiving the circular will permit.

1st. It will be seen by the return of 1825 that the number of our militia is 40,091. But I feel a conviction arising from my own knowledge, and from information derived from the officers, that if a complete return was obtained the number would not be less than fifty thousand.

2d. There can be no decisive answer. Our act of assembly directs the organization in conformity to the law of Congress; but at present our militia is very imperfectly organized.

3d. I think the volunteer militia most efficient.

4th. The law of 1811 gives a preference to those entering volunteer corps.

5th. I have no knowledge that the establishment of volunteer militia operates injuriously on the regular militia.

6th. The returns being so imperfect, the proportion of volunteers to the regular militia is not known to this department.

7th. The volunteer corps have the power by law to make their own by-laws, but it does not generally promote their efficiency.

8th. I do not see the advantages to be derived from classification.

11th. I do not think it would be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace.

12th. I think the period of three months' service only is too short to be efficient; but—

13th. I am not prepared to say what is the most proper period.

14th. The act of 1824 directs the United States discipline to be used.

15th. My experience of musters is considerable, having attended them as commander of the 22d regiment for many years, and I am decidedly of opinion that they are disadvantageous to the militia. They tend to corrupt the morals of the people, and no information can be derived at them; and—

16th. I am equally positive in the belief that it would be an improvement to instruct the officers exclusively, for to the want of qualification in the officers generally may be attributed in a great measure the very defective state of the militia. I owe it to the officers, however, to say that I do not consider it a fault of theirs, for they show a zeal in the service; but the difficulty of procuring books of instruction is great, and that of instructors is greater.

17th. The infantry tactics are pursued as far as practicable.

18th. It is not known to this department what system of artillery exercise is pursued; no particular instruction has been directed by law, and the several artillery corps being attached to brigades, and of course very remote from each other, it is not probable that any uniform system has been adopted.

19th. By the act of assembly of 1811, (c. 213, s. 6,) a meeting of the officers of the cavalry was directed for the purpose of fixing upon the most proper system of tactics. They adopted the abstract of Colonel Herries's instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of volunteers and the militia of the United States. No complaints of its defects have been heard by me.

With high respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thomas, *A. G. M. M.*

The GOVERNOR of *Maryland*

RICHMOND, *October 23, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with your wishes as made known through your communication some time since made to me, I now forward, under separate cover from this, three letters from Generals Cocke, Harvey, and Adjutant General Peyton, in reply to your inquiries in relation to a new organization, &c., &c., of the militia of the United States. A request was also made to Major General Ro. B. Taylor and Brigadier Broadnax, to furnish me with their views and opinions on this interesting subject. From these gentlemen I have no further heard than from General Taylor, that he would set about and finish the task as soon as possible, and presume that he is now engaged on that service. When I shall hear from either of them, their communications shall be forwarded.

I have no views of my own to present. With General Cocke I concur in the main, but differ with him in the supposed necessity of awarding any pay to the officers who might be assembled for training. They would be entirely satisfied if permitted to draw rations. Nor would I dispense with the company musters. They should be preserved as the field on which the company officers should display their acquirements. Besides it would be apt to produce a military spirit even with the privates, for I have ever remarked that the soldier partook of the pride of the officer, and that he became also *proud* of the officer who was qualified to command. These, however, are crude suggestions, and I leave the whole subject without further comment to those much better qualified to decide than myself.

With assurances of great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 5, 1826.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 24th ultimo, covering one from the Department of War, and now proceed, agreeably to your request, to make such reply to the inquiries therein contained as the records of this office afford or as occurs to my mind; premising that I have never been in actual service with militia, but always with regular troops of the United States; conse-

quently not qualified to give a satisfactory opinion upon some of the points submitted, if indeed I am upon any. I offer them as mere suggestions to your better judgment, to be taken for what they are worth.

1st. What is the number of your militia?

By the returns of 1825, the latest on file, the strength of the infantry, light infantry, grenadiers, and riflemen was 86,348, of cavalry 7,524, and of artillery 5,756, corresponding with my return to the Adjutant General's office at Washington in December last.

2d. Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what?

The organization of the militia of this State is not in *strict* conformity to the laws of Congress, but is slightly variant. The number of regiments in a brigade, the battalions in a regiment, the companies in a battalion, and the privates in a company, as well as the number and description of volunteer corps attached to each battalion and regiment, are not in all cases (although in a large majority they are) consistent with the laws and *recommendations* of Congress; in other respects the variation is slight.

3d. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?

Volunteer corps are generally composed of the most ardent and patriotic young men, and consequently to a certain extent considered most efficient; their numbers, however; should not, in my opinion, exceed the present limit prescribed by Congress, as the main body of any army must without doubt be infantry of the line, which should not be more weakened in numbers or material by enlarging the number of volunteers, especially as they are already sufficiently numerous for the performance of all the duties usually required of such corps.

4th. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?

I am led to conclude there is in some sections of the State, since it is found necessary to restrain that propensity, while in others it prevails to a very small comparative extent, and where it is requisite to encourage the raising of volunteer companies to comply, as far as may be, with the prescribed organization.

5th. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?

Limited as it is in this State, I do not perceive that it does, but it certainly would be very prejudicial in some sections unrestrained.

6th. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?

As 23,712 is to 75,916—99,628 being the aggregate of every corps; and the ratio from year to year does not materially vary.

7th. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?

I do not perceive that it would, although it would no doubt be desirable to them; uniformity is necessary to efficiency in all corps in service, and that can only be attained by compelling them to conform to such wise and wholesome regulations as may be desired by the proper authority, and to which I have no reason to doubt they would readily submit; otherwise they would lose that claim to superior patriotism which has ever been accorded to them.

8th. Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the *active*, and the other the *sedentary*?

9th. In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?

10th. If age, what the proper period?

I incline to the opinion that a classification of the militia would be advantageous, and that age should form the distinction: the first class to be between the ages of eighteen and thirty, the second between thirty and thirty-eight, and the third between thirty-eight and forty-five years, so as to throw the weight of service on the youngest men, who have more health, vigor, and enthusiasm, and fewer engagements at home to suffer by their absence, added to which, soldiers are far more efficient at this period of life than at any future time; and although they may have less at stake than those more advanced, yet it is not less their duty to defend the country which gave them birth, and the government and laws which have protected them and their ancestors in person and property.

11th. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest?

There would certainly be a great advantage at the commencement of a war in having the selection from all ranks of society of officers well qualified for command, which they would not accept in time of peace, as is manifest from the extreme inferiority of many holding commissions at all times, and of the great difficulty in many sections of the State of officering the militia at all, especially in the more inferior grades. Yet some organization of the militia in time of peace is essential, especially in the southern States, where they are subject to calls not known to States to the north, and where despatch and certainty are important. These cannot be secured without organization to a certain extent, say into battalions at least, probably to regiments, with proper officers in command, through whom orders can be distributed, and corps brought to act with celerity; it is also necessary to have such an organization as will insure correct returns of the strength and equipment of the several corps at least once a year. To secure these objects, I doubt whether it would be sound policy to dispense with any grade under that of the commandant of a regiment, however desirable in other respects it might be; beyond that little inconvenience would be experienced in vacating commissions.

12th. Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?

13th. If so, to what period might it be properly extended?

A three months' tour of service I consider as little less than useless; it is not possible to prepare troops for efficient service in less than that time, even of such as are not constantly looking forward anxiously to the period of discharge, which necessarily distracts the attention and lessens the effect of instruction and discipline. No term of service should be less than six months, and the only doubt I entertain is whether it should not be extended even further to render the militia a safe source of defence.

14th. What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?

Officers of every rank and corps from that of colonel are trained once in twelve months, three days, immediately preceding the regimental musters, by the respective inspectors of brigade. For the instruction of the privates there are two musters, by companies, per annum, one battalion and one regimental muster.

15th. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?

The frequency of musters is less important than the period of time employed in training when called

together; hence, troops would acquire more knowledge in a continued drill for three successive days than in three days similarly employed at intervals; hence, I see little advantage in frequent musters as at present conducted in this State.

16th. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?

As stated in answer to the preceding question, I see little efficiency in the present mode of training the privates; and to call them together for longer periods would be attended with great inconvenience to a large majority of them, as well as heavy expense, more than equivalent to the advantages likely to result from it; with the officers less embarrassment is to be apprehended on these grounds, and well-trained officers will soon make well-trained soldiers. I am, therefore, of opinion it would be better to confine instruction to the officers exclusively.

17th. Is the system of *infantry* tactics directed by law universally pursued?

I cannot say that it is in universal, yet it is in general use; the work has not been distributed to the officers, and many of them cannot meet with it, while others are unable, and probably some unwilling, to provide it at their own expense. It is to be regretted that a different policy is not pursued in this respect.

18th. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?

19th. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?

No system of tactics for artillery or cavalry has been prescribed in this State, or generally adopted; in the absence of it, every company has been left to pursue such system as they thought best, so far as I am advised.

I have now given you, hastily, my present views of the several points submitted by the Secretary of War, without having time for such reflection on the subject as its importance merits; not doubting but that every idea I have thrown out has been already better conceived by yourself, and will be presented to him in a shape far more extended and useful, availing yourself, as you will, of the experience and talent of some of the first officers of our State, if not of the United States, who have also the advantage of much actual service in the field with this description of force.

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

BERNARD PEYTON, *Adjutant General.*

His Excellency JOHN TYLER, *Governor of Virginia.*

BREMO, *August, 1826.*

SIR: Yours of the 24th ultimo, at the request of his excellency Governor Tyler, calling my attention to an enclosed communication from the Department of War, came duly to hand.

However small the means in my power of contributing anything worthy of notice upon the difficult subject of a new organization of the militia, its importance has been too long and too deeply impressed upon my mind to withhold my mite, did it only serve to show my approbation that the government are about to take up a subject the neglect of which has been a source of solicitude to all reflecting men, but especially to those who had the opportunities of seeing the defects of our present militia system during the late war.

The questions of the honorable Secretary embrace much ground beyond the field of my military experience; while some of them can be answered only by the chief magistrate, whose official station gives access to the archives of State. I shall therefore confine myself to such of the questions as I can answer categorically, and then proceed to subjoin such observations as may serve to show the grounds upon which I have formed my opinions.

Question 3. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?

Answer. For an effort to repel a sudden invasion volunteers would be found to be most efficient, because they would be more prompt in coming into the field; but for protracted service the regular drafted militia are best.

Question 4. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?

Answer. There is a preference, arising from the rank of volunteer corps being supposed to be filled with a better class, and having the privilege of electing their officers.

Question 5. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?

Answer. It does; by drawing off the better class, it leaves the remainder comparatively debased. And the privileges claimed by volunteers, and the indulgencies too often granted to them, operate to increase the dissatisfaction of the regular militia when made to submit to the necessary restraints of discipline.

Question 7. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?

Answer. I can see no advantage from such an arrangement that is not attainable under the system of voluntary association which already prevails. The privilege of making by-laws must necessarily be restricted within the limits of the military code, which ought to provide for all essentials, and equally for all descriptions of troops; such a power, then, given by law, it would seem, could serve no purpose sufficient to compensate for the inevitable effect it would produce, of drawing a stronger line of distinction between the volunteers and regular militia, which, to my apprehension, is sufficiently strong already to operate injuriously.

Question 8. Would a classification of militia be an improvement—one to be called the *active*, the other the *sedentary*?

Answer. A proper classification has long, in my mind, been indispensably requisite to any successful scheme to organize and discipline the militia; but I should avoid any distinction, even nominal, that implied a difference in the service to be rendered by the different classes.

Questions 9 and 10. In making the classification, should age or the married state form the distinction? If age, what the proper periods?

Answer. The classification should be regulated both by age and marriage.

The whole free male population of the State, between the ages of sixteen and forty-six, should be divided into two classes: the first class to be composed of all between the ages of sixteen and thirty

years, and the second class of the remainder; each of these classes to be subdivided into the single and married—the single to be designated the first division, and the married to be designated the second division of their classes respectively.

Question 11. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what would be the highest?

Answer. It would be attended with many advantages to issue no commission of higher grade than captain in time of peace.

Question 12. Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?

Answer. All experience in the militia service during the late war establishes the affirmative in answer to the foregoing questions.

Question 13. If so, to what period might it properly extend?

Answer. To a period not less than one year.

Question 16. Would it be an improvement to confine the instructions to the officers exclusively?

Answer. I have been unable to conceive any other plan which appears to be equally feasible to render the militia promptly and efficiently available for national defence than that which looks solely to the instruction of the officers, combined with the results deducible from the foregoing classification.

As the instruction of the officers has always been the first requisite and indispensable condition of my scheme to render the militia the efficient defenders, as they surely are the national protectors, of our country and our liberties, I will commence my observations with this part of the subject, although the last in the order of the questions from the honorable Secretary.

It may be assumed as a military axiom that "there can be no efficient army without skilful officers." The experience of the late war has removed all doubt (if there was ever any) that the militia, as soldiers, were, beyond all comparison, superior to their commanders as officers. The former did, indeed, vindicate the truth of the assertion that the yeomanry of a free people are the worthiest defenders of their country. But while their willing obedience to authority, their patriotic zeal, and their dexterity in the essential use of fire-arms proved them worthy of all confidence, it served to place in stronger light the deplorable deficiencies of their officers. And I venture the assertion, without the fear of a dissentient among the commandants of militia corps during the late war, that the great obstacle to success in the organization and discipline of their respective commands arose from the want of properly instructed and properly qualified subaltern officers.

The system which looks solely to the instruction of the officers is probably the only one which could be carried into practical effect, upon a general scale, under the existing circumstances of our country. It begins where the first and higher requisites must be supplied, and seems to have in its favor the double advantage of simplicity and economy. It stands clear of the objections which must ever be felt to every plan affecting the common business and daily occupations of large portions of the community, which in our country in time of peace, it is believed, would never be submitted to; nor could there be any object gained to compensate for breaking up to such an extent the order and business of civil life as would be required to train the whole body of the militia into disciplined soldiers. The few and simple duties which a soldier has to learn may be taught in a few days in the field by skilful officers—especially with our people, who are conversant with the use of the gun from boyhood. But the case is widely different with officers. The higher attainments necessary for them require more time for instruction. Fortunately, the comparative few necessary to form this class may be occasionally detached from the ranks of society without materially deranging its order.

To hold out such inducements to the intelligent and respectable as to make them seek commissions, while at the same time no objectionable burdens are imposed on the one hand or advantages too enviable are granted on the other, constitute the most formidable difficulties to be overcome. It is deemed essential, however, as the first step, to raise the value and respectability of a militia commission in the public opinion. This can never take place until those who hold commissions are really and truly qualified for the high and important functions which appertain to their respective grades; and to accomplish this end two measures seem necessary: first, more competent instructors must be employed in the place of our present brigade inspectors; and secondly, more time must be taken than is at present required by law for training the officers. It may be safely assumed that higher qualifications in our military instructors cannot be procured without some enhancement of pay; and if the demands upon the time of the officers were to be considered, they would also require compensation. I have thus been brought to the conclusion that there can be no substantial improvement in the organization of the militia without some additional drafts upon the treasury. The participation of the State in this increased expense would consist of the addition to the salaries necessary to command the time and talents of scientific military instructors in place of the twenty-two brigade inspectors now acting under the old inefficient system, and the pay and rations for a few days in the year of the platoon officers while actually engaged in the service of receiving instruction.

It is evident, from the little demand for and low state of military science at present in our country, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure the necessary number of qualified instructors to carry this system at once into full operation; but this evil could soon be removed by that co-operation of the general government with the States which has been so wisely provided by the Constitution in relation to the militia.

By the Constitution Congress is charged "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia;" thus placing within its province the establishment of the necessary additional military academies for the purpose of educating the required number of instructors for the whole body of the militia.

Four national institutions—one within each of the grand divisions of the Union—would in two years supply the demand, that period being deemed amply sufficient for such a course of instruction as to answer the objects in view. Thus, military beneficiaries being taken from every brigade in the United States, and instructed under the superintendence of the War Department, would carry into every district of the Union a uniform system of discipline and organization, the desideratum, doubtless, contemplated by the framers of the Constitution in assigning control over the subject to Congress. The surplus of educated officers which would soon occur would be ready to supply vacancies in the offices of brigade inspectors, or, by a regulated routine, might be made to act as a salutary stimulant to the incumbents, or, in any event, would answer the exigencies of the State in future times of war.

Thus would be furnished and kept up, at a moderate expense in comparison with the great public objects attained, a perennial source of military academicians to keep up schools of military science within the precincts of every brigade. This measure, by raising the standard of military qualifications to

the point of commanding public respect, would at the same time convert the now despised militia commissions into diplomas of honor, for which there need be no fear of a want of competition among the intelligent and respectable class of citizens—the only class from which officers ought to be taken.

It would not be the least of the advantages of this scheme that it would dispense with the present infrequent and worse than useless musters. They are, in truth, instead of schools of practice, schools of insubordination and vice, where the first and simplest duties of a soldier are rarely, if ever, taught. Nor is it conceived that it would be necessary to call the militia together more than once in every year to register and to class them.

By this system, which overlooks the minor and more easily attained accomplishments of the many whose province is to obey, and is directed to the more difficult and important qualifications of the few who are to command, many of the difficulties are gotten over hitherto considered formidable in the way of organizing an efficient and safe military power for national defence. It prepares the first requisites and the most essential elements of an efficient army, without deranging the order and industry of civil life; and, by the diffusion of these elements into every district of the Union, it guards against all tendency to the growth and establishment of a military caste—that feature of a standing army so justly alarming to every free people.

In forming this corps of officers there are many reasons in favor of issuing no higher commission than that of captain. It would be recommended by economy, as it would probably be found indispensable to give pay and rations during the period of training. But, as the course of instruction would embrace the whole routine of the duty of field officers, the community would obtain at the price of the pay and rations of platoon officers all the qualifications necessary for the commandants of battalions and regiments whenever a state of war might require them in the field.

The economy of this arrangement, however important, bears no comparison with the advantages resulting in another way. By leaving the higher appointments vacant until the exigencies of war demanded the best talents and choice spirits of the land of every profession and occupation, every class in society would find the course of honorable ambition in the service of the country open before them; and experience has shown that, although a well-regulated system of military schools may be confidently relied upon to make subalterns, the Author of Nature makes generals, and that times and events draw them forth from every walk in life.

As it will hardly be doubted that such a system as is here proposed would bestow a much higher degree of military knowledge on the platoon officers than is now possessed by even the higher grades of field officers, it is inferred there could be no possible injury to the public interest by devolving all the functions of local police, as well as the peculiar duties now assigned to the commandants of battalions and regiments, to the first and second captain, by seniority, within each regimental district. The few duties now performed by the brigadiers might be transferred to, and could be easily performed by, the adjutant general. The present complex system of company, battalion, and regimental musters would give place to an annual general muster, the sole object of which would be to form in the first place, and afterwards to correct the classification, in order to make out the returns to the adjutant general's office.

The first division of the first class should be designated as the first to be called out at all times when the exigencies of the country required it. This class, wholly composed of the young and unencumbered with the relations of married life, possessing the ardor and docility of youth, with the essential knowledge of fire-arms, (to aim with precision and fire with effect, so universally understood by our people,) would have little more to learn than the mere graces of the manual and the march; and these, with skilful and well-trained platoon officers, would require but a few weeks. It may be here remarked, that this classification would also give, in the highest degree, all the advantages of that homogeneity in the character of troops so favorable to the birth and growth of the *esprit du corps*—the salutary stimulant and vital principle of gallantry and enterprise in armies.

But none of these anticipations can be realized without extending the tour of service. In the short tour of three months fully one-half of the time will be consumed, even with the best officers and utmost assiduity in preparing raw militia for any degree of efficient duty; so that under the most favorable circumstances the three months' tour will be rendering, in effect, but six weeks' service. To depend upon an army which, in its organization, contains the principle of its own annihilation quarterly, and whose efficiency at best cannot be counted upon for more than half the term of its nominal existence, to oppose a force constituted as is customary in modern war, is too manifestly idle to require argument; and if the evil consisted merely of the inefficiency of this part of our system, this branch of the subject might be dismissed; but it is also the most wasteful of life, as well as destructive of treasure—the sinews of war.

One of the most important duties to be learned by a soldier is to take care of his health and provide for his comfort. Universal experience has shown that a three or six months' tour is too short to enforce this essential branch of discipline. This was proven beyond controversy by the relative degrees of mortality in the militia and the regular army everywhere during the late war.

A tour of twelve months, especially with such materials as would constitute the first division of the first class by the proposed classification, would obviate the above objection.

In youth habits are more flexible, as well as the disposition more docile, and the term of a year would be long enough to impress the necessity of thorough conformity to all the rules of discipline, as well those relating to personal habits as military duties in the field. With such a corps of officers as this system would provide, co-operating with the proposed classification, the interval between the beginning of the year and the usual season of field operations would be sufficient to prepare an army, if not of quite equal skill, of superior morals to veteran mercenaries.

Volunteer corps should be encouraged where the denseness of the population would admit of mustering often enough to train and discipline them thoroughly. And for other reasons might be chiefly confined to the towns, where I should think it advisable for the whole body of the militia to be put upon the establishment of regular trained bands.

Many of the objections to volunteer corps in the country do not apply with equal force to the towns; but details would here be out of place, and I will close this mere sketch of the outlines of a system which, it will be perceived, applies only to the body of regular militia of the line in the interior of the country, scattered thinly over its extensive surface.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN H. COCKE.

Colonel BERNARD PEYTON, *Adjutant General of Virginia.*

RICHMOND, August 19, 1826.

SIR: Absence from town and subsequent severe indisposition have hitherto prevented me from attending to his excellency's request relative to the circular enclosed by you from the honorable the Secretary of War, relating to the militia. I most sincerely regret that my little experience in military matters will prevent me from suggesting anything from which any benefit can flow; but, uniting most heartily with the Secretary in the maxim that a well-disciplined militia is the true defence of a free people, I feel myself compelled, not only from a desire to attend, in all respects, to his excellency's wishes, but from a sense of duty, to answer as well as I can the questions propounded, and to make such suggestions as have presented themselves to my consideration. In answer to the first question, viz: 1. What is the number of your militia?—I imagine that the object of the question is to ascertain the aggregate number of the militia of each State, and that, I presume, the annual return of the adjutant general will show. 2. Are they organized in strict conformity to the act of Congress? Answer. They are. 3. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient? Answer. Never having served in camp during the war, I cannot speak from experience, but I think I should be disposed to give the preference to the regular militia, unless my whole command should consist of volunteers, and they should be uniformed; in that case I should prefer the volunteer militia, for I have ever observed that those companies which are uniformed seem to partake more of the feelings and character of soldiers than those which are not. 4. Is there any preference given for entering volunteer corps? Answer. There is not. 5. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously upon the regular militia? Answer. The volunteer militia having no greater privileges than the regular militia, of course no injury can result. 6. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia? Answer. The annual return of the adjutant general doubtless shows. 7. Would it promote the efficiency of the volunteer militia if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government? Answer. I think not. 8. Would the classification of the militia be an improvement—the one to be called active, the other sedentary? Answer. I do not exactly understand the idea intended to be conveyed, but I should prefer the present plan of making all the militia subject to the same description of duty. 9. In making the classification, should age, or the married state, or single state, form the distinction? Answer. The answer to the last question will suffice for this. If the classification should, however, take place, age, undoubtedly, should be the principle upon which it should be made. 10. If age, what the proper periods? Answer. From eighteen to fifty. 11. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest? Answer. I think things are better as they are. 12. Is not the period of service of three months only on one tour productive of great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency? Answer. It must be so, for the plainest of all reasons, viz: Because new drafts, ignorant of the hardships they have to encounter in camp, do not make preparation for their comfort, and the very change of habit and climate often produces disease; disease produces despondency; despondency, listlessness and a longing after home, which, if it is not, as it often cannot, be gratified, so affects the mind and constitution as very frequently to result in death; and thus the time which should be employed in training and discipline is consumed in pining over their real or imaginary griefs. Not so with a man who has been accustomed to a soldier's life. He knows the difficulties he has to encounter, and provides against them; he is not so liable to disease, and if he is he can better bear up against it. The loss of life in an army necessarily carries with it the loss of treasure, for the ranks must be filled, new drafts must take place, and, consequently, new expenses must arise in transporting these drafts to the place of rendezvous. Inefficient, because disease prevents the drafts from acquiring a knowledge of the duties of a soldier, and produces an inevitable relaxation of the discipline and wholesome restraint of an army. 13. If so, to what period might it properly be extended? Answer. If the object be to perform camp duty, I should say six months from the time they reach camp, and the exigency should be very strong, indeed, which, in my opinion, would justify their being kept longer from their homes; for while the object be to make efficient militia, it surely cannot be the design to make them regular soldiers. 14. What are the regulations of your State as to training? Answer. I presume they have been made known by the adjutant general, and I therefore suppose a particular answer to be unnecessary. 15. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia? Answer. According to the present system, they are, in my opinion, decidedly injurious. 16. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively? Answer. I think so, decidedly, if the instruction be given to the officers of each brigade assembled. 17. Is the system of infantry tactics directed by law universally pursued? Answer. For many years past there has been no regular system in Virginia, and so many changes have taken place in the system of the army of the United States that I do not believe that the militia know what the system is which has been, if any has been, directed by law. 18. What system of exercise or instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed, what are its defects and remedies? Answer. I have never acted as an officer of artillery, and am personally unacquainted with the mode of drill or instruction, and I imagine that each officer commanding a company has his own system; certainly there is no uniformity in it. 19. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted, what are its defects and remedies? Answer. The same as the last, viz: none having ever been established by law, each captain selects for himself.

Thus, sir, I have endeavored to answer, as succinctly as possible, the questions propounded by the honorable Secretary of War. I would suggest that the difficulty of training the officers by brigade, which seems to be approved on all hands, and the objection to which has hitherto arisen from the expense attending it, may be removed in a manner which I think would be by no means burdensome to the people, and in fact would subject them to no additional expense, while it will relieve them from the time they lose by their attendance upon muster, the necessary expenditure of considerable sums of money, and the dissipation which too generally attends such places. Suppose that all the musters except one regimental muster per year be dispensed with, and that that should be held more particularly that each man should know the company to which he belongs and the captain who commands him than for exercise: would not each man who is subject to militia duty save the time which is now consumed in inefficient musters, and the money which he is oftentimes inevitably compelled to expend at the place of muster? That it is indispensably necessary to have the officers well trained to make good troops is admitted by all, and how can they be so well trained as by brigade in camp, where they learn not only the mere evolutions of of a regiment, but the whole duty of the army? It will be objected by some that many officers who would be disposed to hold commissions, if they could remain at home and be exposed to no extraordinary inconvenience, would throw them up if they were called upon to leave home for a fortnight; I think very differently; I think that if the officers could fairly understand that there would be a certainty of acquiring

any substantial useful information, that it would be the motive to accept and to hold their commissions. It would seem to me that, by bringing the officers of the different regiments together in camp, a spirit of laudable emulation would be excited among them, and that the happiest effects would flow from it. If, however, there should be some among them who would object to the performance of the duty on account of the inconvenience, let them resign; we are better without them.

But how is all this information to be communicated? By the appointment of an adjutant and inspector general with three or four assistants, who shall ultimately visit the respective brigades in the State, and conduct the drilling of the officers, under the superintendence of their respective brigadier generals. How is all this expense to be defrayed without saddling the State with an enormous debt? for it is presumed that the adjutant and inspector general and his assistants are to receive adequate salaries, and that the expenses of the officers in camp are to be paid by the public. In the first place, it will be recollected that the State has to pay out of the treasury annually about twenty-five thousand dollars on account of the militia, which seems to be considered a useless expenditure. This sum is expended for the pay of an adjutant general, brigade inspectors, adjutants, sergeant majors, &c., &c. I would withdraw the pay from the brigade inspectors, adjutants, &c., &c., and place them upon a footing with all other officers; and I would recommend the enactment of a law making it the duty of the county and corporation courts to lay such additional levy either upon the taxable property of the county and corporation generally, or upon the property of those only who were subject to the militia duty, or a capitation tax, as would pay the expenses of the officers of their respective counties and corporations, and the surplus, if any, should be applied to the pay of the adjutant and inspector general and his assistants, the purchase of the necessary camp equipage, for music, &c., &c.

Will this be objected to by the people of the counties when they take into consideration the relief they obtain from the exemption from muster, and the savings necessarily expended as before mentioned? I think not; for I have no doubt that there will be more money saved to the individuals of the county than they have now to pay for fines, &c., independent of the time saved. Will it not be an improvement to reduce the number of our cavalry and confine their organization principally to the country between the mountains and the seaboard? What is the consequence of the present system? Why, that as by law each regiment may have a troop attached to it, there are frequently two troops in a county, neither of which may perhaps ever be called into service, because that species may not be required; and thus they are, in effect, exempted from the performance of any duty, while their brethren of the militia are called on regularly to perform theirs. May not the same thing be said of the artillery? Would it not also be advisable to confine the organization of the rifle corps principally to the country beyond the Blue Ridge, where nature seems to have turned out almost every man a skilful marksman? I think it would be vastly desirable to hold out all reasonable inducements to the volunteer companies in and about our towns in the lower country to keep their ranks filled, on account of our domestic population, such, for instance, as exemption from serving on juries to all those who would join and continue in them; and I would suggest the propriety of allowing as many volunteer companies to be raised as practicable, with the positive understanding that, if they were not completely equipped according to law by a given period, they should invariably be dissolved. The rifle companies should be organized into regiments; and I should think that the uniform of the cavalry, artillery, infantry, and light infantry, should be fixed by law, or by the executive, and that volunteer companies of each species of force should wear the uniform fixed on for each, and none other whatever. The very idea affixed to a volunteer company is, that it shall be uniformed; and if so, why not as well wear the uniform prescribed by the proper authorities as that of their own selection? Volunteers are but militia, and why should they be exempted from that necessary subordination which is extended to the main body of the militia? And in determining upon a uniform for the respective corps of the militia, I would recommend that it be distinct from that of the army of the United States, if for no other reason than that of permanency, for it will be found that the uniform of the army of the United States is perpetually undergoing changes, the expense of which it cannot be expected that the militia will be willing to incur. Nothing can be more desirable than the establishment of a corps of light artillery; for the promptness and celerity of its movements, uniting the double character of cavalry and artillery, unquestionably render it the cheapest and most efficient species of force that has ever yet been organized, and thousands of dollars and of lives would have been saved to Virginia during the last war if we had had that species of force properly organized. Do not justice and policy require that the militia should be clothed when ordered into camp? Do we not all know that, with all our attachment to the form of our government, we all dislike very much to be draughted as militia to serve in camp, and that, in fact, a great many of those are very poor, and that they consider it a great hardship that they should receive no clothing, who are subject to the same hardships and privations as the regular troops, and oftentimes much greater, who receive a regular supply? I think it the true policy of the government to remove as many of such complaints as practicable, and in doing so, it might furnish a kind of clothing that might constitute a species of uniform, which would have a very happy effect.

In conclusion, I would recommend that all the surgeons and their assistants to every corps should be appointed and commissioned by the executive. The surgeons in all armies have been always looked upon as one of its most efficient aids, and under our present system that whole branch of the service is entirely under the control of the colonels of the regiments. I think this is not right. And thus, sir, have I finished this long and imperfect communication, almost the whole of which has been written upon a sick bed.

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

J. B. HARVIE, *Brigadier General 2d Brigade.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Raleigh, North Carolina, August 9, 1826.*

SIR: Your circular letter of the 10th of June, addressed to his excellency the governor of this State, was referred to me, with a request to furnish to your department a reply to the several inquiries contained therein. In compliance with his request, and with a desire of affording every facility in my power in aid of the views of the government in relation to this subject, I take much pleasure in subjoining the following answers to the questions propounded.

Question 1. What is the number of your militia?

Answer. Sixty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

2. Are they organized in strict conformity with the act of Congress? If they differ, in what?

Answer. They are, with one exception. A greater proportion of cavalry is authorized by an act of the legislature of the State than prescribed by the act of Congress.

3. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?

Answer. The volunteer militia are composed of better men, commanded by officers better qualified to command, and on all occasions, when calls upon the militia for active service have been made, were found to be the most prompt in turning out and the most efficient in the field.

4. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?

Answer. None under the laws of this State.

5. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?

Answer. Volunteer companies in this State, without the towns, are, upon the whole, injurious to the regular militia. They are generally of short duration, raised in a moment of excitement by the zeal and exertions of a single individual, on whom the command of the company usually devolves. Equipments corresponding with the high feeling of the moment are adopted; they flourish till the excitement is over, which generally subsides with the abatement of the ardor of the commander or with a change in the command; vacancies which then occur in the ranks are not easily filled; the heavy expense of equipments, and a scattered population out of which the company was formed and have to be supported, are difficulties found operating with effect; and in a short time the company becomes deranged, and the elements which composed it being dissipated, it is often years before they are again collected into the body of the regular militia.

The volunteer companies of the towns have not to contend with the same embarrassments. The population out of which they are raised are not only concentrated, but afford a more choice selection of men, who are better able to bear the expense, and to whom the duties, being performed at their doors, are attended with less sacrifice of time and of convenience. To the towns to which they belong they are in danger a defence, in peace an ornament, and hence are identified by the inhabitants with themselves, both by pride and by interest. Being thus at once the honor and the safety of their fellow-citizens, they have sources of life and animation which companies formed out of a scattered population can never enjoy.

From this view of the comparative importance of the volunteer militia when thus differently circumstanced, I conclude it would be advisable that the limits within which they are now authorized should be so narrowed as to confine them altogether to the towns, or to sections of the country where the population is very dense.

There is another point of view in which the bearing of the volunteer upon the regular militia may be worthy of being noticed. The facilities afforded the former in the choice of the men of which their companies are composed and in acquiring splendor of equipage give them a superiority of character (which becomes more apparent upon the same parade) to which no spirit of emulation in the latter, circumstanced as they are, can aspire with the least prospect of attaining. Thus discouraged in their hopes on one hand and depressed with a sense of inferiority on the other, their officers, if possessing the pride common to the most deserving, are either influenced to withdraw, or those of similar feelings prevented from entering a competition attended with so much discouragement and promising so little gratification; others of inferior capacity and less enthusiasm succeed to the command. In this way, I apprehend, no small injury is sustained by the regular militia. I would therefore suggest the propriety of organizing the volunteer militia into a separate corps, forming no connexion with the regular militia, which would probably have the effect of preventing the injury which it is believed is experienced from its service.

The remarks under this head are not intended to embrace rifle companies. They exist under very different circumstances in this State, and are confined mostly to the western frontier counties, where rifles are the principal fire-arms used by the inhabitants, and not unfrequently the case distinct companies of the regular militia are converted into companies of this description.

6. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?

Answer. Light infantry and grenadiers one-twentieth, riflemen one-thirtieth.

7. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making their own by-laws for their own government?

Answer. I can see no objection to their being so authorized.

8. Would a classification of the militia be an improvement, one to be called the active and the other the sedentary?

Answer. A classification of the militia in this way, it is believed, would be an improvement, provided the active class is not made so large as to be unwieldy and inconvenient to be subjected to such a course of discipline as may be necessary to render it effective.

9. In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?

Answer. Age.

10. If age, what the proper periods?

Answer. Between nineteen and twenty one. Young men of this age, it will be admitted, are more susceptible of being disciplined, more capable of performing and enduring active service than men of more advanced years; and to whom service, either in war or in peace, is attended with the least sacrifice of interest or of feeling, having passed through their course of education, and before they have entered upon avocations or formed connexions to tie or endear them to their homes.

This description of the militia will be found to compose about one-eighth of the whole number enrolled, affording a company's command within each regimental district of the regular militia, and would constitute for defence, in every State, as large a force as any emergency of the country will probably ever require. I would propose that they be organized into companies and regiments, with such a staff as may be necessary, and, that their discipline may be adequate to the important station they will occupy in the defence of the country, be required to perform a term of duty in camp of about four weeks in two successive seasons before they are returned again upon the rolls of the regular militia.* By such a process

* A return of the first enrolment to be made, say January 1, four months previous to the time of encamping, by the captains of the regular militia to the officer charged with organizing the class, will consist of all within their respective districts between nineteen and twenty-one. By the same time in every year thereafter parents and guardians be required to return those who have arrived at the age of nineteen during the year to the captain of the district in which they reside, and he (the captain) to return the same to the captain of the classed militia of whose district his composes a part. The term of this enrolment not to expire till they shall have passed through two encampments in successive seasons. Though some will be discharged a short time before and some a short time after they arrive to twenty-one, yet a greater inconvenience would otherwise be experienced by many going off the roll before they had served more than one term, which would be the case with all who arrived to nineteen after the annual return was made and before the time of encamping in the same year.

of disciplining the whole of the regular militia, after the expiration of the first ten years, will have passed through eight weeks of training in camp, have become experimentally acquainted with the duties of a soldier, formed at a period of life when impressions of discipline are most lasting. This system of training is active and well calculated to bring into view, by its general operation, young men of military genius, who otherwise might have remained undiscovered in the large mass of an inactive militia, and to whom a command, after the expiration of their term of classification, will be both gratifying to them and an acquisition to the corps. That the benefits anticipated by this classification of the militia may be fully realized, it *must* receive support from the pecuniary means of the government. The officers should receive such pay as would compensate them for their time while employed in camp,* and the privates their rations, or pay in lieu thereof. When thus aided, but little difficulty will be experienced in getting officers qualified to command, and in reconciling the privates (or those who have to feel the inconvenience of their service) to such a course of discipline, which otherwise would present embarrassments in the operation of this system too formidable to be sustained.

It is conceived hardly practicable to hold the militia in any permanent organization of importance to the country without the aid of funds judiciously directed. The fallacy of relying on the States for the voluntary application of their pecuniary means to this object has been too clearly shown from the experience of the past to be looked to in future as a source of dependence. The States entertaining and acting upon different views in relation to this subject, growing no doubt out of a difference in situation and circumstances, will in effect be productive of results equally different. While some may be liberal, others will be sparing, and probably a greater number will afford no support at all. Consequently the degrees of discipline of their respective militia will be found as various as their means of support.

As the militia compose a part of the force to be employed in the general defence of the country, it would seem expedient that the general government, who direct their operations in war, should in peace dispense the means necessary for their preparation, affording to all equal advantages; that when called into the same service, the militia of one State might not be degraded by the superiority of another, nor the disciplined embarrassed in their operations by the want of it in others.

11. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in times of peace; if so, what should be the highest?

Answer. Patriotism or the hope of distinction by military achievements are not, it is believed, the principal motives which influence men to accept of commissions in the militia in time of peace. Titles, with the seeming importance they give to an officer, particularly when on the field with his command, have also their weight; and the estimation in which they are held depend both upon their relative grade with others and the facility of acquiring them. I should therefore conclude that were there no commissions issued to the general officers the relative rank of the inferior grades would become more elevated, consequently better filled, and productive of more beneficial effects to the militia; for it is in the lower grades where the greatest inconvenience is experienced from a want of capacity in the officers.

12. Is not the period of service for three months only, on one tour, attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?

Answer. Universal experience has proven such are the usual consequences.

13. If so, to what period might it properly be extended?

Answer. Eight months would be a reasonable time.

14. What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?

Answer. Companies are mustered from four to six times a year, regiments once, and the officers trained by the adjutants one day in the year, brigades reviewed by regiments once in three, and divisions once in four years.

15. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?

Answer. The discipline of the great body of the militia can sustain no injury by any change in this respect, as they acquire none under the present mode of training.

16. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?

Answer. When officers are subjected to the duty of privates without the honor of commanding as officers, except in active service, there would probably be much difficulty in getting more to accept of commissions in times of peace, under such circumstances.

17. Is the system of infantry tactics directed by law universally pursued?

Answer. Owing to the high price of the work, it is used only to a limited extent in this State.

18. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?

Answer. For want of field-pieces the most of the companies in this State, according to the provisions of an act of the legislature, are trained as infantry. There are only two companies trained as artillery. They being recently organized, I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining what system they observe in training, and the State has prescribed none.

The legislature of the State have prescribed no system of cavalry exercise.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Adjutant General of North Carolina.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Columbia, S. C., November 22, 1826.*

SIR: The circulars issued from the War Department, and received by me, have been distributed, as requested, to the most distinguished military men in this State, with a request that they would answer the different questions propounded by you and give all other information that might be deemed valuable. In compliance with that request, I have received from Major General John B. O'Neill the communication herewith enclosed. Others to whom your circulars were sent have not been heard from, but it is supposed that they have made returns to you at Washington.

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

RICHARD J. MANNING.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

* This system contemplates the encampments to be by regiments.

SPRINGFIELD, November 3, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have considered the questions proposed by the Secretary of War, and give you the result of my reflections.

The number of the effective militia of the State of South Carolina will appear from the return which will, I presume, be made out and forwarded this fall. Conjecturing from the returns of the 5th division, I should suppose the effective strength must exceed forty thousand.

The organization of the militia is in conformity with the act of Congress, and so far as I know, I believe there is a strict compliance, or an attempt to comply, with all the requisites of the act. The requisition, as to arms and accoutrements, it is difficult to completely meet. The act requires every citizen, when enrolled, to furnish himself with a musket and bayonet, cartridge box and knapsack. Muskets and bayonets cannot be procured, and if they could, the citizens would very unwillingly submit to the expense. In consequence of this, shot-guns and rifles, the ordinary arms with which farmers provide themselves, are substituted. Shot-pouches, shot-bags, and horns, generally supersede cartridge boxes. Within a few years an attempt has been made to introduce cartridge boxes. The result of the experiment has been, that we have them of all sizes and fashions, and generally so badly constructed as to be of no value for any service. Knapsacks are easily procured, but there is a great aversion to wearing them at musters, and it is wholly impossible to procure uniformity in this article. Anything which will do to be called a knapsack is produced and exhibited to the inspecting officer. A uniformity in arms, which is so essential to correct discipline, can never be obtained until the government places arms in the hands of the citizen soldiery.

The volunteer militia are much more efficient than the regular. The volunteers are generally composed of select men; their association is voluntary, and the *esprit de corps* is calculated to make them emulous of distinction. They are hence better trained, and have more reliance on each other. The circumstance of being in uniform has also a great effect; it is regarded as a distinction, and it is rare, when individuals or corps are distinguished for or by anything, that they do not endeavor to equal the expectations which they suppose that distinction is calculated to raise. They regard their musters with pride, and think them useful and necessary. The regular militia are too much in the habit of regarding their company musters as an irksome duty which confers no distinction and is of no value. So that they have the name of mustering, and are exempt from the fine imposed by law, it is all that is desired. By attention on the part of the regimental officers, a different feeling may be excited; and when once induced to believe that their musters are of value, and that they are improving and meriting praise, no troops can be more zealous in the discharge of their duty than the regular militia. Frequent instances have been presented to me where whole regiments have been brought to a high sense of duty, and were in a state of most excellent training.

There is no preference given for entering volunteer corps. The establishment of volunteer corps does not operate injuriously to the regular militia; on the contrary, I have thought it of great benefit. A few volunteer corps in each regiment generally exhibit a good example of attention to and improvement in duty, and the effect of the example is to induce imitation. Regiments without any volunteer militia always perform worse on review than those in which volunteer companies are organized. The regular militia cannot be reduced below thirty, rank and file in each company. No disadvantage at present occurs to me from permitting the establishment of volunteer militia. If it was practicable to induce the whole body of the militia to uniform, then volunteer corps would be unnecessary and might be injurious.

I think the volunteers are about one-tenth of the regular militia.

It would certainly promote the efficiency of volunteer corps to give them the power of making by-laws for their own government. This power should not enable them to introduce any change in the duty required by law, or in the fines to be imposed for delinquencies. The government of a volunteer corps requires many regulations which no general law could make. Of its peculiar situation each corps would be the best judge, and would be capable to legislate for itself.

A classification of the militia would be, I am inclined to think, an improvement. From 18 to 35 might be the active, and from 35 to 45 the sedentary. It is between the first two periods that most improvement is to be expected. The ambition and activity of youth are better calculated for excellence in drill than the prudence and steadiness of age. By the time a man arrives at 35 he will be either well trained, or he never can be trained at all. Between the ages of 18 and 35 would generally compose a militia army; beyond that age, if required to go into service, the opportunity of substitution would leave the greater portion at home. Persons within the ages first mentioned are those, too, who could best spare the time to attend drills. If a classification of the militia should ever be attempted, it would be desirable to do away company beats, and that training should be altogether in regiment. Each company in the active class should then consist of 100 rank and file, and they should be permitted to elect their company officers, and promotion to the grade of colonel should be by seniority.

The issuing of commissions to inferior grades alone I should not suppose could be any improvement. The superior grades are of as much importance, in giving to the militia efficiency, as the inferior grades. The presence of a field officer at a company, of a general officer at a battalion or regimental muster, excites emulation, and their praise or censure does more good than all the fines or other punishment which can be inflicted. It is expected of superior officers that they should be able to correct errors and give instruction; and hence, if they do their duty, they must be of some value.

The period of service, for three months, is certainly too short, and I think it might very properly be extended to twelve. It cannot be expected that in three months men, who are taken from all the different walks of life, can be trained so as to approximate in any degree to regular troops. In that time they can scarcely become accustomed to the duties of the camp, and are but a step removed from the irregular state in which they go into service. They cannot therefore be as useful in service, and it follows, conclusively, where men are not trained, that it is a sacrifice of lives to bring them into action. The money paid for such a tour is too often money thrown away. I incline to think that twelve months would be a better period, because three months at some seasons of the year would be equally as injurious to a farmer as twelve; and if for the latter period the militia were called into service, all that portion who could not leave home with convenience would procure substitutes who, with the training of twelve months, would become excellent soldiers. Again: officers by serving such a tour would acquire a knowledge of their duty, which would be not only of great value in action, but also on their return home, and which will be never acquired in three months.

The militia in this State are required to muster in company at least once in every two months, and in

regiment or battalion twice every year; each regimental muster is to be preceded by one day's drill of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In this State we have not heretofore experienced as great advantages from frequent musters as we may perhaps hereafter. I am induced, from experience, to think that our company musters are of no value. Training in battalion or regiment would be better. Instruction to the officers alone could not dispense with musters. An officer needs practice as well as theory. Non-commissioned officers are, to the full extent, as necessary in training as commissioned officers. That the guides should be well instructed is, indeed, of more importance in the performance of evolutions than the subaltern company officers. I have sometimes supposed that if the militia were compelled to encamp and muster in battalion or in regiment twice in every year, for four days at each time, that it would be a great improvement. In all events, if the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of each regiment were compelled to encamp once in each year for a period not exceeding six days, it would furnish an opportunity of receiving and communicating instruction much better than any which we at present possess.

The State furnishes to each officer a copy of "The Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of Infantry." It is universally pursued. It is hoped the State will, at the ensuing session of the legislature in December, furnish copies of the revised edition, lately published, under the title of "Infantry Tactics." Until the State does so, it cannot be introduced among the militia of this State unless Congress should by law authorize it.

There never has been in this State any uniform system of exercise and instruction for artillery. The officers of artillery have been left to the exercise of their own judgments in the selection of a system of exercise and instruction. Hoyt's system of cavalry tactics is the one generally adopted.

As the preparation of a system of exercise and instruction for artillery and cavalry is already before a board of officers, it is unnecessary that I should attempt to point out any defects or suggest any remedies.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. B. O'NEALL.

His Excellency RICHARD J. MANNING.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

LITCHFIELD, *November 30, 1826.*

SIR: I have already had the honor to acknowledge having received your letter of the 11th of July, 1826, requesting information respecting the organization of the militia of the State of Connecticut, and its present condition.

On the 14th of August I sent copies of your communication to the major generals, brigadier generals, and the adjutant general, and to a few other gentlemen not at present holding official stations, from whom I hoped to derive useful aids on the interesting subjects of your reference.

The unusual state of the weather in this part of the country has imposed extraordinary burdens on all men of business, which, as I presume, have delayed some of the replies which I expected; but I have thought it best to transmit such as have been hitherto received.

The militia of this State is at present arranged as follows:

The general staff consists of a captain general; a lieutenant general, with two aides-de-camp, each; an adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general; a quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; a commissary general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; a paymaster general, with the rank of major; eight judge advocates, being one for each county—the whole comprising a general staff of eighteen. Connected in some measure with this staff, as being under the special command of the captain general, there are two companies of foot guards and two companies of horse guards which perform special services at Hartford and at New Haven, at which places the legislature of the State hold their stated sessions.

The militia systems adopted by Congress on the 8th of May, 1792, and 12th of May, 1820, were soon adopted, and the rules of discipline in this State have been conformed thereto as far as practicable.

The latest perfected general return which I have received is dated in November, 1825, a copy of which has, as I presume, been transmitted to the Department of War. No essential alteration can have since occurred. By this return it appears that the militia are divided into three divisions, commanded by major generals, with a staff, consisting of aides-de-camp, division inspectors, and division quartermasters. The infantry are distributed into six brigades, commanded by brigadier generals, with a staff, consisting of aides-de-camp, brigade majors and inspectors, and quartermasters. The brigades are divided into twenty-four regiments, consisting of two battalions each, commanded by colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, assisted by a regimental staff of adjutants, quartermasters, paymasters, chaplains, surgeons, surgeons' mates, also sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants. The regiments are composed of companies, commanded by captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, who receive commissions from the State. The non-commissioned officers of companies are sergeants and corporals, to which may be added drummers, fifers, and buglers. The number, by the last return, of privates was 15,707, and, with commissioned and non-commissioned officers, form an aggregate of 20,580 men enrolled as the infantry of the State.

The cavalry are distributed into five regiments and twenty-two companies, and are commanded by colonels and majors, captains, lieutenants, and cornets, who are commissioned officers. These companies, with their non-commissioned officers, form a body of 810 privates and an aggregate of 1,124 men. The cavalry are annexed to the brigades of infantry.

The horse and light artillery constitute a separate corps, and together form a brigade, commanded by a brigadier general, with a staff similar to the brigades of infantry. The horse artillery are now formed into eleven companies which will perform duty as cavalry until the state of the arsenal will admit of their being supplied with ordnance. The light artillery are formed into twenty-eight companies, each body is formed into three distinct regiments, commanded by colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, with captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, and with staff and non-commissioned officers corresponding with the regiments of infantry.

The three regiments of horse artillery form an aggregate of 731 men, and the three regiments of light artillery of 1,692 men, and both form a brigadier general's command of 2,423 persons.

The aggregates of the militia of Connecticut appear, from the return, to be arranged as follows:

The general staff.....	20
The infantry, including the grenadier, light infantry, and rifle companies of enlisted men.....	20, 580
The cavalry.....	1, 124
The horse and light artillery.....	2, 423
Total number of enrolled militia, in November, 1825	<u>24, 147</u>

The enrolled militia of the companies of infantry are the basis of all these formations; every free able-bodied white male citizen, who is a resident within the State, (with the exceptions made by acts of Congress or of this State,) is liable to be enrolled in some one of these companies, from eighteen until he arrives at forty-five years of age. These companies are so located as to embrace the territory of the State.

The companies are numbered according to the dates of their respective formations, which determine their relative rank. On days of regimental or battalion exercise, the rules pointed out in the second article of the twenty-second chapter of the Rules of Discipline established by Congress in their resolutions of March 29, A. D. 1779, for posting officers to guards, are applied to posting the officers of the battalion companies, and are still retained in the statute of this State. But by an act of assembly passed in 1824, it is directed that, on days of regimental or battalion inspection or review, the companies shall take rank and be posted, according to Scott's system of military tactics as abridged by Lieutenant Colonel Pierce Darrow.

The companies of what may be called the standing militia are very tenacious of their claims to rank as they were established. They generally prefer to do duty under the command of the officers whom they have elected, and with whose usages and temper they are best acquainted.

The companies of grenadiers, light infantry, riflemen, cavalry, horse artillery, and light artillery are composed of enlisted men.

The captain general is not authorized to vary the limits of an established regiment, but he may, as the interests of the militia require, alter the limits of companies, form new companies, and reduce or disband companies on application for that purpose, although thereby the numbers of companies in different regiments may be increased or diminished. The manner of exercising this authority is to direct investigations through the agency of the adjutant general, after consulting the field officers, and the rule of decision is not to form new companies so as thereby to reduce companies before established below the complement of sixty-four privates for a company.

Appointments to office in the militia are made in the following manner:

After due notice from the commanding officer, sergeants, corporals, and other officers below the grade of ensigns and cornets, are chosen by the companies, and receive warrants from their respective colonels, who have power to degrade them to the ranks, upon complaint being made and proof of misconduct. Captains, lieutenants, ensigns, and cornets, are also chosen, or rather nominated, by the companies. The returns of company elections are made to the general assembly, indorsed on the orders issued for the choice of officers, which choice, if approved by the general assembly, establishes the company election, with the rank of the officer in the line of the militia. The effect of our system, therefore, is, that the rank of company officers is determined by priority of the general order directing the company to be led to a choice, the dates of which are expressed in their commissions, while the rank of the companies which they command depends on the priority of their organization, which is expressed by numbers, and is permanent.

Field officers, or those above the rank of company officers, are appointed by the general assembly without any previous nomination, but they are almost invariably advanced by regular promotions from company officers, according to the dates expressed in their commissions, and never otherwise, except for special causes. The effect is, that a high ambition is excited and preserved to rise by merit through the different grades of military rank.

All commissions are issued by the governor or captain general for the time being, and those issued to company officers express the day from which they respectively take rank. No commissions are issued to staff officers, excepting to brigade inspectors, who receive commissions, and are considered as captains in the line of promotion.

The adjutant general is appointed by the captain general. The quartermaster general, commissary general, and paymaster general, are appointed by the senate, on the nomination of the governor. They give bonds to the treasurer, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of their trusts.

Provision has been made by law for organizing and conducting courts-martial. A judge advocate is appointed in each county. A written report, containing all the proceedings, is transmitted to the captain general, who has the power of mitigating or remitting the punishments awarded. The records of all proceedings of courts-martial, with the final decisions thereon, are deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Litigations respecting questions merely military are heard and finally terminated by courts-martial; claims to complete exemption from militia service are heard and decided by a judge of the county court.

To this summary view of the organization of the militia of Connecticut I have the honor to add copies of the following letters, which I have received since your communication of July, 1826.

No. 1 and No. 2 are copies of letters received from Major General Ebenezer Huntington. This gentleman was a respectable officer of this State who served in the continental army during the whole period of the revolutionary war, and he served as adjutant general of this State from the period when the militia were first organized under the act of Congress passed in May, 1792, until June, 1823, when he resigned that office.

No. 3 is a copy of a letter from Major General Amariah Kibbe, jr., commanding the 2d division of Connecticut militia.

No. 4 is a copy of a letter from Major General Morris Woodruff, commanding the 3d division of Connecticut militia.

No. 5 is a copy of a letter from Brigadier General Andrew Welles, of the 5th brigade, annexed to the 2d division of Connecticut militia.

The experience and military rank of these gentlemen entitle their opinions to great respect in all arrangements affecting the militia, and which must necessarily be interesting to all the active and efficient population of this country.

If still more minute information is desired, it will be found in the statutes of this State, which are by

law directed to be transmitted by the secretary to the heads of the respective departments of the government of the United States.

An examination of our statutes will show that our militia laws are regulated by a precise system of legislation, adapted to the experience and habits of the people from an early period. The militia of this State are now as tranquil as at any period I have known. Their conduct and their rights are regulated by practical rules, which have been carefully settled, and, as far as my knowledge extends, generally satisfactory. So far as my agency has extended, it has been my endeavor to render these rules strictly impartial and uniform. The mode of posting companies on days of regimental and battalion inspection and review which was established in 1824 has not yet been universally or perhaps generally introduced, and it has occasioned some discontents. The want of ordnance to complete the equipments of the horse artillery is felt as a deficiency. Application has been made to the Ordnance department of the United States for *cannon*, which were proposed to be received in lieu of *muskets* in the distributions authorized for the use of the militia, but the answer was that the request could not *then* be granted.

The period during which men are required to be enrolled in the militia might, in my opinion, be reduced without diminishing the efficiency of the militia. Little or nothing is gained in military knowledge by men above thirty-five years of age who train in companies the officers of which are their sons or greatly their juniors in life. Any mode of *classification* would introduce distinctions opposed by public sentiment, and which of consequence would reduce the energy of the militia, and render our system more complex. This complexity would multiply the details of administration, and might lead to dangerous collisions of public opinion.

In devising a system for "*organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,*" it is necessary, in my opinion, to establish definite ideas of what is intended or desired from a *militia system*, and to consider how far changes can be introduced without impairing the energy which now exists on the one hand, or converting the *militia* into a *regular army* on the other, requiring a great expenditure for its support.

My remarks will be confined to the *militia of Connecticut*, where the men are required by law and are, in fact, assembled annually several times for *company exercise*, and once in each year in *battalions or regiments*, when they belong to regiments of infantry or cavalry. They are at present armed, equipped, and generally clothed in decent uniforms, all of which are provided at their own expense. Their arms are sufficient for common exercises and for ordinary service. Arms equal to any in the United States are deposited in the arsenal, ready to be issued on extraordinary occasions. Places for *parade* are established where companies assemble. The men all know *each other* and know their *officers*. *Standards and military music* are provided; *military spirit* and ambition are excited by encouraging a *company spirit*. This spirit is extended to *battalions and regiments*, and in a very considerable degree to *brigades*. The men universally understand the use of their *arms* and common *evolutions and tactics* in such a degree as to enable them to form and preserve a regular line. A knowledge of military science and tactics is gradually extending and improving. Inequalities and deficiencies unquestionably exist in different companies and regiments, but these are, I believe, diminishing. When different corps assemble, excellencies and deficiencies are noticed, and praise or blame are awarded by military commendation, and by impartial decisions of public sentiment. I have endeavored not to exaggerate the acquirements of our militia, but it is my firm opinion that, though *particular corps* in other States may be superior to ours, yet that, *taken as a whole*, the militia of no State in the Union excel those of Connecticut in order, equipment, or efficiency, and that any essential changes, especially such as would require *new arrangements and organizations* of the body would endanger the present system.

I will readily admit that our militia, taken by entire companies or corps, or even by detachments from them, would not constitute an *army which could remain long in the field* in opposition to *veterans* without an entire recomposition and new arrangement. A veteran soldier must be formed to different habits and character from a member of the militia. In particular, he must be able to live in tents or barracks, to prepare and preserve his food, his clothing, and his arms, and submit in all respects to a strict and exact regimen, without inquiring or seeking to know, or perhaps understand, the reasons of those movements by which his conduct is regulated. The opinion which I wish to communicate is that, although the militia of this State constitute the best materials for *forming an army*, they are not at present an *army*, capable of long-continued service in the field, and that no extra labors or expense ought to be imposed on them without an ample compensation for their privations and the interruption of their industry.

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

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

No. 1.

NORWICH, September 2, 1826.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith to your excellency my replies to the questions proposed by the Hon. Secretary of War, in a circular to the governors of the respective States and Territories, under date of the 11th July, accompanied by your excellency's favor of the 14th August, which came duly to hand.

On the question respecting volunteer corps, the classification of the militia, and the length of time for continuing detached troops in the field, I found it desirable to state the reasons which led me to my conclusions, in doing which I *may* have extended my remarks further than was expected, from the manner adopted by the Secretary in making the inquiry. Your excellency will perceive, in my reply to the first question of the Secretary, that I have referred to the last perfected returns in the office of the Adjutant General, and to the second and fourteenth I have been obliged to refer to the present existing militia laws, not possessing the information asked for.

On the subject of cavalry, I have more than once suggested to your excellency my opinion that too large a proportion of cavalry is permitted in the organization of the militia of this State, and manifestly injurious to the great body of the militia. Most freely I acknowledge that the men composing the cavalry are some of the best of our citizens for any and every kind of military duty, but, doing duty on horseback, are completely useless in a military point of view. The uneven surface of our State, divided into hills,

mountains, and dales, our enclosures being generally small, and surrounded with high stone fence, present obstacles to any considerable body of cavalry, but to our cavalry difficulties *insuperable*, from being permitted to use so poor a quality of horses.

To oppose an invasion by water they are of no use, being armed with swords and pistols; but if furnished with muskets, and doing duty as infantry, or if furnished with field-pieces, and doing duty as horse artillery, would be useful, particularly so as horse artillery; but I think the two regiments of horse artillery a full proportion of that description of troops for the few regiments of infantry in this State. I think that one company of cavalry of sixty privates attached to each brigade would be useful as videttes, patrols, or expresses, but a greater number useless. The *one* company from a brigade might be filled with good men, and *well mounted on horses owned by themselves*, which is not the case with our present cavalry. However useful cavalry may be in open champaign country, they are useless in garrison or in a siege, and their expense more than double the expense of infantry. If at any future period any increase of that description of troops should be deemed necessary, they might be augmented very speedily, and to almost any extent.

I think that four companies should as at present compose a battalion of artillery, but should give a decided preference to their being attached by battalion to each brigade, than formed into regiments and brigaded by themselves. The artillery companies are spread over the State, of course their dispersed situation prevents any contemplated advantage in *their muster by regiments* without great inconvenience and expense to both officers and men, which deters many from enlisting through fear of the expense attending the assembling large bodies for parade, and I apprehend their usefulness and efficiency would be increased by attaching them to brigades by battalion commanded by a major, the best possible organization for militia artillery. If in the field they can be assembled into larger bodies if wanted, or co-operate with horse artillery when necessary.

I believe your excellency is well acquainted with the fact, that, from the constant emigration of our military population to the western States, from the migration from one part of the State to another, by deaths, by resignations, by being superseded, by judgments of court-martials, and other causes, that, annually, the legislature has to issue about three hundred new commissions, which is an evil, and if possible ought to be prevented. If your excellency can suggest any mode to remedy the evil, it certainly would be very desirable.

If the regulations in Scott's System of Tactics had permitted the same permanent rank to companies according to their date of being *created or raised* as they have permitted to regiments, it would be attended with good effects, and prevented much heartburning in the militia. However proper and useful among enlisted men in the army, it is very inconvenient to located and enlisted militia companies, and is the source of unpleasant dispute at every muster of a regiment. I will close my long remarks, barely observing that a large proportion of our military population are poor, and every requirement which creates expense to them is displeasing, and serves to render militia duty irksome; it is therefore desirable to relieve them from *any* and every unnecessary expense in accomplishing the great object (their country's best good) without lessening their efficiency.

I am, with great respect and esteem, your excellency's obedient servant,

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

His Excellency GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

No. 2.

STR: The first question stated by the honorable the secretary, viz: "What is the number of the militia?" I reply, *I do not know*; but the last perfected returns of the militia will furnish an answer.

2d inquiry. "Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what?" I answer I do not possess the laws of this State, passed by the legislature to carry into effect the laws of Congress respecting the militia, and am unable to answer the first or last part of the question.

Question 3. "Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?"

Answer. Using the word "volunteers" only as applicable to the light infantry and rifle corps, (excluding artillery and cavalry,) they are decidedly the most efficient, having seen both descriptions in service during the last war.

Question 4. "Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?"

Answer. No preference is given excepting the privilege of enlisting from the *located militia companies*, not thereby reducing any located company below their legal complement of sixty-four rank and file, which has hitherto been found an inducement sufficient to enable the captains, both of the rifle and flank companies, to enlist their full proportion in numbers, and, in point of soldierly qualifications, a decided superiority.

Question 5. "Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?"

Answer. The men enlisted from the militia, generally, are more ambitious and enterprising than those left in the located companies, and consequently their efficiency is in some degree impaired.

Question 6. "What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?"

Answer. During the last ten or twenty years of my service as adjutant general of this State, the proportion was generally about one-fifth; and at this time, I should suppose, rather exceeded it, excluding those composing the artillery and cavalry.

Question 7. "Would it promote the efficiency of the volunteer corps, if they had the power by law of making *by-laws* for their own government?"

Answer. I think not; some few companies have been formerly clothed with that power, and in its use have reduced their numbers and left an unfavorable impression on the minds of the militia, from whom enlistments could not be made to join them, and have eventually been dissolved and amalgamated with the militia. I believe, if the officers of the volunteers are judicious in making their enlistments from the *ambitious young aspirants*, it will invariably secure them a full proportion in numbers, and a preference in efficiency over the located militia companies.

Questions 8, 9, and 10. On the subject of classification, I have found it convenient to consider these questions under one head, and thus viewing them conjointly.

Answer. Public feeling and sentiment is generally against it, and by some its constitutionality questioned; how far that should influence the general government in its deliberation and decision is exclusively for them to determine. I proceed to view the subject as connected with the efficiency and best interest of the militia generally. A designation or division of the militia into two classes, making the married population form one and the unmarried form the other, would probably form them nearly equal in numbers, but *possibly* the married part of the military population might be the most numerous borne on the rolls.

If formed into two classes—one called the *active*, the other the *sedentary*—each description would require organization, or both remain under their present officers, or the *active* be organized at the time when their services would be called for.

The located militia companies generally, except in a few of our larger towns, (having a dense population,) embrace a district of country of four or five square miles, (in some instances even to six,) yet by enlistments from them for light infantry, rifle corps, cavalry, and artillery, are rarely able to have on parade for company or regimental duty more than forty privates. But few of the companies are able to furnish suitable materials for officers and non-commissioned officers for one company, (forming my judgment from their performance of parade duty,) and if divided into two classes would ruin both. If classification should be by age, the period from eighteen to twenty-four or twenty-five years of age inclusive, I think, would probably nearly equalize both parts of the company in numbers, and would be preferable to dividing the married from the unmarried, but cannot believe much saving of *expense* would be made to the United States from or by classing the militia.

Question 11. "Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest?"

Answer. I believe the militia should be formed into companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and all officers commissioned, from the ensign to the major general.

Question 12. "Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?"

Answer. I have no doubt but a saving of expense might be made by detaching for a longer period, but I doubt whether any saving of time could take place by a longer period, though the efficiency of the detached body could not but be increased from length of service. But in opposition to the expediency of detaching for a longer period, the great injury to the individuals detached, the injury to the respective States by calling their farmers from the field, their laborers from their employment, their mechanics and their manufacturers from their regular pursuits, and others from their social duties, would create a loss to the respective States of double the amount saved to the United States.

A tour of three months, if due diligence is used, would enable the United States, probably, to relieve the detachment by enlisted men; if not, they might be relieved by a second detachment for three months, at the expiration of whose term enlisted men might be procured. I am of the opinion that the period of three months for one time for detached troops ought not to be extended. For the purpose of executing the laws of the Union, suppressing insurrection, and repelling invasion, I should suppose a tour of three months abundantly long for any detachment from the militia, and nothing but imperious necessity would justify their continuance even to that period, considering the sacrifice made by those detached.

Question 13. Answered in replying to the 12th.

Question 14. What are the regulations in your State as to training the militia?

Answer. The present existing regulations are not within my knowledge. I presume, therefore, to refer to the law for the information.

Question 15. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?

Answer. Presuming the musters intended by the honorable Secretary to mean *regimental musters*, or *musters by battalion*, not company musters, I think they are but of very little use, as generally conducted; but if mustered and inspected by regiment once in two years, and by battalion every intervening year, by a brigade inspector *well qualified* to perform the duties of his office, rigidly to inspect the men, their uniform directed by law, their equipments, their movements and manœuvres, I think it would have much effect to produce efficiency if called to the field; but as conducted at present, are of no benefit to the soldiers, or anybody else, merely affording a *red-letter day*, or day of dissipation to the vicinity of the parade ground. The same remarks will apply to the musters of companies in some small but in a less degree.

Question 16. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?

Answer. I think it expedient that instruction should be given to the men as well as to the officers.

Question 17. Is the system of infantry tactics directed by law universally pursued?

Answer. From some movements I have seen performed by the militia when under arms, I apprehend the tactics are neither universally practiced nor universally known; but, in general, practiced where known.

Question 18. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?

Answer. I am totally unable to give the information asked for.

Question 19. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?

Answer. I believe the prevailing system in the sword exercise and evolutions of the cavalry are from a system introduced from Massachusetts, I believe, called *Hughes's system*; but I am not versed in the system, or acquainted with its defects or merits.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

EBEN'R HUNTINGTON.

His Excellency Governor WOLCOTT.

Since the enclosed was finished, I am informed by a field officer of the artillery corps that the system of exercise and instruction practiced by this State's corps has been compiled by Pierce Darrow, and established by a law of this State, for their use.

EBEN'R HUNTINGTON.

No. 3.

SOMERS, October 31, 1826.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th of August ultimo, I would submit the following considerations as answers to the interrogatories therein contained:

Question 1. What is the number of your militia?

Answer. The annual returns will decide the question.

Question 2. Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what?

Answer. I believe the militia of this State are organized in exact conformity to the law of Congress.

Question 3. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?

Answer. In their physical force there can be no difference; the only difference between different corps must arise from military instruction, discipline, and experience. In independent companies there may be more intelligence, more pride, and more ambition, as they are a select corps; but it is very doubtful whether they possess more bravery, or are better qualified to endure the fatigues of a campaign.

Question 4. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?

Answer. The volunteer corps are generally associations of young men possessing wealth, intelligence, and martial spirit, and actuated by an ambition to excel in discipline, arms, and equipments; but they enjoy no preference.

Question 5. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?

Answer. As far as it deprives the regular militia of young men of pride, ambition, wealth, and intelligence, so far it will operate to their injury; but a select corps, so far as they serve as a model for imitation and perfection in military discipline, may prove beneficial to the interests of the militia generally.

Question 6. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?

Answer. The annual returns will decide the question.

Question 7. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?

Answer. Any special privilege given by law to one corps of militia above another would create distrust, jealousy, and contention between the different corps, and destroy that harmony which ought to exist under a militia system where every soldier is entitled to an equality of privilege and right.

Question 8. Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the active, the other the sedentary?

Answer. A classification of the militia, if judiciously made, might be beneficial; but the benefit to be derived would depend upon ulterior operations. If a portion of our militia were selected, and subjected to rigorous discipline, camp duty, the structure of fortifications, and the arts of war generally, it would add to the strength of our country and present a more formidable barrier against foreign encroachments.

Question 9. In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?

Answer. The proper criterion would be age.

Question 10. If age, what the period?

Answer. From 18 to 35, from 36 to 45.

Question 11. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest?

Answer. Every commission should be issued in time of peace which is necessary in time of war. Under the present system, the present grades cannot be dispensed with, and a line of promotion is indispensably necessary to excite ambition and preserve a martial spirit. The moment the idea of promotion is lost, the fire of the soldier becomes extinct.

Question 12. Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?

Answer. A tour of three months is too short for a new recruit to acquire the science of the art of war; of course, so short a tour cannot render a soldier profitable to the government.

Question 13. If so, to what period might it be properly extended?

Answer. Six months, at least.

Question 14. What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?

Answer. The statute of the State regulates the subject.

Question 15. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?

Answer. The militia ought to be mustered so often as to preserve a military spirit, to become habituated to arms, and acquainted with discipline. Unless arms and equipments are often inspected, they will become impaired and useless; unless the troops are often reviewed, they will not be ambitious to excel in arms, or become adepts in military science.

Question 16. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?

Answer. The militia generally ought to be instructed in the science of arms and the art of war, and in the relative duties of a soldier. The officers ought to be instructed in the duties of the camp and field; otherwise they can never be properly qualified to take the command of an army. A successful campaign can never be performed without these qualifications. More lives are generally lost from the ignorance of officers on these subjects than by the sword.

Question 17. Is the system of infantry tactics directed by law universally pursued?

Answer. It is generally in the second division.

Question 18. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?

Answer. That question will be best answered by the officers of that corps.

Question 19. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its remedies and defects?

Answer. We have adopted Scott's system, as revised by Darrow.

I remain, sir, with profound respect, your humble servant,

AMARIAH KIBBE, Jr., Major General 2d Division Conn. Militia.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT.

No. 4.

LITCHFIELD, October 31, 1826.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication, dated August 14, 1826, accompanied with a letter to your excellency from the honorable Secretary of the War Department.

My own ill health, and a severe sickness experienced by several of the members of my family, has prevented an earlier reply, and has also prevented my bestowing that attention to the subjects mentioned in the Secretary's letter which their importance demands.

To the first inquiry, I answer, that I have not, at present, the means of ascertaining the exact number of the militia in this State.

To the second: I believe, by the laws of this State, the militia are organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress.

To the third: In answer to this inquiry, and others which relate to the same subject, I shall go on the ground that what would, in this State, be termed the volunteer militia, would embrace the light infantry, grenadier companies, &c., which are attached to the several regiments of infantry, and are termed flank companies; and that what is to be understood by regular militia, are those belonging to those companies termed battalion companies.

I believe, therefore, that the volunteer militia are the most efficient.

The volunteer companies are, almost without exception, better equipped and better disciplined than are the battalion companies; consequently, more efficient.

To the fourth: There is not any preference given to individuals for entering volunteer corps. The volunteer companies have a preference in point of rank.

To the fifth: I am of the opinion that the establishment of volunteer militia does not, on the whole, operate injuriously on the regular militia. I am aware that it very often takes from the regular militia smart, active, ambitious men, who are well qualified for office, and who would be of service to any company; it also takes from the regular militia, and that frequently, men who, from some cause, have become disaffected, and, consequently, of very little or no service to the regular militia, but rather injurious, as their influence is often exerted to pull down, rather than build up, a company. These men, however, on becoming, from choice, members of a volunteer company, often make the best of soldiers. Again: the example set by the volunteer militia has a very salutary effect upon the regular militia. The superiority of their dress, equipments, and discipline, furnish an example worthy of imitation, and tend to excite in the breast of the regular militia a laudable spirit of ambition and emulation highly salutary. The volunteer militia, so far as my observation extends, furnish pretty conclusive evidence that "the militia may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States;" and the principal reason why the volunteer hold a superiority over the regular militia, I have no doubt, is to be attributed to the superior knowledge generally possessed by the officers of the volunteer companies over those belonging to the battalion companies. Were the officers of our militia generally well instructed, there would, I apprehend, be very little difference between volunteer and regular militia in point of efficiency. As the efficiency of a corps of troops depends almost altogether upon their discipline, and as without officers suitably instructed it is idle to think of discipline, would it not be well to have measures adopted by which officers may be instructed?

To the sixth, I answer that I am uninformed in relation to the proportion.

To the seventh: I do not perceive that the efficiency of the volunteer corps would at all be promoted by having the power of making by-laws for their own regulations; at all events, I do not conceive that they would be more benefited than would be the regular militia. I therefore do not see any good reason for making, in this particular, a distinction between them.

To the eighth: If, by classing the militia, it is intended that the active only shall be called upon to perform the ordinary military duty, I think a classification of the militia would *not* be an improvement. In my view it is very important that every person, liable by law to perform military duty, should not only equip himself according to law, but should also devote at least as *much* time to qualify himself in the use of arms as he is now by law required to do. By doing this, he becomes in a good degree acquainted with the duties of a soldier; and the semi-annual inspection of his arms and equipments, to wit: on the first Monday in May by the commanding officer of the company, and in the month of September or October by the brigade inspector, furnish strong inducements to every person liable by law to perform military duty, to arm and equip himself as the law directs.

To the ninth, I answer that if the militia are to be classed, I think age ought to form the distinction. Should the class to be denominated *active* be confined to the unmarried men, the number of our active militia, I think, would be quite too small.

To the tenth: If age is to form the distinction, I think from 18 to 35 should constitute the active, and from 35 to 45 the sedentary class.

To the eleventh: I think that the issuing commissions in time of peace to inferior grades only would have a tendency to dampen the military ardor and ambition of men qualified to hold offices in the militia; consequently, have an injurious effect upon the militia generally.

If it should be deemed important to have the militia reviewed and inspected, it would, in my opinion, be attended with better effect to have them reviewed by an officer of as high grade as that of brigadier general than by one of a lower grade, and that it is highly beneficial to have them inspected by a brigade inspector, I think there can be no doubt.

To the twelfth and thirteenth, I answer, that my own inexperience upon the subjects embraced in these inquiries render it impossible for me to state.

To the fourteenth: By the laws of this State it is made the duty of each commanding officer of a company to order out his company two days in each year, not less than six hours in each day, (one day in the month of May and one day in the month of September or October,) and instruct them in the use of arms and in the discipline of war, and on the first Monday in May, in each year, to cause all the arms, ammunition, and equipments to be inspected. The commanding officers of each regiment of cavalry and infantry are directed to call out their respective regiments for exercise and inspection and review once in each year, at which time the regiments are inspected by the brigade inspector and reviewed by the general of brigade. This is done in the month of September or October.

The regiments of artillery are called out under the direction of the brigadier general of that corps.

To the fifteenth, I answer, that so far as my observation extends, frequent musters, viz: annual reviews and inspection by regiment or brigade are of very great utility. The frequent assembling together all the companies belonging to a regiment; the remarks which, on such occasions, are often made by the brigade inspectors to the several companies; the observations made by the spectators who attend on those occasions, and the comparisons and distinctions made by the reviewing officer, all tend to excite a degree of emulation and laudable ambition among the several companies highly beneficial. Experience has shown, in this State at least, that annual reviews or musters are calculated to improve the arms, equipments, and discipline of the militia.

To the sixteenth: As I have remarked, in my answer to the fifth question, I believe some method ought to be adopted whereby officers might be more thoroughly and suitably instructed, yet I think that the instruction ought not to be confined exclusively to them.

To the seventeenth: I believe (notwithstanding the law of this State directs that the system of infantry tactics directed by the law of Congress shall be pursued by the militia of this State) that there are still some few companies, and perhaps regiments, who have not yet adopted that system. Those instances, however, I believe are rare.

To the eighteenth and nineteenth, I answer, that I do not consider myself capable of conveying any useful information in relation to the subjects proposed by the eighteenth and nineteenth questions.

With the greatest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,

MORRIS WOODRUFF.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Captain General of the Militia of the State of Connecticut.*

No. 5.

HEBRON, October 23, 1826.

SIR: Your favor of the 14th of August ultimo was duly received, and, in compliance with your excellency's request, I shall briefly answer *some* of the questions contained therein; and not having the means of replying to the others, I shall pass over them in silence.

To the 3d, then, I answer, I know no difference.

To the 5th, I answer in the affirmative.

To the 7th, I answer in the negative.

To the 8th, I answer, I think not.

To the 9th, I answer, but if a classification should be made, age certainly ought to form the distinction.

To the 10th, I answer, from sixteen to forty years.

To the 11th, I answer in the negative.

To the 12th, I answer in the affirmative.

To the 13th, I answer, six months.

To the 15th, I answer in the negative.

To the 17th, I answer, generally, in my brigade.

To the 19th, I answer, the system prescribed by law. No particular defects have been discovered in it, but a want of discipline renders the troops inefficient.

I am satisfied that the militia laws of the United States ought to be revised and a different mode pursued in training the militia. I would call out the officers and music six days in succession every year, by regiments, to be under the immediate command of the commandant thereof, and to be inspected on the last of said days by the brigadier general, the corps to mount guard and attend strictly to the whole round of regular service, rations to be furnished for the before mentioned time by the State or United States. I would also call out the whole militia one day in each year, by companies, under the command of their captains, to be by them inspected and drilled not less than six hours on said day.

A full and complete return of all subjects of military duty shall be made out by the commandants of companies, and by them certified upon honor, and transmitted to the adjutants of their respective regiments, whose duty it shall be to furnish the return of regimental officers and transmit the same to the adjutant general of the State in the manner now by law provided.

I am of opinion that the militia ought to be reduced to one class or species, (viz:) infantry, and the companies so located as to make the least possible travel from their respective homes.

The present extensive limits of enlisted companies and some others, (*flood wood companies*,) many of the soldiers elude the vigilance of their officers and deprive the country of their service.

And the present variety of character of the militia, with the invidious distinctions that thoughtless officers make, their meeting is *rendered useless*, and *sometimes dangerous*, by bringing into collision soldiers whose passions are inflamed with ardent spirits, and their hands furnished with deadly weapons.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, I have the honor to subscribe myself your excellency's most obedient servant,

ANDREW WELLES.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Milledgeville, Georgia, August 10, 1826.*

SIR: I have returned a circular with a brief answer to each question, supposing it to be most conformable to your wishes. In addition, I take the liberty to observe that a classification of the militia is very desirable. By a late order of the commander-in-chief of this State, a return has been furnished of the militia as classed between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, twenty-five and thirty-five, thirty-five and forty-five, which discloses the important fact that, in our climate at least, the young men between eighteen and twenty-five are in the proportion of one-third more numerous than the second class, and in still greater proportion more numerous than the third class. So that, adopting the classification of the Georgia militia

as a standard by which to ascertain the whole number of the militia of the United States embraced in the first class, you would have between 400,000 and 500,000 men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, a force greater than any war, either offensive or defensive, would be likely to demand, and which would not only enable you to dispense with the services of those above twenty-five, but in consequence of such dispensation, to arm and equip and discipline the most hardy and warlike of the population in such a manner as to make them in all respects as efficient and formidable as regular troops. A uniform clothing and equipment with martial music, unimportant as they may seem to those unacquainted with the profession of arms, are deemed essential to either a good organization or a good discipline.

The residue of the male population above the age of twenty-five might be simply organized and reserved as a class for extraordinary emergence or if released altogether from military service, may be made to contribute under State regulations extra services, either in the shape of moneyed contributions, labor upon the highways, or exclusive service upon juries, &c., &c.

If the States would form schools for the instruction of officers for the military class, a regular system of promotion could be established with advantage, and a monthly training by companies, and a quarterly training by battalion, would suffice to accomplish them in field exercise. A good system of artillery and cavalry tactics is much wanted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

G. M. TROUP.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1826.

SIR: Among the political maxims which the experience of the people of the United States has adopted as unquestionable, there is no one more universally subscribed to than that a well organized and a well disciplined militia is the natural defence of a free people. Uniting most sincerely, in common with my fellow-citizens, in this opinion, I am anxious to see a system adopted by the national legislature which will realize the hopes of us all in reference to this great arm of national defence.

By a resolution of Congress at their last session, I am enjoined to cause to be prepared a complete system of cavalry tactics; and also a system of exercise and instruction of field artillery, including manœuvres for light or horse artillery, for the use of the militia of the United States; to be reported for consideration or adoption by Congress at its next session.

The wisdom of this measure is made manifest by the objects which are two-fold: first, the establishment of the best system; and, secondly, that it shall be uniform. The importance of the last is scarcely inferior to the first; for who can well appreciate the inconveniences resulting from different systems in the same army? the militia differing among themselves as also with the regular army, with which they may be called to act; and yet it is, I believe, too true that but little uniformity prevails; if practicable this defect must be removed.

I am duly sensible how difficult it is to establish a uniform system. The difference of condition, physical and moral, in the different States, and the preferences which each has for that which from time they have been accustomed to, present serious obstacles to a homogeneous system throughout all the States, yet I would fain hope not insurmountable.

All our national institutions and much of our legislation are founded in that mutual spirit of deference and forbearance which have so signally distinguished the people of these States, and therefore one may indulge the hope that in an object of such vital importance as a well regulated militia minor objections will be sacrificed to the attainment of so great a good.

To enable me to execute the duty assigned me by Congress, it is most desirable that I should acquire all the information within my reach, and while so doing, the opportunity seems a seasonable one, to ascertain the different systems, both of organization and instruction, which prevail in each State; and also the defects and remedies which observation and judgment may have suggested, that by a comparison a system may be extracted which will most probably unite the greatest number in its favor; which system when matured will be submitted to the wisdom of Congress, who have had for several sessions this interesting subject under consideration, and who are alone competent to apply some of the remedies required; a portion of the control over this subject being retained by the States. It is with this view that I address you as also the governor of each of the States and Territories and such distinguished citizens known to me, from whose experience I expect to derive much valuable information.

To this end I beg to submit the following questions:

1st. What is the number of your militia?

Answer. "Forty thousand."

2d. Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what "Yes."

3d. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient? "Volunteers."

4th. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps? "None."

5th. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia? "No."

6th. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia? "One to ten."

7th. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government? "They have that power."

8th. Would a classification of the militia be an improvement; one to be called the *active* the other the *sedentary*? "Yes."

9th. In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction? "Age."

10th. If age, what the proper periods? "Eighteen to twenty-five, thirty-five, and forty-five."

11th. Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest? "Not understood."

12th. Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency? "Yes."

13th. If so, to what period might it be properly extended? "To twelve months."

14th. What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia? "A copy of the militia law is enclosed."

15th. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia? "They have their advantages, and would have more if the militia were classed, and uniformed, and armed."

16th. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively? "Not exclusively, but in connexion with the training of the troops as practiced in this State on separate days."

17th. Is the system of *infantry* tactics directed by law universally pursued? "The system of infantry tactics of the United States is established by order of the commander-in-chief for the government of the troops."

18th. What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed; what are its defects and remedies?

19th. What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted; what are its defects and remedies? "We have no uniform and established system of artillery or cavalry tactics."

As from some of the States and Territories returns of the militia have not been made, the first of these queries became necessary in a general letter.

Although the training of the militia is confided to the States, it is important that their regulations in this particular should be known at this department, and it will be attended with good effects, that the system of each should be known by all the States.

If anything suggests itself worthy of communication, though not called for by any particular question, it will be highly acceptable.

As in your State, I doubt not, you have many citizens unknown to me, whose information and experience would be very valuable, I have presumed so far on your goodness as to ask you to direct and forward the enclosed letters to persons of that description.

I have to beg your earliest attention to this subject, as a board will be immediately convened to perform the specific duties assigned me. To this board I shall unite one or more militia officers.

I have further to request that the correspondence which may be addressed to me on these subjects may be indorsed "Militia Service."

With the greatest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
JAMES BARBOUR.

JACKSON, *Mississippi*, September 26, 1826.

SIR: Your circular of the 11th of July, addressed to his excellency David Holmes, as governor of the State of Mississippi, has been received. From bad health his excellency has resigned that office, and it has devolved upon me as lieutenant governor.

I feel with solicitude the importance of the subject, and coincide with you as to the necessity of establishing a uniform system for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States. I have no hesitation in saying that whatever system may be adopted by Congress will be promptly supported by the legislature of Mississippi, and with pleasure I comply with your request by giving you my views in a concise manner. I shall number my answers to correspond with your inquiries. I have transmitted one of your circulars to Major General Toor, the other to Major General Winston. From the interest the former has ever manifested for the militia, I anticipate he will be able to give you much useful information.

ANSWERS.

1. For the want of an inspector general, whose duty it would be to attend particularly to the returns of our militia, they are so irregular and incorrect that it is not in my power to give you such a precise statement of their strength as I desire; but feel warranted in estimating the number of the militia of the State of Mississippi at between ten and eleven thousand.

2. The militia of the State of Mississippi are organized in conformity to the laws of Congress, as required by our constitution.

3. I have no hesitation in saying that the volunteer corps are much the most efficient. In point of discipline many of them are but little inferior to regular troops; in the event of a call for their services they would be more prompt in turning out than the regular militia, and at once ready for the field; whereas it would take some time to collect and organize a detachment of militia, which would be too tardy in the event of an insurrection, to which the western part of our State is liable from her black population.

4. There is no preference given to the volunteers except that of rank, and the privilege of using the arms belonging to the State.

5. The regular militia companies are protected by a law preventing such numbers joining volunteer companies as to break up those of the militia; in fact, too little encouragement is given to volunteer companies in the State of Mississippi, considering their great utility.

6. The proportion the volunteers bear to the regular militia at this time is about as one to twenty, and varies much according to the spirit of the times.

7. Great benefits arise from volunteer corps having the privilege of establishing their by-laws, particularly in point of discipline.

8. I have long been of the opinion that a classification of the militia into the active and sedentary is the only mode that can be adopted to relieve them from a great burden, and at the same time effect the object so much to be desired by a free people.

9. Taking it for granted that in making this classification of the militia the object would be that every citizen should in early life acquire the discipline necessary to fit him for a soldier, and then suffer him to rest until his services are required, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that age and not the married life should make the distinction.

10. As to what would be the proper period will depend much on the length of time the active militia are required to encamp and perform duty in one year; should it be from twenty days to one month I think from eighteen to twenty-three years of age would be long enough. The encampment should not be for a shorter term than two weeks. And in the meantime, that the corps may be kept in a state of organization, quarterly musters should be kept up by the active militia. If volunteer corps are encouraged they should be confined to the sedentary militia.

11. It is much to be regretted that commissions in the militia in time of peace are not generally sought after; and the offices are mostly filled by men not qualified, who in time of war know their value, and hold on. Such was our situation in the last war that the legislature passed an act authorizing the governor to select and commission suitable persons to command detachments called into service. This would seem to sanction the idea that it would be proper to commission inferior grades of officers only in time of peace. But exposed as we are in the southern slaveholding States to insurrection, it is indispensable that our militia should be kept in as complete a state of organization as practicable.

12. I think to limit the term of militia service to three months would, in most cases, defeat the object of the militia entirely, and cause great useless expense to the government.

13. To extend the time to twelve months would be burdensome and unequal except in a very protracted war. I think the term of service should be limited to not less than six nor more than nine months.

14. The regulations of the State of Mississippi for training the militia are quarterly company musters. One battalion and one regimental muster in each year. Annually the officers and non-commissioned officers are required to assemble, and are drilled by the colonel two days.

15. Frequent musters, which last but for a day, are of little advantage beyond keeping the corps organized.

16. Instructions to officers are indispensable; and discipline to the private almost as necessary as courage to inspire him with confidence. Therefore I cannot give it as my opinion that drilling should be confined to the officers exclusively.

17. The system of infantry tactics as directed by law is pursued in this State as far as practicable, but, for the want of books, not universally.

18. Artillery corps. At this time we have none in the State.

19. For our cavalry we have as yet adopted no general system of tactics.

If the foregoing remarks and opinions can be of any service in promoting the grand object contemplated by Congress, I shall feel more than compensated.

With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

GERARD C. BRANDON.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War of the United States.*

NEW ORLEANS, *October 1, 1826.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of July 11, in reference to a system of exercise and instruction for the use of the militia of the United States. From my very limited experience in military affairs, my views or opinions on most of the questions submitted cannot be of much utility in the investigation. Fully sensible, however, of the great importance of the subject to national defence, I cheerfully respond, as far as enabled by the information I possess, to the several queries propounded.

1. By the last general return of militia of Louisiana for the year 1825, the whole force amounted to 11,189 men.

2. The present organization of the militia conforms to the laws of Congress, and but little difference obtains in the organization of the staff.

3. As to the question whether regular or volunteer militia are most efficient, it is one on which a diversity of opinion prevails. As a means of defence, volunteer corps claim some advantage, but at the same time they are not devoid of inconvenience. They are generally uniformed and somewhat better disciplined than regular militia, and of course would be more efficient than an equal number of the latter, yet it appears to me that it would be an assumption to lay it down as a principle that they are more efficient than the regular militia. Their association being voluntary cannot be relied on for permanency; their strength and character are liable to frequent changes; they may even dissolve themselves at the time of utmost need. Being generally favored by certain privileges and exemptions, they sometimes arrogate to themselves immunities which tend to the prejudice of the service; and the invidious superiority which they are apt to claim over the regular militia may have the effect to alienate others from the ready performance of ordinary militia duty.

But while I entertain a doubt as to the greater efficiency ascribable to volunteer corps in general, it is probable that a company of volunteer cavalry might form a useful adjunct to each regiment.

4. Certain preferences have been given by the State for entering volunteer corps. Several of them have been supplied with arms and equipments, and have the privilege of taking the right of the regular militia.

5. The establishment of volunteer corps has, it is conceived, an injurious operation on the regular militia, as suggested in answer to the third question.

6. The proportion of the volunteer to the regular militia is about as one to eleven.

7. It is believed that it would promote the efficiency of volunteer corps that they should have power to make for themselves by-laws imposing additional duties to those prescribed by the general law, but that they should never be freed from the latter; else, if left wholly to the government of their own regulations, they might, by neglecting to enforce them, avoid the greater part of their duties.

8, 9, 10. It is thought that a classification of the militia, as suggested, would be an improvement in actual service. In the classification, the single or married state might form a proper distinction, yet it might in some instances operate a hardship, inasmuch as filial or other relations might have an equal claim to be included in the sedentary class. Age would of necessity form the distinction. In fixing on the proper period, regard should probably be had to the greater precocity and more early caducity of the citizens of the southern States.

11. I am inclined to the belief that it would be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace. The militia are seldom assembled in larger bodies than regiments, which constitutes the command of a colonel.

12, 13. The period of service for three months must evidently be the most inefficient and attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure. No term of service would seem to possess recommendations superior to those of keeping them for the whole campaign for which they are called out, replacing them during the season of inactivity—the winter of the north and the summer of the south.

14. The laws of the State for training the militia conform, as far as practicable, to the regulations of the War Department.

15. From my experience, frequent musters, as generally practiced, are detrimental rather than advantageous to the militia. In a system conducted on true principles, the advantage to be gained would probably be in the ratio of the frequency of the exercises. Yet in the consideration of the subject the circumstances and situation of different States might form a proper ground of distinction. The system of encamping the militia for a time at stated periods is one which has had many advocates. From the character of the seasons in this State and the habitual occupations of its inhabitants, frequent calls to the field in time of peace would, it is conceived, be attended with sensible inconvenience. The people of Louisiana are as brave and patriotic as any of their fellow-citizens in the other States, and would with equal alacrity betake themselves to arms when required by the occasion. They would then in a short time acquire in the camp more proficiency in the arts and practices of war than they would attain by any frequency of ordinary musters.

16. Instruction should, it appears to me, be confined principally to the officers. The militia, when called into actual service, with good officers instructed in their duty, would soon become efficient. It is important that Congress should pass a law relative to the militia that should be uniform throughout the Union.

17. The system of infantry tactics directed by law is pursued throughout the State.

18. During a period of years different systems of artillery tactics were pursued without success, but within the last four years the Orleans battalion of artillery, by adopting the latest French system, has fully succeeded. I am of opinion that it ought to be brought into general use, being in conformity with that adopted for infantry.

19. No system of cavalry has ever been particularly adopted in this State; and if I could express an opinion, founded on my circumscribed observation on the subject, the late French system of cavalry tactics ought to be also adopted. Those three systems of infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics appear to be in perfect accordance.

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

H. JOHNSON.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Executive Department, September 8, 1826.*

SIR: Your letter of July 11 was not received until the 30th of August. In compliance with your request that I would give my earliest attention to the subject, I hasten to reply to your several inquiries, and, to save a repetition of them, shall do so in reference to the number and in the numerical order in which they are stated.

1. The returns are defective, but it is believed that there are enrolled in the militia about 12,000 men rank and file.

2. To show fully how the militia are organized, and in what respects we have departed from the provisions contained in the law of Congress, I send you enclosed a printed copy of an act recently passed "for the organization and government of the militia of the State."

3. I have no particular experience on this subject, but have always heard and believed the volunteer corps to be by far the most efficient.

4. In a time of profound peace, and with no prospect, as it is believed, of war, there is little zeal displayed in forming volunteer corps. But in case of war there would be, doubtless, a preference to volunteer service, as well from the opportunity it affords for the association of active, patriotic, and high-minded men, as for the selection of officers in whom the men would have greater confidence.

5. No. It operates as a salutary incentive.

6. About one-twelfth.

7. I think it would not; but, on the contrary, the power in a part of the militia to make by-laws would create a discordance which would be prejudicial to discipline and injurious to the service by weakening the unity and efficiency of the whole.

8, 9, and 10. It would be, doubtless, highly beneficial to class the militia; and, in my opinion, they should be classed according to age. All under a specified age, say 25, should form the "active," all above it the "sedentary" militia.

11. I am not prepared to give a full answer to this inquiry, but I will say that I should think it highly advantageous to organize the militia in such manner that, during peace, they should be commanded by lieutenants or deputies; and when called into service, they should be commanded by officers of full rank. For instance, a regiment during peace to be commanded by a lieutenant colonel, but when called into service to be commanded by a colonel, who should be selected for his superior qualifications, and without regard to previous rank. There would unquestionably be many advantages resulting from the power of selecting, in time of war and emergency, the best qualified officers, without giving umbrage to any. The militia as it is now organized is a mere school of titles where honors are conferred more from momentary impulse of personal kindness than from a sense of the qualification of the individuals.

12 and 13. Yes. The period of service should be at least six months, if not longer.

14. In answer to this question, I refer to the enclosed law.

15. Frequent musters are injurious to society and are productive of little benefit to the militia. But little military information is gained, bad moral habits are acquired, and much time is lost. One company muster, one regimental muster, in each year, would be sufficient to enrol, organize, and teach the men the necessary knowledge to prepare them for being called into service.

16. The officers should be thoroughly drilled and instructed in the duties of the field and camp. But I do not think it would be an improvement to confine the musters exclusively to the officers, as such public opportunities to display military knowledge forms an inducement to acquire it.

17. It is not; chiefly for the want of proper books of instruction.

18. We have no artillery.

19. We have but one company of cavalry, and they are drilled according to Duane.

I have forwarded two of your printed circulars to Generals Duncan and Street, whose information and experience will enable them to give more correct and valuable information than can be furnished by your friend and fellow-citizen,

EDWARD COLES.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington.*

INDIANAPOLIS, *Indiana, November 20, 1826.*

SIR: Allow me at this late period to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th of July last, accompanying a series of inquiries relative to "a complete system of cavalry tactics, and also a system of exercise and instruction for field artillery, including manœuvres for light and horse artillery," which by a resolution of Congress at their last session you were enjoined to cause to be prepared. Absence on public business is the only apology I can offer for not attending promptly to your interesting letter. Nor have I it now in my power to make a satisfactory response to all your interrogatories, but will freely give you such information, in a succinct manner, as the facts known to me will justify.

To your first inquiry I will answer that the number of efficient militia in the State of Indiana at this time may be fairly estimated at forty thousand.

To your second inquiry I have the honor to say to you that our militia laws have provided for the organization of the militia of the State in strict conformity to the law of Congress, making that system of tactics and the rules and regulations of the army of the United States their guide; but the law is too frequently violated by the obtrusion of other systems, in favor of which some officers entertain strong prejudices.

To your third question I have no difficulty to answer in giving it as my opinion that the regular militia are the most efficient. Those that volunteer, in most cases, have but little to stimulate them to great efforts, whilst the regular militia have homes and families and the pride and love of country to excite them to glorious deeds.

To your fourth question I must say, in answer, that no preference is given by law to entering volunteer corps.

In answer to your fifth question, I would give it as my opinion that the establishment of volunteer corps would *not* be injurious to the regular militia.

I will answer your sixth question by remarking that the proportion which the volunteer militia bear to the regular militia is about as one is to ten.

In answer to the seventh question I would remark that I cannot doubt but what a power given to volunteer companies to make their own by-laws would promote their efficiency.

Your suggestion in your eighth question as to a classification of the militia into *active* and *sedentary* strikes me with much force. It would seem to possess advantages over the existing arrangement. Embracing your ninth question, I would conclude that in this classification the single or married life should form no distinction, but that age should.

And to the tenth question I would say that a man should not be forced into service beyond fifty years of age.

In answer to your eleventh question I must admit that I cannot see the reason of a distinction between inferior and superior grades in issuing commissions.

To the twelfth question, in answer, I am happy to have this occasion to express my belief that a term of service for only three months is attended with great sacrifices of life and property, and productive of inefficiency. It would seem to me (including your thirteenth question) that the period should not be less than one year.

In reply to the fourteenth question allow me to state that the officers and privates in each regiment muster together once in each year. Each regiment is divided into two battalions, which muster once in each year. Each company musters twice in each year. At a regimental muster all superior officers may attend and command.

I would say, in reply to your fifteenth question, that I do not believe that frequent musters are beneficial in the general, and (embracing your sixteenth question) I am as well persuaded that more is to be effected in the instruction of the officers, but I would not say *exclusively*. The system of infantry tactics directed by law is not *generally* pursued, but considerably so.

We have no regular system of instruction and exercise for artillery or cavalry.

I will here take the liberty of remarking, without your inquiries, and in obedience to a request in your communication to notice any other matters that might be thought of consequence, that the arming and equipping the militia of the States will be a measure of the first importance in adopting any system for the improvement of the militia. The militia will never be left without excuse in the performance of their duty until they are armed. This should be uniform and general throughout the Union.

You will be pleased to pardon the imperfect manner in which I have noticed your communication, and permit me to acknowledge myself,

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. RAY.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY, *Office of State, August 24, 1826.*

SIR: Your circulars relative to militia have been received. I am directed by the governor to say that they have been forwarded to Major General Robert McHatton, Brigadier Generals Robert B. McAfee and John M. McCalla, and to Colonel Peter Dualey.

The whole force of the militia of Kentucky is 69,518 troops, of which 67,739 are infantry, &c., and 1,209 cavalry, and 570 artillery, as appears by the return of the adjutant general, on the 30th December, 1825, a duplicate of which return, it is presumed, was forwarded to the War Department.

A copy of our militia laws is forwarded by mail.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, *Assistant Secretary of State.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

LEXINGTON, September 18, 1826.

SIR: A copy of your circular upon the subject of the militia has been forwarded to me from our executive, the answer to which I presume is to be forwarded to you. I am truly gratified at the idea that Congress will take up this subject in good earnest, as I consider it to be of vital importance. In our State we feel it more sensibly than it may be felt in other States where their State laws are more efficient. Our laws are little better than an order to disband the militia altogether. We have in consequence looked anxiously to Congress for some redeeming act which will place the system on a respectable footing. In consequence of our laws, which exempt a militiaman from parading with a gun if *he does not actually own one*, I have seen regiments parade in which not more than one in forty or fifty have a gun at all. In consequence of our fine for absence only amounting to one dollar, currency, I have seen my regiment, which enrolls upwards of 1,000 men, parade less than 110. The same result has existed generally, sometimes in a greater and sometimes in a smaller degree. All pride is lost, and we can seldom procure a respectable man who will take command of a company of regular militia. In several regiments as fast as the companies would lose their officers they were dissolved and added to the adjoining companies because they could not procure officers for them.

At a brigade drill for the officers and non-commissioned officers of my brigade held last week, I laid your circular before the commissioned officers, consisting of four colonels, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, twenty-two captains, and twenty-five subalterns. The only questions which the meeting attempted to answer were the 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th, which you will find in the annexed regular replies to the queries in your circular.

- 1 and 2. I presume the executive will answer these.
3. The volunteer militia are most efficient.
4. Were the laws in general more strict I believe there would be a preference for entering volunteer corps. At present the regular militia are considered as a refuge from duty, and many remain, therefore, attached to it in preference to the volunteer militia.
5. I think not, except so far as the actual diminution of force may be considered an injury.
6. In my brigade, which contains perhaps a larger number of volunteer companies than any in the State, the proportion is about one-third.
7. I would be opposed to giving this power, except with considerable restrictions.
8. The board of officers decided by a large majority that a classification of militia as contemplated in this question would be improper. I differ with them.
9. Should a classification take place, age should be the distinction.
10. The active class should include all between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, the rest to pay a tax as an equivalent for exemption from service.
11. As the militia must at all events be laid off into the same divisions as exist at present, the same grades of officers will be necessary to command them.
12. A term of three months was considered too short by the board and six months recommended in its stead.
13. Answered above.
14. The system of discipline ordered by government for the regular army is directed to be used by the militia in this State.
15. Frequent musters are considered beneficial; they keep alive the spirit of the men, and fix a knowledge of the service more firmly in their minds. Without them what is learned at one parade is lost before the next; attention dies away, every one grows indifferent, arms are permitted to get out of order, and the whole affair is neglected.
16. I think not. Unless you give officers an opportunity of commanding their respective corps you take away the principal inducement to learn, and the consequence will be that you will have neither officers nor men.
17. From the scarcity and high price of books the system of infantry manœuvres ordered by law are not universally pursued. Some officers use one system, others use others.
18. Tousard's Artillerist's Companion is the book which we have followed in our artillery practice.
19. Herrie's Cavalry Tactics have been our guide in the discipline of cavalry. We are not sufficiently skilled in either of those branches to pretend to criticise those authors.

As an individual I will suggest one idea, that there be required by an act of Congress brigade drills upon somewhat similar principles to the plan proposed to Congress a year or two since, in addition to parades of regiments, battalions, and companies. At the drill above-named commissioned officers and sergeants should be required to attend. A supply of camp equipage and rations should be furnished by government, under proper restrictions; and such power should be given to commanding officers as would enable them to preserve order. Division drills also should be authorized once in two years. When a division drill takes place there should be no brigade drill in the same year. We have always found brigade drills where an encampment takes place productive of much good, unless the commanding officer himself was incapable of discharging his duty.

I will only add that I consider the militia the "natural defence of a free people." As such every man here, who has been at all interested on the subject, has lamented the present apathy which exists in the State and federal governments in relation to it. Should your present plan be productive of any practical good it will excite the gratitude and applause of the great majority of this quarter of the Union and will meet their decided support.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. McCALLA, *Brigadier General 3d Brigade, K. M.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Louis, October 1, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with the request of his excellency Governor Miller, I do myself the honor of replying to your circular of the 11th July last.

The condition of the militia of this State must necessarily make this communication short and unsatisfactory, being unable to furnish much information derived from experience in answer to the various

questions contained in your circular. The population of this State is so scattered and sparse that regular musters of either battalions or regiments are with the greatest difficulty effected, with the exception of one or two counties, and in many instances great inconvenience attends the assembling even of a company.

The number of the militia of this State may be fairly estimated at twelve thousand; they are organized in strict conformity to the laws of Congress, which are incorporated with those of the State.

I am not informed of the existence at present of a volunteer company of any description in the State, consequently no opportunity has been afforded of ascertaining the relative efficiency of volunteers and the regular militia. Our laws in relation to volunteers are sufficiently encouraging and liberal, and the fact that there are none in the State I would presume to attribute to the want of a proper military spirit among the militia, which it is expected will be acquired when this country shall possess a more dense population, an increase of wealth, and it more generally diffused among the people.

It is, however, most respectfully suggested that volunteer mounted riflemen, armed with a short rifle slung over the shoulders, a cutlass and holsters and pistols, would be a most formidable and efficient corps for the protection of our Indian frontiers, which is a gently undulating and prairie country and peculiarly suited for the successful operation of cavalry. Since time immemorial our northwestern and western Indian neighbors in their wars have adopted the mode of fighting on horseback, which no doubt experience proved the most effective for their country. It is believed that with proper encouragement many companies of volunteer mounted riflemen could be raised in the frontier counties of this State.

A proper classification of the militia would doubtless be attended with great advantages, the "active" to consist of those between the ages of eighteen and thirty, without regard to their state.

To withhold during peace commissions above the grade of lieutenant colonels would enable the filling by selection the higher grades during war, and have the happy effect of preventing the too great prevalence of military titles, which certainly tends very much to lessen their respectability.

The period of service for three months only on one tour is unquestionably attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and will generally result in disgrace to the officers who may have the misfortune to command. It should be extended at least to twelve months for such militia as may serve out of their State, and six months for such as may serve within.

The militia laws of this State provide for one company, one battalion, and one regimental muster; and one meeting, to continue not less than two nor more than four days, of the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, for training and discipline.

As it is by means of the skill and efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers that military instruction is imparted to the men, it is recommended that in each State there be appointed one or more instructors to drill the officers and non-commissioned officers, and that the militia be but seldom mustered.

Our statutes have adopted the system of infantry tactics directed by a law of Congress but its knowledge is extremely limited for want of the books containing it.

No corps of cavalry or artillery has been yet formed in this State, nor has there been adopted any system of cavalry tactics or instruction of artillery.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN O'FALLON, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WYTHE C. H., *Virginia, August 21, 1826.*

SIR: Your printed circular franked by Mr. Southard has this moment come to hand, and I answer that many of your inquiries will, I presume, be answered by the adjutant general of this State in the most satisfactory manner, but on some of them I will briefly offer you my opinions.

5th. If the militia was duly perfected the volunteer system ought to be abolished.

8th. A classification of the militia—one class to be the active, the other the stationary—would doubtless be a great improvement.

9th. Age, and not the single or married state, must form the distinction. No measure adopted during the war of the revolution in relation to the militia gave such dissatisfaction as a draft confined to single men.

10th. Let the active class consist of men under 35 years of age.

11th. It would be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace. The highest grade to be commissioned in peace would depend on the law for training. If only a battalion is assembled at one place, a major might be the highest grade. If a regiment is assembled, you would require a lieutenant colonel.

12th. To call on men to perform a tour of three months' duty is attended with great sacrifice of life and money, and is preposterous. Six weeks will be required to train new levies. The period of service should be not less than one nor more than two years.

15th. Frequent musters of the militia are of no advantage. They produce a serious loss of time.

16th. It would be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively.

If the government would draw an efficient force from the militia, it should proceed thus: at the commencement of the war order into service a militia army, say 50,000 or 100,000, or any other desirable number, according to the occasion. Draft at once all the officers required for service during the war, allowing them to resign at pleasure; then keep the ranks full by drafts for two years. Do this, and you will have soldiers, and all distinction between the regulars and militia will disappear; or if not, the militia will have the advantage.

With great respect,

ALEXANDER SMYTH.

HARPETH, *Tennessee, October 22, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 11th of July last, in relation to the organization and discipline of the militia, I will observe that I fully concur with you in the political maxim that a well organized and disciplined militia is the natural defence of a free people, however much our government seems to have heretofore forgotten this maxim in practice.

In relation to many of the questions you have submitted I must ask to be excused from answering; in consequence of a want of the necessary information at this time amidst the cares and afflictions of my family, while I will cheerfully give my opinion on those only that I feel a competency to decide on. Then, in answer to the third question proposed in your letter, I say the volunteers, from my experience, are the most efficient.

I answer the seventh question in the negative. I would not give them the power of making their own by-laws. They should strictly conform to the general regulations of the army while in service.

In answer to the ninth question I say age should be the criterion, if gone into, and divide into four classes, taking an equal period in each class.

I answer the twelfth question in the affirmative. The period of three months is too short for the service; six months is much better and more efficient.

In answer to the fifteenth question I say that frequent musters are of little or no advantage. If you discipline the officers the privates can be prepared in a few days, when every officer understands his duty.

I answer the sixteenth question in the affirmative, most decidedly, so far as the general government may undertake to give the instruction. To effect the discipline of the officers will be all important. This subject occupied a considerable share of my attention some years past, when I was in Congress, particularly the two latter sessions, being the chairman of a committee on the subject of the militia. I devised a system for their discipline, which I submitted to the House of Representatives in a bill some time in January, 1823, as well as I remember. The bill was taken up and partially discussed in the House of Representatives on the 9th and 10th of January, 1823. You will find a part at least of the debate published in the *Intelligencer* of the 18th and 29th of that month, containing my views on the subject, expressed more freely than opportunity will now permit. To this bill and debate I beg leave to refer you for my opinions on this important subject. They remain unchanged; time and further experience have only more fully confirmed them. The bill may be found in the file of bills reported that session and left without being acted on. It is my own plan, except the last section, or one which provides for exemption of privates from mustering by paying annually a certain sum of money; this provision was adopted by the committee against my wishes and opinion, but without any strenuous opposition, as it gained to the support of the bill a member of the committee, who otherwise would have been opposed, and my object then was to carry and put into practice the principle of my bill.

Copies of this bill were distributed amongst the militia officers in most of the States of the Union, many of whom gave their decided approbation to the plan. A board of officers assembled in Philadelphia for its examination, who testified in favor of the measure in the most flattering terms to its author, as did also a great many experienced militia officers in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, several of the New England States, as well as my own State, where it was, so far as I was informed, generally highly approved of.

The expenditure was the only objection of any weight that was urged against this plan to discipline the militia. It would cost, as was estimated, about half a million annually to encamp and discipline the whole of the militia officers of the United States; and here I must take the liberty to remark to you that, unless some expenditure of the public money is contemplated for this great object, any plan must fail in producing the effect desired.

One of the good effects anticipated by the plan I have proposed is to induce persons to accept militia appointments that are better qualified than can be obtained under the existing regulations, and thereby speedily improve that body of useful citizens in fitness for disseminating the necessary information to the body of the people; as things now are, it is only the highest commissions that will be accepted by persons competent to the duty.

The other questions submitted I expect, with those I have answered in this letter, will be more fully and satisfactorily answered by the present governor of our State, whose opinions, from his experience and usefulness in service during the late war, are entitled to great consideration. You will please to excuse this hasty scrawl, and be assured that there is no object in my judgment of greater magnitude than that in which you are now engaged, and none to which would be more cheerfully contributed every aid in the power of your friend and obedient servant,

NEWTON CANNON.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WARRENTON, VA., August 6, 1826.

SIR: I cannot believe that so humble an individual as myself could have been in your mind at the time of writing your circular of the 11th ultimo; yet, as it appears to be addressed to every one who may have reasons for the opinions he may entertain on the various subjects embraced by it, I will do myself the honor to lay before you the following sheets as the result of my investigation of the propositions submitted by you, begging you to believe that I presume not upon a too transient acquaintance with you, but possessing the feelings by which our fellow-citizens in common are moved to acts which duty or choice may prompt them to perform, I send them to you in the hope that they may be of some service in the decision of the many important points involved in the general object of your "circular."

1st query. "What is the number of your militia?"

This inquiry will be answered, I presume, by the governor or adjutant general of the State both as it regards the whole State and the strength of its different sections, whose peculiar situations will form objects to which ought to be adapted a state of militia organization calculated for them.

2d query. "Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what?"

They are not organized in strict conformity to the act of Congress. The difference between the act of Congress and that of this State is this: the law of Congress enacts that "there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be at least one company of artillery and one troop of horse, so as there shall not be more than one company to a regiment." By the law of this State there shall be one regiment of artillery and one of cavalry to each division; the same act authorizes a company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen to

be raised in each battalion. In all other respects the organization of the militia of the State is substantially that prescribed by Congress; indeed the difference stated above exists only in this: Congress *gives the right* to create one company of artillery or dragoons in each regiment; the legislature of Virginia *makes it a duty*.

3d query. "Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?"

There is but little if any doubt that the regular militia of the United States are preferable to the volunteers. They are more capable of undergoing long and rapid marches, are more patient under fatigue, have greater physical capacity for it, endure the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, with less liability to disease, seldom hope for luxuries, and never regret its absence; are better prepared by their diet at home for the fare of the camp, and hence do not contract so easily complaints incident to the life of a soldier; they are more docile and obedient, the most exalted of the virtues of the soldier; they assert no claim to peculiar or exclusive immunities, have no ideal wants to gratify nor rights to vindicate—the bane and curse of armies, the principal cause of the general imbecility of militia, at all times the palpable vice of volunteer corps.

The great difference between the regular militia and volunteers has its origin in the different habitudes of the men from early infancy. Militia are usually composed, in active service, of the hardy laborers of the country, while volunteer companies are formed by the sons of richer individuals, who have the means which gold and silver always command, and but seldom fail to invite, of elevating their moral and physical condition in civil society, by which their importance is considerably magnified in their own eyes, and notions of superiority are imbibed that unfit them for military subordination. Hot-bed constitutions, vitiated palates, and enervated limbs, proclaim them the subjects of luxurious lives; whether they are qualified for the ranks of an army and whether my reasons in favor of regular militia are unsupported by these facts, I leave the Secretary to decide.

I have however upon this head the convictions of experience to urge in support of what I have said. At an early, nay, a tender age, I was a member of a volunteer company, the first that marched from this county in the late war; you were then governor of Virginia. We were stationed in Hampton at the time that town was entered by the British troops; during the campaign I had repeated opportunities of testing the position I have taken; whether on police guard or drill duty the regular militia I considered best. In battle their superiority still predominated, this the result of the facts I have stated.

The main difficulty in the decision of this question arises not so much from our observation on the actions of human life as from the theory which belongs to it. Some intelligent men with whom I have conversed give preference to volunteers from the circumstance of their condition at home, urging in defence of the superior fitness of these gentlemen for the military service, that such is their sense of honor that they will never fly from the face of an enemy, and if beaten can be again brought to the charge with spirits unbroken. It is true some volunteer corps did, during the late war, acquit themselves most nobly in action; but it is equally true that thousands of the regular militia performed feats not surpassed by the best trained regulars in the army. See them at Queenstown, Plattsburg and New Orleans.

This sense of honor is, nevertheless, of incalculable benefit to an army. The Americans, as a nation, have as much, I believe more of it, than any other people. It belongs to all orders of society in the United States—is imbibed at the breast of the mother; and from the habit of exercising the privileges of freemen at the polls, and of investigating the affairs of governments and the conduct of the public servants, they are at once elevated to the character of agents, upon whom periodically devolves the duty of propelling the government towards the end sought in its institution. This high duty, and the great considerations coupled with its exercise, and perpetually recurring to the mind on every new discharge of it, fasten immovably their affection on the political institutions of their country and excite every just feeling of national and individual pride. Carrying these sentiments and feelings into the camp, can it be supposed they will not be impelled by them to exert every power in defence of a soil which is theirs and of rights which they have long exercised? Cowardice is almost unknown in the walks of private life, among those who constitute the regular militia; and I venture but little when I say there is as much among the volunteers as among them. Whence, then, on the score of chivalric feeling, or sense of honor in domestic life, can be inferred the greater prowess of the volunteers in war? Look to the private character and mode of life of the peasantry who compose the army of England, that of France, and of Russia! Where is there mentioned in all history bands more gallant or better trained? Yet, sir, in this free country we have the elements of a better soldiery. We have all their industry, more intelligence, with greater elasticity and exaltation of character. All we want is discipline, which can be sooner given to the regular militia than to the volunteers, for the reasons I have urged.

There are many instances which are striking illustrations of the soundness of my opinions on this subject, but I should write longer than you would be disposed to read if I extended my observations on this query any further.

4th query. "Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?"

In general I think there is not, except for the cavalry. My reason for this opinion: It is very rare that a volunteer company is kept up more than a year or so, except in towns, which always furnish young men who are able to incur the expense of uniforming themselves. Troops of cavalry are usually full, but not always filled by the most active militiamen; they seem to prefer the cavalry because they can ride when on duty, and because they obtain high wages for their horses in time of war.

5th query. "Does the establishment of volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?"

Yes; it is like a drop of the virus of the rattlesnake injected into the human system—if it does not always kill, it never affords pleasure, and always gives pain. It is the perennial fountain of complaint, the nucleus of every principle at war with the quiet and discipline of an army.

6th query. "What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?"

Variously, from one-fifth to one-tenth.

7th query. "Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?"

I cannot see where they can want any other laws than such as Congress and the legislature make for them. If, however, they do want them, they should not make them; the power would be exercised capriciously, often tyrannically, and would be the cause of perpetual strife, jealousies, intrigues, and heart-burnings; it would be a dagger to their peace and that of all around them. A democratic legislature in an army! No, sir; no, sir; it would ruin an army, and blast the cause it was sent to vindicate.

8th query. "Would a classification of the militia be an improvement, one to be called the *active* the other the *sedentary*?"

No, sir; unless in the southern States. The militia should be called out *en masse* to resist invasion or put down insurrection, in which event a *sedentary* militia, composed of men from *forty-five* to *fifty* years and youths of *seventeen* and *under eighteen years of age*, would be necessary. Such a corps in such a crisis would be able to preserve peace in its vicinity, and give security to private property and the country the benefit of every militiaman.

A sedentary militia, composed of those of eighteen and under forty-five years of age, who are supposed to be unable to do hard duty, would be an incubus on the treasury and all the energies of the State; it would create visible distinctions among the troops—one would be active, zealous, and not numerous, the other would be heavy, awkward, and gouty; the sedentary ranks would in truth be filled by four-fifths of the whole militia—every fellow that had a sore toe, the cholic or rheumatism; all those who thought “discretion the better part of valor” would find an apology for getting into this corps. By the same number that there may be of sedentary militia by so many will the effective ranks of the army be decreased in a ten years’ war, for every man of them who may be able to hire his substitute will procure one if you do not allow him the honor of being a sedentary soldier. But, sir, the great reason against it is that the time might come when every man of the active and sedentary militia might be called out. Only then fancy the figure some eight or ten thousand of the sedentary gentlemen would cut at the close of even a four hours’ hard march in company with the actives! Sir, the mass of debility and bodily corruption is too great to be concentrated in one point; they would retard all other troops till disgust would drive them home or disease and death rid the country of them.

9th query. “In making the classification, should age, or the married or single state, form the distinction?”

By my answer to the last query you have seen that I am of opinion that no other classification of the able-bodied men of the country would do than that uniting youths of seventeen and under eighteen, and men of forty-five and under fifty years of age, for neighborhood defence, and that mainly for the preservation of order among the serviles in case of a levy *en masse* on all the militia. But if a classification *were* to take place, I should prefer the distinction to rest on age, although the reasoning in the eighth answer will apply here with great force. Where it rests on age there will be always a corps capable of efficient service; if it be made to rest on the “married state” the sympathies and regrets of fathers and husbands will be so general, so constant, and so keen, that the whole body would be eternally haunted by all the recollections of domestic comforts, peace, and happiness, and by the wants and distresses of their families, that they never could be disciplined, and never could be relied on. By the least effort of an artful foe they might be induced to lay down their arms; the desire to return to their wives and children must overcome every other consideration. Imagine one thousand only, all feeling the same pang—what a concentration of sadness and of grief; and what might we not expect would be its effects!—every man having the same cause to curse the war and the country.

10th query. “If age, what the proper periods?”

I consider this question as answered.

11th query. “Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace? If so, what would be the highest?”

I believe the militia are generally as well officered in time of peace as during war. The same power would make the appointments, and I doubt whether a better tribunal can be gotten than the county courts, under certain restrictions, viz: require the court to certify their freedom from intoxication, general good conduct, and intelligence, to the executive. I would also require *every officer* to hold his commission for five years, unless he remove from the bounds of the regiment. If none but subordinate commissions be issued in time of peace, respectable men will not hold them, because they cannot rise, and there will be no stimulus to acquire a knowledge of their duty. In addition, somebody must command, and it will be better for him who is to march at the head of his regiment to have been a commandant for years before, than to be made one at the moment of starting. Again, the same power will then appoint that does now; and what greater guarantee will we have for a judicious selection than now? The crowd of applicants will produce confusion, and who will there be then better able to command than now? The absence of all displays at the head of the regiment will make every recommendation to depend on supposition or on friendship. Again, the appointing power is exercised in a dozen different modes throughout the States; so here, at once, is an insurmountable obstacle to any uniform rule on this subject. The best remedy for bad appointments in the line is a command to the governors, when they call the militia out in the service of the United States, to select the officers best calculated for effective service. I am therefore of opinion the present mode is decidedly, in theory, and in practice I have no doubt will prove, the best that can be devised.

12th query. “Is not the period of service for three months only, on one tour, attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?”

A tour of three months only is attended with great sacrifice of treasure. The time usually taken after arrival at rendezvous in preparation for camp, the time spent in marching and countermarching to receive and deposit their arms, and other causes which will readily occur to your mind, usually consume one-third or more of their tour; of course, this time is paid for, when no equivalent is returned to the State. Besides, from the sparseness of our population, and immense extent of territory which it covers, many days are lost to the men and to the country before they reach headquarters. But the troops must be paid from the moment they are called out; so that if thirty thousand men were required for the defence of the State, we will assume twenty days as the average time for them to reach, we will say, Richmond. At the end of three months they will be discharged, so that there will be four drafts in a year, making the whole time for the hundred and twenty thousand to march to Richmond three months and twenty days, which, at eight dollars per soldier per month, will amount, including the expense of baggage wagons not wanted, and pay of officers, to the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, at least; from which deduct the expense of the first draft, one-fourth of the whole number, who may perform a tour of twelve months, and there will be left against the tour of three months, and in favor of the tour of twelve months, the sum of not less than half a million. These troops, we will suppose, for mere argument sake, may be put in something like fighting trim in one month, and not sooner, (remember, this is assumption.) In this view of the case you can bring them to action during two of the three months, with a hope of standing the enemy; but recollect they spent one-third in getting ready for drill, which, added to the time (one month) which, according to the assumption, they must be drilled, will leave for active service but one month. Now, suppose the tour to be six months, you will save, in the efficiency of the force, four months, besides the costs of the two. Suppose, again, the time were twelve months, you would lose only two in twelve—the

month of preparation and the month of drill. Under the tour of three months you lose the same time. Is it necessary to say more to prove the sacrifice of treasure? I think not.

I presume there is also a sacrifice of life; for no other solid reason that I can see, however, than that many soldiers die under what is called camp-seasoning. The principal disease among soldiers originates from their food and the habits and duties of camp. When they become accustomed to them, I think the good of the service, humanity, and the best principles of economy, dictate the propriety of retaining them in it, if it can be done, by competent authority. To replace them at the end of the three months by others is but bringing fresh victims to the jaws of sickness, and, at any rate, is keeping forever on hand, in a course of seasoning, hundreds and thousands of men whose service the State requires.

Many additional arguments might be adduced in support of the foregoing reasons. They are, however, considered by me sufficient to authorize the conclusion that your inquiry ought to be answered in the affirmative.

13th query. "If so, to what period might it be properly extended?"

The reasoning in the last answer supports the idea that twelve months is the least time to which it could be extended. There are, withal, state reasons against its extension to so great a period. These belong, it is true, to the question of the propriety of war at all, as well as to the present query. The habits contracted in camp are more likely to be confirmed by twelve months' service. Here arises, though, the question, whether society ought not to be removed as far as possible from all intercourse with the camp? Doubtless, I think it ought. The final question is now to be answered: Which will most injure society, the occasional dispersion of the twelve months' men through it, whose ill mode of life is confirmed upon them, and who are limited in numbers, or a constant communication with three months' men, whose morals are tainted, and who are four times as numerous as the others? The question I raise here does not, perhaps, fall within the legitimate range of your inquiry, and I shall not on that account press it further, although the vital interests of society are dependent on its correct solution.

As to the least time to which the militia tour could be extended, in a military point of view, the longer the period the better, both in reference to effective service and economy. I am of opinion that three months is the shortest time in which men can be taught the use of their arms and legs; more especially the foot, in the use of which, Marshal Saxe said, lay the whole science of war. In reference to society, it may not be amiss to state that a laborer might as well be absent for a year as six months, except as to a short period in the spring and at harvest. Their labor is generally supplied by hirelings for the year, there being no excess of laborers through whom they can get work done by the day or job. With many the time of twelve months would be highly objectionable on account of the situation of their families; upon many it might operate very severely; but I am fully convinced they would suffer less in an entire twelve months' service than they would by the loss of the presence of the head of the family twice for the term of six months at each time. Another query suggests itself: in the progress of a war of five years' duration, for example, should we have more good troops by adhering to short tours, say three months, than by tours of one year? I will answer this question by asking another. Which school boy will be best taught, he who goes to school three months only in each year, for four years, or he who attends regularly one whole year without intermission? The boy who only attends one-fourth of each year has the remaining three-fourths to unlearn or forget what he has been taught. During this long interval he loses all tact of memory, while the continuous application of the pupil for the year gives solidity, hourly, to his past acquisitions. Which will be most likely to bruise the flesh or break the arm, a blow repeated four times, at intervals of nine months, or an instantaneous succession? There is time for the arm to recover its strength before it is stricken a second, third, and fourth time, in the first instance, but not so in the latter; each stroke makes a new or inflicts a deeper wound. So with the mind. This principle will hold good, whether applied to force, fraud, or persuasion, in physics or in morals. But these are not the only arguments which may be properly used in this place. The three months' men will run four times the hazard of camp disorders, and increase, in a four-fold ratio, the risk of summer and autumnal fevers, &c. In conclusion, on this subject, I will remark that while I am in favor of the extension of the militia tour to one year, I am solemnly convinced that it would be very injudicious, on many accounts, to extend it; much worse, I think, than for it to be shorter.

14th query. "What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?"

The officers of each regiment are trained for three days by the brigade inspector, in the months of May or June annually, at such times as the brigadier generals designate. At the close of each training the muster of the regiment takes place.

The militia muster four times a year; a company muster in April, regimental in May or June, company muster in October, and battalion in November.

15th query. "From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?"

I believe they are, when the officers drill or march them by some fixed principle or author. *I give this opinion in reference to military benefits.*

16th query. "Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?"

No, sir; the instruction, if confined to the officers exclusively, would be of no service to them or the militia in time of peace. They would have no one to whom to impart it. If it will benefit them, or render them better able to discharge their duties, it will equally benefit those in the ranks. Would it be wise to send a ship-of-war to sea with a crew of mountaineers utterly ignorant of naval tactics, although some half a dozen officers on board might be good seamen? Under the present law of this State an officer may resign at pleasure; and I am confident that in every twelve months one-third is changed, and every two years more than two-thirds; so that if the instructions be confined to the officers exclusively, we have no assurance that a declaration of war, or any public exigency, would find them prepared for command. It certainly would not be good policy to postpone the elementary education of young men intended for mercantile employment until they are actually behind the counter.

This objection may be easily obviated as stated in my answer to the eighth query, by requiring all officers to remain in commission for five years, unless sooner exempted from duty. In the session of 1824-'5, of the general assembly of this State, being convinced of the necessity of checking these frequent changes of the officers of our militia, I introduced a bill on this and some other subjects, prohibiting their resignation under five years, unless by the unanimous consent of the regimental court of inquiry held for their regiments. This provision was stricken out in the house of delegates by a large majority. The bill otherwise providing for the better organization of our militia, by reducing the demand on the

treasury to the amount of fines assessed on delinquents, was afterward rejected in the senate by the casting vote of the speaker.

The musters of the militia do some good in this respect, they arouse to action the military genius of many youths.

17th query. "Is the system of infantry tactics, directed by law, universally pursued?"

No, never; and never will be, till the penalty for failure be increased and severely enforced. We have more than half a dozen authors, copyists, and patent-right manufacturers of drills, &c., &c. The best service you can on this subject render is to get Congress to refuse patent-rights, and prohibit them by heavy fines, &c., &c. Why shall we not preserve the best military principles, and put down the every day stupidities that are published to cheat, and bought for cheapness sake? It is as indispensable to the public good to have correct military ideas current in the country as to have a sound money currency; and I can see no greater impropriety in punishing the man who publishes to the troops under his command unsound spurious ideas, than he who publishes unsound spurious promises. Let the Department of War regulate this matter so as not to shut up genius and knowledge; but where there is a probability of bettering the state of the military science to grant permission to publish.

18th query. "What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?"

We have no system. In my regiment there are two or three companies only who have guns; the regiment extends from the Potomac, under and along the Blue Ridge, and above tide-water to James river; includes seventeen counties and twenty-one regiments of infantry. The executive of this State has refused me arms repeatedly; of course we have no occasion for any system. Those who know anything of the drill and movements of artillery, appear to have caught it in the late war.

Tousard is the only work I have ever seen, although six or eight years ago I heard of a small work on the same subject, which I never could find. Tousard is too large and costly for the militia; it is only fit for men in the regular army—for professional soldiers. Six years ago I compiled a manual for the artillerists of Virginia, which I submitted to the inspection of a relative, Judge Green, a former commandant of my regiment, who loaned it to some one, from whom he has never been able to get it. This manual was principally composed from Tousard, and from my memory of what I learned and practiced in the Military Academy, in which, sir, I had the honor, happiness, and good fortune to be educated after I left the service of this Commonwealth.

Besides the defects of Tousard's Artillerist's Companion, which I have mentioned, it is also defective in arrangement, varies too much from the present mode of drill, and is not sufficiently *minute* in the description of the parts of the gun and carriages, the caissons, &c., and is deficient in the manual, the number of matrosses, gunners, and assistants, requisite to pieces of different calibres, and the different kinds of guns. In a conversation recently held with an officer of the United States army, a late graduate of the Military Academy, he informed me that these defects had been supplied in the treatise of General Lallemand. This work is not to be obtained in any of the book stores from New York to Norfolk, and is too high priced for the militia.

19th query. "What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?"

We have no system. The book which has been most consulted was published by a militia officer east of the Hudson. Some militia officer, in Virginia, has also published a primer, which, from the size and price, appears in the last eight years to have superseded the New England work. Neither of them ought to be used. They are a jumble of militia notions, only fit for the gross appetite of ignorant militia coxcombs. Their defects I have stated. The best remedy for them is to suppress them by the means suggested in my answer to your seventeenth query.

The different publications on infantry tactics have so varied in principle, *when there is principle*, that it would be exceedingly difficult for our best read and most experienced officers to reconcile many of them to any standard of discipline ever sought to be established in this or any other country. The crudities to which all such productions are necessarily liable become fixed on the minds of the soldiers as early as the good principles which they perchance may contain, and thus, for every good idea, they have some vicious counterbalancing heterodoxies. Every man who wears an epaulette, or bears a martial title, seems to conceive himself fit to instruct his brother officers in their duty, and seldom fail to attempt to inculcate his badly digested theories upon their minds. There is no bait, however nauseous and fetid, that some fish will not nibble at. It is this nibbling system which has done so much injury to the public service. It is pursued by the lowest grade of sabred jackdaw, and, ascending, goes through all ranks, to the general of division, departmental officers, and commander-in-chief. There is no remedy for this wide-spread mischief but an inflexible resolve to put them down by law, and punish with severity every one who shall drill, train, or muster, upon any idea or principle advanced by them.

The system of discipline compiled for the United States army, (from McDonald's treatise,) by a board of officers of which General Scott was president, in the year 1815, has also been changed, why or how I am not able to say. The militia were but just becoming acquainted with it when its inaptitude was discovered, and its revision ordered; the new work has not yet reached this part of Virginia; by the time it arrives, for the same reason, it may cease to be of authority. It is not long since the legislature of a neighboring State, who had power to amend its constitution, and who had repeatedly changed it, were obliged to appoint a committee to ascertain where and what was the constitution. It is sincerely to be hoped that neither Congress nor the army will find it necessary to appoint a committee to ascertain where and what are the forms and rules of discipline. Would it not be better when a board of officers report a new system of regulations or discipline for the army, which alike govern the militia, immediately to call another board and submit the report to them for revision, and in case they differ, require the points of difference to be stated, and the two boards in joint deliberation to decide between them? It appears to me that this course would insure more correctness in the general results of these conferences, and give greater stability to them. The *systems* adopted by the cavalry have been less liable to variation, on account, it is believed, of the comparative small demand for them. They have differed, however, but not so often in material points as in the infantry tactics. With the lights to be derived from the Napoleon systems of discipline, in relation to all corps, it appears to me that no capital error can get into our own, unless it be by accident, or the perversion of correct principles to some selfish and unhallowed purpose. It is a maxim in politics that it is better for penal laws to be certain and mild than uncertain, though severe in the punishments they denounce;—and do not the same principles enjoin permanent, though faulty systems of discipline, instead of those which are more perfect but always fluctuating?

The best reflection I have been able to bestow on the subject of a new organization of the militia,

has led me to the conclusion that no general system, except one, establishing a proper division of them into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, affixing their names and designating the number and ranks of the officers commanding them, would answer for each State in the Union; for instance, the State of Virginia requires the organization of her militia to be suited to the local situations of the three great divisions of her territory, namely, her seaboard, Blue Ridge, and western regions, (the necessity of which I have tried to instil into the minds of the legislature,) while it must be evident to every capacity that the same would not answer for Kentucky, Ohio, or Tennessee, as long as their present relative condition to the other States remains unchanged. The great extent of the Virginia seaboard, her numerous navigable rivers, creeks, and inlets, present so many assailable points to excite the revenge and cupidity of an enemy, and from the thinness of the white population bordering on them, there are so few militia, and they are so badly organized, that the crew of a single man-of-war might ravage the whole country adjacent with perfect impunity. Immediately on all our watercourses the troops should be mounted, having a body of infantry at a short distance in the interior to support them in case of attack by a larger force. The species of troops to which I allude, as those from whom the State would receive the most efficient service on the Chesapeake and its tributaries, are not mounted riflemen, musketeers, or cavalry, but light or flying artillery, with one company of which and eight guns, six, nine, and twelve pounders, any given line of coast not exceeding sixty miles, aided by thirty cavalry videttes, would be better protected against depredation than by five, perhaps ten, regiments of infantry. I will not weary your patience by running into a long train of argument to prove the liability of a water coast to be ravaged by a marine power, and the peculiar adaptation to its defence of flying artillery which moves with celerity from point to point, compels the enemy, from the length of its range and weight of its metal, to respect its character, avoid its vicinity, and tremble at its approach.

The introduction of flying artillery into the armies of Europe forms one of the most important events in its military annals; so destructive were its effects on the Prussian army, in the war with Russia, that Frederick immediately incorporated it into his own, and gave it, with the exception of the improvements made by Napoleon, its present perfection.

Allow me to suggest the propriety of arranging the officers of every company of infantry of the line to new companies when in service, and also of dividing the whole number in the ranks of the regiment, except the two light infantry companies, into eight parts by ballot, by which the men of each company will be so intermixed as to destroy the familiarity which subsists between them and their officers, and that pernicious misdirected sympathy which so often exists among soldiers who are friends and acquaintances before they enter the service upon every occasion on which it is found necessary to inflict punishment on one of them.

In giving my opinion on the impolicy of any other organization of the militia than that establishing its great divisions, which is the amount of the present law of Congress, I should give some reason for it; this I will do in a few words. The federal government is too far removed from the greater portion of our territory to be able to judge as correctly as the State authorities of the proper mode and means of resisting an enemy whose course and rule of warfare is directed by the features of the country and the character and number of its inhabitants. By prescribing any particular system other than the present, the best plans of a State assailed might be rendered abortive by the inhibitions of an act of Congress that did not provide for the juncture which gave birth to them. You see, sir, that I am not actuated by my fears that on this subject also the government of our ancient mother Virginia is to be provinciated by Congress and the President; whilst, by going further than the present system does, the States may find it necessary to differ from the federal government in time of war, when there should not, above all times, be a conflict even of opinion between them. The present peaceful condition of the world, however, affords time for deliberation on the great interests of nations, and I am rejoiced to see you so zealously engaged on a subject heretofore too much neglected, but which is one of the highest consequence to the liberty and happiness of the people of the United States.

With the sincere wish that the result of your inquiries may prove a lasting benefit to the community and honorable to yourself, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBERT WALLACE, *Col. 2d Regiment of Artillery of Virginia.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

BATH, *Maine, August 17, 1826.*

SIR: It must be very gratifying to every citizen of our country to observe that Congress is directing its attention to the improvement of our military institutions. Upon a well-organized and well-disciplined militia we must chiefly depend for the defence of our rights and the preservation of our liberties, and I think it will scarcely be doubted that "the militia may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States." To Congress is delegated the power of organizing and disciplining the militia, and it is very desirable that, in exercising the constitutional power, a system should be adopted which shall be uniform, suited to the genius of our government, and yet efficient enough to bring into full exercise, when required, their great arm of national defence. It will doubtless, at first, be difficult to mature a system which is uniform, and yet which can at once be carried into full operation in all the States, but not so much so as it was to apply the principles of the federal government to the confederacy of States. In the latter case, the differences of condition, both physical and moral, in the different States, and prejudices in favor of long-established usages and customs, though urged by an active and persevering opposition, did not present an insurmountable obstacle, nor prevent the adoption of an entire new system of government. Even as the limits of our jurisdiction become more extended, and embrace a greater scope of local differences and prejudices, the easier it seems to be to apply the principles of our Constitution to the well being of the States, each of which, new as well as old, without surrendering any of the rights incident to the State sovereignties, cheerfully submits to all the regulations of the general government; and in the formation of their own constitution, and in the enactment of many of their laws, are guided by the general principles of the federal Constitution, and accommodate themselves to the laws enacted by Congress under the provisions of that instrument. Somewhat like this, I hope, may be the effect of a system established for the organization, training, and disciplining our militia; and I trust that you will not consider that I am obtruding myself on your notice, when, in reply to the questions con-

tained in your circular of the 11th ultimo, I respectfully submit some observations, which several years' service in the line and staff of the militia of Maine may have suggested.

So long as government maintains an army, perhaps no better basis for a system of organization and discipline for the militia, which is intended to be uniform, can be adopted, than those general principles which are found to be most conducive to the efficiency and discipline of the regular troops. This system is kept in constant exercise, although to a limited extent, in time of peace; and the general policy of the establishment, as well as the drill and discipline of the troops, are constantly presented to the citizen soldiers as examples for imitation.

Notwithstanding the number of the peace establishment may be comparatively small, and, from the requirements of the government, confined to such distant positions in our extensive territory that their exercise and manœuvres may not be presented to the view of all or even large portions of the militia; still, such is the constant intercourse between our citizens that much instruction from this source must, from time to time, be brought home to the military establishment of the several States. These examples presented to the militia will do much towards eradicating those prejudices and preferences, many of which are so deep-rooted in the breasts of the citizens; they will promote a spirit of inquiry relative to the utility of accustomed privileges in the militia, and the necessity of remaining attached to long-established usages, and cannot, I think, fail to do much towards removing these trammels upon the discipline of the citizen soldiery. The manœuvres and drill of the army will serve as markers for the corresponding evolutions and exercises of the militia, and, when once observed, will cause correct imitation. When it is considered that, in actual service, the militia, in order to insure any degree of success, must co-operate with the army, and each become blended with the other, the necessity of a system applicable to the situation of both will appear more apparent. The militia, if trained at all, is trained for actual service; and whenever it shall be called into the field, it must expect to submit to all those rules of subordination and discipline which are so necessary to give unity to action and success to operation. If, therefore, in time of peace it is found difficult to apply to the militia all the regulations adopted for the government of the army, it may still be practicable to make those regulations the basis of a system of organization and discipline, and, so far as they applied at all, to have them closely adhered to. The minutia of some parts of the drill may perhaps be dispensed with on the part of the militia; but when exigencies shall call for the performance of the complete duty of the soldier, the whole system may be brought into operation. Let the divisions and subdivisions of the militia correspond with those of the army. Have the same number of officers for each corps with a corresponding grade. Let the several corps be distinct, and take their relative rank by corps and not by commission, as is the case in the militia of some if not all the States. Adopt for the use of the militia the same system of field exercise, and the same drill that is used in the army, dispensing perhaps with the duties of the camp, and the more fatiguing part of the drill, which might not be so genial to the feelings of citizens in time of peace. Suffer not exemptions from military duty to be so easily obtained as they now are in many of the States, but enforce the regulations by penalties or punishments which shall effect their observance. It may, I think, be stated that in Maine not more than one-half of the free able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, are borne on the rolls of the militia. The fines for non-appearance are so low, exemptions are so easily obtained by the various provisions of the law, and so lax is the state of discipline, that at the musters of very many of our regiments one would almost invariably look without the line for the free able-bodied yeomanry of the country, than upon the skeleton of a regiment within. But, sir, instead of debating upon a subject which will occupy the attention of abler pens, I will confine myself to the immediate inquiries before me.

1. I am not possessed of the returns of the militia of Maine for the last year. According to the official returns for the year 1824 the number of the militia of this State was:

Infantry.....	35,212
Cavalry.....	1,168
Artillery.....	1,865

2. The militia of Maine is not organized in strict conformity to the laws of Congress. The brigades do not all consist of four regiments, nor the battalions of five companies, nor the companies of sixty-four privates. There are several officers in the militia, commissioned by the State authority, not recognized by the laws of Congress, viz: A judge advocate for each division, who is nominated by the major general of his division, and, if approved by the governor, commissioned by him with the rank of major; an adjutant and quartermaster to each battalion of cavalry and artillery, appointed by the commanding officers of their respective battalions, and commissioned by the governor with the rank of lieutenant; also a quartermaster sergeant to each regiment and to each battalion of cavalry and artillery, and a sergeant major, drum major, fife major, and master and musicians of regimental bands to each regiment, appointed by the colonels of their respective regiments, who grant them warrants accordingly. There is not for every battalion at least one company of light infantry, grenadiers, or riflemen, nor to all the divisions at least one company of artillery and one troop of horse.

3. The volunteer militia is principally composed of young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Their arms and equipments are superior to those of the regular militia. They are generally well uniformed, and their officers make the drill and discipline more a matter of study than the officers of the standing companies; and these troops evince a greater desire to improve and more ambition to excel than is found among the militia at large. The volunteer is therefore, I think, more efficient than the regular militia.

4. There is no preference given for entering the volunteer militia, except that on days of regimental inspection and review these companies are not liable to drafts of quarter and picket guard. They have the power of establishing by-laws, determining what number of trainings they will have in each year, not to exceed six, but these by-laws are obligations only on such as subscribe their names to them.

5. The volunteer militia being composed for the most part of the young men of the train-band, who are naturally more susceptible of improvement, and who are more desirous to excel than those of a more advanced age, and generally bearing on their rolls those of the higher ranks in society who may be liable to the performance of militia duty, these corps are apt to draw from the ranks of the regular militia the men most suitable to become officers, and such as, from their standing in life, their habits, and intelligence, would, by remaining with the regular militia, become such examples as could not fail to have a beneficial tendency upon the improvement of the militia at large. It must therefore, I think, be inferred that the establishment of volunteer militia does operate injuriously upon the standing militia.

6. Not being in possession of the official returns of the militia of this State for the last year, I can-

not answer the questions precisely. From the returns of 1821 it appears that the militia of Maine was then composed of: Companies of infantry, 374; companies of light infantry, 42; companies of riflemen, 5; companies of cavalry, 24; companies of artillery, 27.

The relative increase of companies since that time has been about the same in the different corps, but the volunteer companies are generally smaller in number than the regular companies. It is, therefore, estimated that the volunteers bear to the regular militia a proportion of about one to four.

7. So long as there is no distinction of corps in the militia, so far as respects the infantry, light infantry, grenadiers, and riflemen, and so long as these corps are, as at present, attached to the regiments of infantry, it would be a source of difficulty and confusion to both, when paraded together, if the volunteer corps were subject only to laws of their own making. Even if the corps were distinct, the conferring such privileges upon the volunteer corps might operate to increase their numbers, but would not necessarily promote their efficiency.

8. A classification of the militia would, I think, be an improvement. Every one who has noticed the progress of improvement in militia, as well as in the other situations in life, must have observed that the young more readily acquire knowledge than those more advanced. Their minds are more active, more susceptible of new impressions, and the buoyancy of animal spirits at the time causes them to enter with more avidity upon the studies of the theory, and their physical powers are better suited to the exercise of the duties of the soldier. After a private in the militia arrives at the age of thirty or thirty-five years the cares of the world are fast pressing upon him; the occasion for calling out the militia seems to him to be further distant than the time of his discharge; it is with reluctance he submits to the drill, but passes through the ordinary routine of duty as a matter of necessity rather than pleasure. Whoever manifests any desire to become acquainted with the principle of tactics or learn the theory and art of war, generally does so in early life; and though the citizen soldier may be as valiant and ready to step forth in defence of his country at an advanced age as when young, still experience has taught us that such a one is not the greatest proficient in the art of warfare. There is a period in the tour of militia duty at which improvement seems to stop, though the capability to perform after that time may not be lessened.

9. Age, rather than the single or married state, should form the distinction in making the classification. If the single or married state should be the line of distinction between the classes, there would be too great a disproportion between them. If the active class should be composed of the single only, it would contain but a small proportion of that energetic part of the citizens which is the strength of the militia. If, on the other hand, the married only were embodied in the active class, the privilege enjoyed by the sedentary class would operate injuriously upon the state of society, and afford a class of men well able to bear arms, an unmerited exemption from military duty.

10. If age should be adopted as the distinction between the classes, I think the term of service for the active class should be extended from the age of eighteen to the age of thirty years; the sedentary class to be formed of those between thirty and forty-five years of age. Such a period would come nearest to an equal division of the whole body of the militia; for it will be found that there are borne on the rolls a greater number under the age of thirty-two than above that age. The active class should be required to perform duty to an age until which there is reasonable ground to expect improvement, and the sedentary should not include any within such period. If there should be two classes only, no more proper period of division between them serves to be presented than the one suggested.

11. The militia should be in such a state of organization that it could be called into service at any moment the situation of the country should require its aid. If called upon to repel invasion, such is the local situation of our country that we could scarcely expect the exigency to happen without sufficient notice to give time to make many preparatory arrangements. But if we rely upon the militia to suppress insurrections, or to execute the laws, a momentary delay might defeat the object and prove disastrous to future operations. If, when called into actual service only, the officers of the higher grades were to be commissioned, though the most capable should be selected, they would be unacquainted with the inferior officers, and with the troops of their several commands; they would not know the respective qualifications or peculiar fitness of each for any particular service. Many officers of the lower grades must necessarily be superseded, and would therefore resign, or serve with a temper not suited to the occasion. If commissions are issued only to officers of inferior grades in time of peace, that inducement to excel, which is caused by the hope of promotion, would be almost wholly destroyed. Such a motive in the breast of the soldier is productive of splendid achievements in the army, and is not without its beneficial tendency in the militia.

12. A period of service for three months on one tour cannot but be attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and therefore productive of inefficiency. When it is considered that a proportion of the militia is composed of men not inured to labor or hardships, but many of whom are engaged in the most sedentary professions of life, it must at once be admitted that a sudden transition from their peaceful employments to the exposure and fatigue of field and camp duty must be dangerous to their health. A large part of the militia is composed of that class of the citizens who depend chiefly on their daily labor for the support of themselves and families. So long a detention from their usual avocations must be productive of suffering to their dependants, if not to themselves. If the latter evil should be remedied by government's paying the militia for this service, the amount required for the purpose would far exceed the advantage gained by the arrangement. To the people at large it would be a great inconvenience, if not sacrifice, for the citizens composing the militia to be called from their regular employments for so large a proportion of the year.

13. The militia in many of the States is trained from three to five days in each year, including the day of inspection, and the days of regimental and battalion musters. This is not found to be inconvenient; but the drills being had at different times in the year, between which there are long intervals, and in some instances occupying but a small part of the day, are productive of but little improvement. If, at any one of these trainings, anything is learned by the soldier, the impression is lost before he is again called to exercise his duty. Again: the time devoted to the drill and exercise at any of these trainings is so short, but little instruction can be given; but few of the principles can be explained or practiced upon; a large part of the system is therefore left untaught, and the troops are from year to year paraded to practice the same few simple unimportant exercises, without knowing anything about the principles of tactics or their application to other evolutions. If these separate trainings, inspections, and musters should be had on five or six successive days, a tour of duty might then be established, which would scarcely seem to be an innovation upon the present system; it would be but a small sacrifice of time or

treasure; nor would it subject the troops to any inconvenience. Such a length of time devoted to military duty every year would afford an opportunity to introduce the principal part of the system of tactics, to practice much camp and field duty, and to perform a great proportion of the company and battalion evolutions. I should think, therefore, that a tour of duty might properly be extended to the time above suggested.

14. By the laws of the State of Maine every commanding officer of a company shall parade his company on Tuesday following the second Monday of September, annually, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for inspection and drill; and on one other day in the afternoon for company discipline between said day of inspection and the review. The troops of each division are required to parade for review, in brigade regiments or battalions, on some day between the third Monday of September and the twentieth day of October, annually, and no non-commissioned officer or private is required to perform any other military duty, or attend any other training, except the duty of attending at the election of company officers. On the approach of public danger, when in the opinion of the commander-in-chief any of the exigencies are likely to happen, upon which the militia could, by the constitution, be called into actual service, the governor has power to order other and further training and disciplining the militia as he may deem necessary; and companies raised at large by voluntary enlistment may establish by-laws, in which they determine what number of trainings they will have in each year, not to exceed six, which by-laws are binding only for such as subscribe their names to them. For neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or unmilitary conduct, officers are liable to be tried by court-martial, and, if guilty, to be sentenced to be reprimanded in orders, or removed from office, and adjudged incapable of holding any military office under the authority of the State for a term of years. If a non-commissioned officer or private neglect to attend any company inspection he forfeits four dollars. For neglect to attend any brigade, regimental, battalion review, or company training, he forfeits three dollars. For being deficient in the arms or equipments required by law, he forfeits six dollars. For neglecting to wear a uniform, he forfeits one dollar. There are also penalties and punishments for disorderly conduct on parade. If any private is unable to procure the arms and equipments required by law, the selectmen of the town where he belongs are obliged to furnish them at the expense of such town. When different corps parade, join, or do duty together, the senior officer present, according to rank, commands, without regard to corps. At regimental or battalion parades, the companies form in regiment or battalion, according to the rank of the officers present, actually commanding them; excepting the cavalry, artillery, light infantry, grenadiers, or riflemen, which by usage are detached from the regiments or battalions.

15. In many parts of the country the settlements are so scattered that it is inconvenient for many of the citizens to travel to any central point to a regimental or battalion muster, and more especially to a brigade muster. These musters do not generally occupy more than one day, a great part of which is necessarily lost in travelling to and from the place of parade. But little time is left for the purpose of military duty; the whole of which does not often extend beyond the inspection, a review, and a few evolutions of the line. The occasion not unfrequently calls together more spectators than troops; and the time, in many instances, is unfortunately spent in indulgences that are prejudicial to the morals of the community. I am therefore of opinion that frequent musters, as they are at present regulated, are not advantageous to the great body of the militia.

16. If any system should be adopted different from that applicable to the army, I have no doubt but it would be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively. And even if the army system were adopted, and but partially applied, very beneficial results might be expected from such a regulation. Without well-informed and capable officers, but little can be expected from the troops; and it is the opinion of many intelligent officers, both of the army and militia, that a few months' drill in actual service, of recruits who have never before borne arms, will render them more efficient than the same number of years' discipline in the militia. In Maine the officers of the line in the militia are elected. The major general, by the legislature; brigadier generals, by the field officers of their brigades; field officers of regiments and battalions, by the captains and subalterns of their respective commands; and the captains and subalterns, by the members of their respective companies. It therefore not unfrequently happens that company officers, and sometimes those of a higher grade, are chosen, whose ignorance of the duty incapacitates them from affording any instruction to their troops. If the instruction should be confined to officers, much time, labor, and expense might be dispensed with on the part of the troops; and it is submitted whether the officers would not, in that case, become the repositories of much military knowledge, which, when the troops should be called into actual service, would be more advantageously afforded at once than from time to time, as it now is.

17. The system of infantry tactics, directed by law, is not universally pursued in this State. But few of the officers are in possession of that system. In 1814 the executive of Massachusetts, in pursuance of a resolve of the legislature of that State, directed that the exercise and manœuvres of the militia should be conducted agreeably to the principles established in a work entitled "Maltby's Elements of War." A copy of this work was furnished by the State to each officer in the militia; and that system has since been almost universally pursued by the militia of Massachusetts and Maine, both before and since our separation. By the statute of Maine, of 1821, the adjutant general was authorized to procure and distribute five hundred copies of the United States System of Infantry Exercise and Manœuvres; but the State appropriated no money for the purpose, and the work has not been furnished to the militia.

18. The system of exercise and instruction of artillery, generally practiced in this State, is that adopted by the legislature of Massachusetts, upon the report of the adjutant general of that State, made in 1814. It is entitled a "System of Artillery Discipline," and was published in Boston for the use of the militia in 1817. The principal defects in this system are the very few principles and rules stated in it, and their limited application. The principles of formation and deployment do not extend to any larger corps than the company, and the position of artillery, when attached to or connected with other corps, is not defined. This system was adopted solely for the use of the companies of field artillery, and does not include any system of instruction or exercise for light or horse artillery.

19. There is no particular system of cavalry tactics that can be said to be in general use in the militia of this State. Formerly the cavalry was drilled and instructed according to the principles laid down in a work entitled "Hoyt's Cavalry Tactics." The author was an intelligent officer of the militia of Massachusetts, and at the time this work was published the principles and evolutions contained in it were as well adapted to the discipline of cavalry as the state of military science would then admit. The alterations and improvements since introduced into the exercise and manœuvres of infantry and other corps have rendered a corresponding change in cavalry evolutions somewhat necessary. Within a few years,

a book entitled "Cavalry Tactics," by Pierce Darrow, an officer in the Connecticut militia, has been considerably used by the cavalry of Maine. The work was published at Hartford in 1822. It is an improvement upon the system heretofore in use, and is well adapted to the instruction and discipline of the corps of cavalry in the militia.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SEWALL, *Judge Advocate 4th Division Maine Militia.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

CHILICOTHE, Ohio, August 29, 1826.

SIR: I observe by a circular from the War Department, of the 11th of July last, that, in obedience to a resolution of Congress at their last session, you are about to prepare a complete system of tactics for cavalry and for light and field artillery, intended to be a guide for the drill of this description of military force throughout the United States. It would have been well if the resolution had included a system of drill and exercise for heavy and light infantry and for foot and mounted riflemen.

I take the liberty of transmitting to you the following answers to the interrogatories contained in the circular, seeing that information is sought for by the Department of War from all quarters, and from sources not known to the department.

To the 1st interrogatory I answer that the official returns of the militia of this State will show an effective force of from 90,000 to 95,000 men; and I undertake to say that, if all men liable to do militia duty were duly enrolled, (which is greatly neglected by captains of companies within my knowledge,) it would show that our militia equals 110,000 or 115,000 effective.

Interrogatory 2d. I transmit to the department an act of the legislature of Ohio of the last session which will be more satisfactory and full.

3d. I should not hesitate to say (from my own experience) that the volunteer militia are most efficient for the first five or six months after being called into active service; but the regular militia, after five or six months active service, (if not disgraced by substitutes,) under good officers (not regular officers) are equally efficient, if not more so. The militia, when called into active service, should never be placed *immediately* under the command of regular officers. They will not serve under them willingly. They should be commanded by those with whom they are in some measure acquainted.

4th. Will be answered by the act of Ohio above referred to.

5th. I answer, quite the contrary; volunteers are always in a better state of discipline than the regular militia in time of peace. They embody themselves for mustering as a species of pastime. They drill often, and, from a spirit of emulation, acquire a very general and correct knowledge of the drill. This spirit of emulation extends to the officers and privates of the regular militia; and you can well anticipate the result. This, also, I have seen and felt.

6th. Will be best answered by the adjutant general of this State, who has the returns before him.

7th. It will; that power, exercised by them under the present and former laws of this State, has been of great advantage.

8th, 9th, and 10th. I should answer, no. Our young men are not *generally* the most active and efficient; neither are our elderly or middle-aged men the most inefficient.

I had some experience at Camp Holly, in a six months' tour of duty, last war, and about nine months at Norfolk, which enables me to say that not only men past the middle age, say 35 and 40, but even married men of that age are the most efficient soldiers; they have less ardor for the moment, but more firmness; they have less intrepidity, but more real valor; less fire, but more heat. I was a single man when in the service, and a very young one, too, but when danger threatened me, I thought more, much more of my sweetheart than any other man thought of his wife and children. I never shall forget those feelings.

11th. It would not. We should have no authority under which to act in concert, through which to communicate, to which to appeal, to which to look, a body without a head; confusion, wrangling, neglect of duty, and every other imperfection would befall us if we had no high general officers in commission.

12th and 13th. Surely it is; regulars should never be enlisted for less than five years; nor should drafted militia serve a shorter period than one year. The term of twelve months would give time to organize the drafts, instruct them in their duty, and fit them for one campaign at least. A shorter time would not do it. They will serve long enough to give time to raise new drafts, which ought to be ready to take the field at least one month before the time that the former drafts expire. This might augment the expense, but would save the blood of the country. Besides, a farmer, if called out on six months tour in January or June, or at any time between these months, loses his crop; that is, he raises none for that year, unless he has negroes or, in our free States, sons to raise it; he had then as well continue twelve months, for the other six is clear loss at any rate.

14th. Is answered by the act above referred to.

15th. I think not. I believe that militia musters of privates in time of *profound* peace are useless. But query: can you get subaltern officers to serve if you take away their command altogether? I fear you could not, unless they were paid for the time they would be required to spend in the drill of officers.

16th. It certainly would if frequent, say five or six times annually, and to remain on drill day and night for three, four, or five days at each time. But ought not the non-commissioned officers to be drilled also? I would suggest that the commissioned officers of each brigade should muster five times annually; five days each muster under the command of the brigadier general, and perform camp duty each night; and that, once a year, the major general should call a muster of the commissioned officers of his division to continue on duty under his command ten days, and perform camp duty; that the colonels of regiments should cause the non-commissioned officers of their respective regiments to be drilled by the adjutant three times a year, and perform camp duty three nights each muster, to remain on parade three days each muster, under his command; and that, once a year, the brigadier general of each brigade assisted by his staff, should cause a muster of all his non-commissioned officers of his brigade to continue on duty five days and nights, &c.; and that each officer so on duty should receive such compensation as would remunerate him for the lost time, &c. This is a mere suggestion.

17th. So far as it is understood, Scott's drill is scarce; those who have it do not esteem it much; the students amongst us who graduated at West Point do not understand it. They have notions of drill

different from any authors or practice which we have seen; and no two of those graduates can agree in their drill. Smyth's drill is preferred to Scott's; and some of our best disciplinarians think that Gardner's abridgement of Scott, or rather his *alteration* of Scott's drill, is best. Scott's drill is a bad translation from the French—more good theory than prudent practice.

18th. We have pursued the practice laid down in whatever books we could by accident procure. Some drill by one author, and some by another, and not a few, having no author to go by, drill from their own inventions.

19th. I answer as last above. The uniform drill for militia should be plain and easy, and not voluminous. The book which contains the drill should have as many plates of the formation of lines and evolutions as it has pages; whatever is written should be explained in plates if practicable. A book for general officers and field officers should contain the camp duty and drill of all kinds and description of troops. The books for other officers need not contain so much; for instance, the book for infantry (light and regular) need not contain the cavalry or artillery drill, &c., &c., as this; drill for regular and light infantry, one book; field and light artillery, one book; cavalry and mounted riflemen, one book.

Riflemen a very small book, capable of being carried by the privates without encumbrance; as in this description of force each man ought to know as much as his officers. They act almost individually. Thus sir, I have taken the liberty to address you freely in answer to the interrogatories contained in your circular. I hope the freedom will not be grating to your feelings as I have done it with the best intention, and from the great respect which I hold personally to yourself as the former governor of my native State, at whose call I once entered the service of my country; and whose call I shall never cease to obey; and under whose guidance and administration the military glory of this country will never receive a blemish.

I am, dear sir, yours, most sincerely,

WILLIAM MURPHY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1826.

SIR: On the 25th of July I had the honor to receive your circular of the 11th of that month, and beg leave to offer the following answers to the several questions therein contained.

1st. The number of the militia of Pennsylvania by the last report of the adjutant general is 165,618, of which about one-fifth are volunteers:

2d. They are organized in conformity with the act of Congress, with the following exceptions: besides a brigade inspector, a brigade major is attached to each brigade by the act of Congress; the brigade inspector acts also as a brigade major. To each regiment are appointed *two* majors, one only being allowed by the act of Congress. 3d. Two surgeon's mates are allowed to each regiment, the act allowing but one. 4th. A second lieutenant is allotted to each company instead of an *ensign*; and five sergeants and six corporals instead of four of each. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates in each company is "not less than seventy, nor more than one hundred and fifty." Within the bounds of the first brigade of the first division, to each company of a volunteer regiment of artillery and infantry, are allowed four sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-four men—the former having one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, (one of whom acts as *conductor*,) and one third lieutenant; and each company of infantry having three lieutenants.

3d. The volunteer militia are generally the most efficient; some of the corps are scientifically trained by frequent drillings, and are always fitted for immediate service, and the rest of them may be considered so, under proper instruction, in a few weeks. I have never seen in the common militia of any of the States, in time of peace, any evidences of fit training for efficient service.

4th. Officers of volunteers take rank of militia officers of the same grade when their commissions bear the same date; and after seven years of successive service, the members are exempted from militia duty, except in case of invasion or insurrection. The volunteers retain their arms while they remain in their corps. I know no other instances of preference given in Pennsylvania for entering volunteer corps.

5th. I do not consider the establishment of the volunteer militia as operating injuriously on the regular militia.

6th. The volunteers of Pennsylvania are about 30,000—29,866 by the last return of the adjutant general, but since increased—and the whole militia, the first division, contains near 22,000 men, of which number upwards of 4,000 are uniformed volunteers.

7th. Volunteer corps in Pennsylvania "have power to make all necessary by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State or of the United States, to promote the interest, good order and discipline of, &c., and for fixing on and giving notice of the times and places for parades and trainings." Such powers are necessary to all well-ordered volunteer corps.

8th, 9th, and 10th. I think it would be proper to divide the militia into three classes: the first of single men between the ages of 18 and 30, the second of single men between 30 and 40, and the third class of men between 40 and 50; the first two classes to be called for service, in their order, as the *active* militia, and the third class to be called the *sedentary* militia, and only to be employed within their States and Territories.

11th. This question may, perhaps, be considered as involving points of some delicacy in regard to State rights, which ought not to be abandoned in time of peace at least, lest their bearing on the improvement of the militia be in any degree unfavorable in time of war. However, I have no hesitation in saying that the lower the grade of militia officers called into the service of the United States the better, and especially that where it becomes necessary to employ a *general officer of the militia* one or more army staff officers should be attached to his command, carefully selected for their experience and tact.

12th and 13th. It is very seldom that militia can be rendered effectively useful in a service of three months only, and such tours must always be attended with great sacrifices of treasure, if not of life. The longer the period for which they can be called into the field the better. If, however, they have only entered for a short time, every endeavor ought to be used, in the very outset of their service, to induce them voluntarily to extend it; and such endeavors, judiciously made by popular officers before the novelty of a soldier's life has lost its charm, and before they have felt its hardships, will generally succeed. Offers of clothing and bounty, proportioned to the duration of the new enlistments, ought always in such cases

to accompany appeals to the spirit and patriotism of the citizen soldier. As soon as the object of further enlistment is effected, the officers ought to be more carefully sifted, and those only retained who are really efficient.

14th. The militia law of Pennsylvania requires the regular militia to be paraded and trained on two days in every year—once in companies, and once in battalion or regiment. Volunteer corps are required to train on three days, at least, of every year, and as much oftener as may be determined on by the by-laws of the corps.

15th. I do not consider frequent musters as advantageous to the great body of the militia. No correct instruction is received at such musters, and their effect on the morals of the people is positively injurious.

16th. If the officers were well selected, for their education, intelligence, and spirit, it would be highly useful to put them under a course of proper instruction; and, in that case, the oftener opportunities were offered to them of instructing their men the better. This remark must be taken in qualification of the last answer. No advantage can result from attempts to instruct the common mass of officers, unless composed of fit materials.

17th. The system of infantry tactics directed by law is pursued in our volunteer corps; in the militia no *system* of any kind is followed to any purpose.

18th. The volunteer artillery of my division pursue Lallemand's work, and a small elementary treatise prepared in 1814 for the artillery regiment of 600 men and 22 brass pieces at Camp Dupont, on the Brandywine. Colonel Prevost, an excellent officer of *volunteers*, also makes use of Lallemand's *Manceuvres* of the Artillery of the Imperial Guards, of which I believe there is but one copy here. I will bring it with me to Washington.

19th. Our State cavalry have generally adopted "Herries's Instructions," &c., "adapted to the use of the volunteer cavalry of the United States." This work was prepared in Philadelphia, and published, I think, in 1812, at the request of the officers of a volunteer regiment of cavalry then organized within this division. I consider it as a good elementary book.

In case of war it will seldom be necessary to resort to the drafted militia, as volunteers will generally be formed ready for any service that may be required, and new corps will be rendered, after a few weeks' training, nearly as good as the old. I consider the attempts usually made to train the common militia, by calling them together on one or two days in the year, as worse than useless. Assemblages merely for roll call, to maintain the organization of the regiments and to collect the returns of strength, would be quite sufficient. If they are to be trained at all, the light infantry and rifle exercise only ought to be practiced. Such troops are never fitted to act in large bodies; but if practiced in movements at extended order, and acting in small parties, and harassing the front flanks and rear of an enemy from covered positions, without attempting regular movements in mass, they become formidable.

The Tennesseans in line and uncovered, as at Bladensburg, feeling their inability to change a position, would have fled on the first demonstration against their flank; and the Bladensburg militia, behind a breastwork at New Orleans, having no occasion to manoeuvre, would have fought themselves into fame. The carriage of the common soldiers is said, and with truth, to be in the touch of the elbow and confidence in their officers; the militia man quickly loses the one support, and is seldom sustained by the other.

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

T. CADWALADER, *Major General 1st Division of the Pennsylvania Militia.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1826.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 27th ultimo, "requesting my attention to certain queries" contained therein, "with such remarks upon them as I might deem useful."

I am not aware that I can give *you* any information upon the subject, as you have been longer in commission than I have, with every opportunity for making observations, and amply qualified to do so; yet I cheerfully comply with your request, and give my ideas on the queries as put in your note.

First. "Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?"

Answer. The volunteer militia are the most efficient, because, generally, they are better disciplined; the rank and file are more energetic and intelligent, with a high sense of their own and their country's honor; the officers have more experience, and are better fitted to receive instruction.

Second. "Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?"

Answer. They thrive best together. An efficient militia law will fill the ranks of the volunteer corps, and at the same time render the ranks of the regular militia respectable, by inducing men of reputable standing in society to parade, and men of intelligence and character to take commissions of any grade. The volunteer corps will be a nursery to furnish officers for the militia. If the officers understand their duty, and can explain it in a proper manner, the men soon learn.

Third. "Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the active, the other the sedentary?"

Answer. It would. You may call the classes what you please. I would call one the *elite*, the other the *reserve*.

Fourth. "In making the classifications, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?"

Answer. Both. The *elite*, or first class, should consist of the unmarried, from 18 to 30 years of age; all others, from 18 to 50, should form the *reserve*, or second class.

Fifth. "If age, what are the proper periods?"

See answer to No. 4.

Sixth. "Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?"

Answer. It is. Nineteen-twentieths of the deaths that occur from changes of habits, diet, exposure, &c., &c., take place in the first three months; it is just long enough to make a good man tired of the profession. Immense sums are expended in collecting the detachments; for baggage wagons, rations, uniform; for transportation of arms, &c., &c.; all of which is worse than lost, unless the period of service

is extended, as troops are not fit to look an enemy in the face without two or three months' instruction under competent officers.

Seventh. "If so, to what period might it be extended?"

Answer. Not less than twelve months; the longer the better. If two classes are formed, let the *élite* remain in the field during the war, or as long as their services may be deemed necessary. The *reserve* ought to be called out only in cases of invasion or insurrection.

Eighth. "From your experience, are frequent musters disadvantageous to the great body of the militia?"

Answer. They are. But the fines should be sufficiently heavy to induce the great mass of those able to bear arms to parade. A correct system should be adopted for collecting the fines incurred by delinquents for non-attendance on days of training; a judicious appropriation of the funds collected; and a rigid accountability in the several departments.

Ninth. "Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?"

Answer. It certainly would not; yet officers' drills are very advantageous, and ought not to be omitted.

If the above remarks will give you any information, in addition to what you already possess, or confirm a nearly formed opinion, I will be greatly gratified.

I am, dear general, with great respect, very sincerely, your friend and humble servant,

R. PATTERSON.

Major General CADWALADER.

P. S.—I must plead personal indisposition and illness in my family for the delay of this communication. R. P.

WHITE MARSH, *Montgomery county, July 31, 1826.*

GENERAL: I have received your circular of the 27th instant, and, in compliance with your request, hasten to return you such answers to the several queries therein stated as my limited experience and reading may suggest.

1st. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?

Upon this point there can be but little hesitation. In my opinion, nothing can be more entirely inefficient than the militia under the existing organization. Without arms, without any distinctive characteristic, in nine cases out of ten badly officered, they merely comply with the letter of the law, and repair to their colors, not from the elevated feeling of duty to their country, nor from the noble sentiment of military pride, but to save themselves from a paltry pecuniary consideration, or rather to avail themselves of an indulgence, without restraint, in all the immoralities of legalized misrule. Is it to be expected that such men, called into service, will be enabled to withstand a disciplined foe, and preserve inviolate the sacred soil of their country? It is not possible. But will they compose efficient and active tirailleurs? Equally out of the question; for, of all the troops of an army, its light corps must, necessarily, be its best constituted, and most inured to war. Of the importance of this truth, it will be attended with no small degree of difficulty to convince our countrymen. The idea among them is universal that it is only necessary for a light corps to be taught to run and crawl behind stumps and bushes. Unfortunately, however, for the honor of the country, these are arts in which its militia are but two well versed. Such manœuvres may, indeed, serve every necessary purpose with a defeated foe in full retreat, but upon a day of battle they will be found to be of little avail. To be perfectly cool, not to be seized with sudden or idle fears when beyond the immediate influence of their officer, to preserve unbroken their chain, to be able to retreat deliberately in the face of cavalry, join their reserves, form the square, then repulse the enemy, and, according to circumstances, continue their advance or retreat in the most admirable order—these are some of the important duties of light troops; and are they to be effected by an irregular, untaught, and unofficered militia? The question requires no answer. It may, however, be thought that I have exaggerated the evils that at present attach themselves to our militia system. Attend a militia muster, under its most favorable circumstances, in a retired country situation, and these evils are presented to your sight in all their enormity. Riot, drunkenness, and every species of immorality, are the order of the day, which the pageant boobies, called officers, have neither intelligence to anticipate nor intellect sufficient to prevent. The man of spirit, though poor, remains at home and pays his fine, which is squandered, no one knows how, rather than submit for so many hours to so much degradation. All this is not the fault of the individual; for under other circumstances he becomes another being. The men who compose the volunteer battalions are likewise taken from the mass of the people. How are they distinguished? Invariably by their neat, soldier-like, and patriotic deportment. Their good sense selects and elevates to stations of command such of their comrades as are best fitted to establish among them all the requisite qualifications for which a citizen soldier ought to be distinguished—sobriety, military precision, and, in fine, a general deportment that reflects not less honor upon themselves than credit upon the community in which they move. It may be said, however, in opposition to all argument to the contrary, that it was the regular militia who gained the battle of New Orleans; who helped to decide the splendid sortie of Fort Erie; who repulsed the British at Sackett's Harbor, &c. But these men were no longer militia, in the common acceptation of the word; they had undergone "*le baptême de feu*;" they had imbibed the sacred fire of military devotion; their nerves had been made to thrill with the patriotic ardor and animated zeal of the gallant men who led them; and, to sum up all, they had before their eyes the noblest examples of chivalric valor and steady discipline in the corps of regulars and *volunteers* by which they were supported. The worst disciplined regiment in the State, placed in the hands of a Colonel Wood or a General Carrol, would, upon the instant, rise to the level of its destiny, and, impelled by the fire of genius and the spirit of liberty, at once become, like the heroes of Jemmapes and Fleurus, of Montenotte and Millesimo, of Fort Erie and New Orleans, immortal. It is only, therefore, by rendering the militia honorable, as, in fact, they ought to be; by inspiring them with the importance of the great trust confided to their care, of which, at present, they appear to be ignorant; and by rewarding the most worthy among them with posts of command, that they can ever become efficient, or be made to answer the end for which they stand created. Effect this, and the regular militia at once become more efficient than the volunteer, in the proportion of 135,000, the number contained in the State, to 25,000, the number

of volunteers; otherwise, it were better to depend upon a corps of 25,000 well officered, intelligent men, than lean upon a worthless, expensive rabble of 150,000 men.

2d. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?

I think not. It is true it takes from the ranks of the regular militia the most respectable and spirited portion of its citizens. Still, these may be rather considered as raised to tolerable good schools of military practice, in which they are taught not only a spirit of emulation, and the necessity of a manly obedience, but likewise most of the elementary principles of the company and battalion drill, and are thereby made competent, in case of war or any great national emergency, to fill, respectably, more elevated stations in the line of the militia, or, according to their individual spirit and intelligence, qualify themselves as candidates for commissions in the regular army; and these are important results.

To the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th queries, I answer, generally, that a classification of the militia, regulated upon principles of regard to the rights and conveniences of the mass of the citizens, and enforced with impartiality and an eye to the moral habits of the individual as well as to his physical qualifications, would be attended with beneficial consequences.

I think it, however, a matter of the greatest moment, that in all changes to be effected or laws to be framed hereafter on this interesting subject, the principle of appeal to the spirit of national pride and patriotic devotion should be zealously and ardently developed. How was it that Rome marched to universal conquest? By inspiring her citizens with a sentiment of proud superiority over all other people. By keeping alive their tone of moral feeling, by convincing them that no nation could advance far in the road to either happiness or fame whose citizens were not taught to pride themselves not less in the knowledge than in the strict practice of their duties. It is not meant to be insinuated that the policy of Rome, in her plans of conquest, is a policy to be imitated here. Yet is she to be viewed as a bright exemplar in that particular relation to her citizens, for what can be expected of men acting under a consciousness of universal contempt and individual distrust? Remove then the stigma which at present forms part of the system; let not commissions be bestowed by a few idle, worthless, individuals, but make it obligatory, if that appointing power must remain with the people, upon a clear majority of the whole, to decide as to the qualifications of those to whom such important trusts are to be confided, for it must appear most evident that no permanent improvement can be effected in the militia system so long as the majority of its officers continue to be composed of men possessed of neither energy nor intellect sufficient to meet any emergency in which they may be thrown.

By the present limitation as to age the country is deprived of the services of a large portion of its most prudent, its firmest, and most sensible citizens. From the soundest experience, too, it appears certain that between the ages of thirty and fifty man continues in his full vigor, and of course best calculated to endure all the toils of labor or of war. Every individual, therefore, between the ages of eighteen and fifty should be liable to the performance of military duty. Now, this extension of the limitation as to age becomes the more important in the contemplated classification of *active* and *sedentary* corps, a classification that would certainly be considered an improvement.

I do not think that any distinction ought to be made between the single and the married state. If any, let it be viewed in the light of an honorary distinction; as, for instance, let the married man be considered as attached to the active class until the period of his thirty-fifth year, at which time of life let him be promoted and enrolled with the sedentary class. The same privilege should not, however, be extended to the single man until he shall have attained his fortieth year.

The "*active militia*," then, the light infantry of the State, will be composed of all able-bodied free born citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty, with the above exception in favor of the married men.

The "*sedentary militia*," who may be looked upon as the grenadiers of the republic, will be composed of all able-bodied free born citizens between the ages of forty and fifty, with the addition of the married men who may have passed their thirty-fifth year. But no citizen should be permitted to parade under the sacred eagles of his country whose personal appearance would not bear a rigid inspection and indicate a sound tone of moral habit. If he possess not this moral habit of his own free impulses, the law should enforce it upon him and thereby teach him both the light in which he stands to his country and the honorable trust she reposes in him.

The "*active class*," comprised as above, should always be held in readiness for the service of the State, and such portions of it as may be required not be called out for a less term than twelve months, the State, of course, possessing the right of disbanding, at an earlier day should their services no longer be needed, for it is particularly important that a militia corps should always be embodied in a camp of instruction at least three months before it may be called upon to face an enemy in the field. Had this measure heretofore been pursued, what an amount of honor as well as of treasure might not have been saved to the nation. It is scarcely necessary for me to add how completely inefficient is a corps of raw, undisciplined men, commanded by inexperienced officers, in the face of a warlike and determined foe.

To the "*sedentary class*" might be allotted all points of local defence; nor should it be called out except for the purpose of keeping up its organization or to repel foreign invasion, when it might be made to constitute a firm and effective reserve.

In addition to what has already been stated in reference to the sixth query, I beg leave to mention a moral evil that results from the short period of service of three months, and which, added to the great sacrifices of life, and treasure, and honor that have always been attendant upon it, may be deemed conclusive against it. I allude to the fact of the citizen, under such a call, only having been in service long enough to contract disease and disgust, then he is sent home in a complete state of moral as well as physical prostration, to be cured by his friends, to diffuse his discontent of the service throughout his whole district, utter his complaints against his government, and even cry down the righteous cause in which his country may be engaged. Indeed, to me it was evident that to no other cause could the great dereliction of duty on the part of so large a mass of our citizens, during the late war, be more properly imputed than to this very one, which, as may be readily supposed, was eagerly seized upon and used as a powerful lever by the factious and disaffected to aid them in their unholy purposes. As to the seventh query, I will add to what I have already stated, that I do not conceive that a corps of militia can be made to answer any useful end if called out for a less period than twelve months.

To the eighth I answer, that under the existing state of things, the frequent musters of the militia certainly produce no good effect, and, in a moral as well as military point of view, may be deemed most deleterious in their consequences upon the habits of the citizens at large.

As to the ninth query, it is conceived that no degree of instruction will ever qualify a man of low or vulgar habits of mind for the task of properly commanding a body of freemen.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. WATMOUGH.

Major General THOMAS CADWALADER.

August 16, 1826.

DEAR GENERAL: I inclose very short answers to the questions proposed by the Secretary of War.

I think so badly of the militia system that, in my opinion, it is impossible ever by its means to accomplish the objects for which it was intended.

The instruction of the soldier is derived from his officer, and we have certainly *none* in the militia under the rank of a major general. The *cadre* is of no use except to enable our government to draft the men, and a conscription (to which we shall be driven whenever our homes are attacked) would be as effectual. But even had we the men, they would be useless for the want of leaders and instructors. For these instructors we must depend on the United States, or we must form them at home. At no very distant period we shall probably have a body of State troops, but in the meanwhile upon the militia no reliance can be placed. Their very numbers prevents the possibility of disciplining them, and that number must be reduced exceedingly before the resources of our State, or even of the United States, would be equal to the requisite expenditure. There are in Pennsylvania about 160,000 men upon our militia returns. Of these (by estimation) about 5,000 are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two. Were every inhabitant of the State of this age required to perform one tour of duty, comprising six or eight months, we should have a small army always organized, the officers would have some experience, and the soldiers acquire that most important of all qualities—the habit of obedience. In a few years 20,000 or 30,000 men, all of whom had *served*, would be scattered throughout our State, and might be assembled at short notice. A war would probably be necessary to induce our legislatures to adopt such a plan, and incur the enormous expense incident to its accomplishment. But such a one might, I think, be made effectual, and with it perhaps might exist that most unmilitary feature—the election of the officers; for their electors would reflect well before they placed themselves under the control of one whose powers were great, and upon whom would depend the comfort of their whole time of service. The mode pursued in the appointment of the French non-commissioned officers would, if *sufficiently democratic*, be preferable. They are, I understand, selected by a board composed of the colonel, a company officer, and a representative from the privates.

In these “piping times of peace” my only hope is in our volunteers. They already amount to 20,000 men—more in number than we shall probably want. They require, however, a complete and minute reorganization; the regiments (most of which are mere skeletons) should be consolidated or filled up by bounties or supplies, and directed to adopt the same uniform. More extensive powers should be given to the officers, and the soldier subjected to some description of punishment more severe than the trifling fine at present imposed for the highest military offences. Field service can scarcely be expected from this description of force; but by procuring a convenient place of parade, furnishing music, and taking care of the arms at the public expense, they might be induced to devote considerable time and attention to their improvement.

After all they will always remain very deficient in discipline; but their officers are generally intelligent men, and under the excitement of active service would learn their duty rapidly. Then, and only then, their instructions will really begin; and we must be content to find ourselves at first with a force merely nominal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. I. WILLIAMS.

Major General CADWALADER.

Answers to questions proposed by Major General Cadwalader.

No. 1. In Pennsylvania there is certainly no comparison between these descriptions of force. Our militia are worse than useless; our volunteers might be made tolerably efficient.

No. 2. The regular militia can never be respectable while a sum so trifling as two dollars is received as a commutation for personal service. Very few decent men ever appear in their ranks, and as the expenses of the volunteers are ten-fold greater than would be necessary to exonerate them from all military duty, those only who are fond of it join our uniform regiments. Were they not volunteers, they would never be militia men.

No. 3. As the duties of these classes are not specified, it is difficult to decide upon the propriety of this arrangement.

No. 4. In every classification age would be, I think, the better distinction. A large number of the most valuable members of the volunteer companies to which I have been attached were married men. This change in their situation seldom prevented their attendance on parade. These men, it is true, were generally in easy circumstances; but the women of the poorer classes contribute so much by their own labor to the support of their families, that unless encumbered with large families, they would suffer little by the temporary absence of their husbands.

No. 5. If the militia are to be divided into two classes (one of which only is to be called into service) the limit should be as near twenty-one as possible, taking care, of course, to include within it a number of men sufficient for any exigency. After thirty, no one in time of peace should be expected to perform any militia duty.

No. 6 and 7. The waste of life and *materiel* is always great among raw recruits, and if the militia are to be brought into the field their tour of duty should be made as long as possible. But I cannot believe that the slightest advantage would result from calling them out unless under a discipline totally at variance with our ideas of personal liberty and equality.

No. 8. All the musters at which I have been present so far from being "advantageous" were always scenes of the lowest and most destructive dissipation, where nothing was to be acquired but the most pernicious habits. From the ignorance of the officers and inattention of the men instruction was entirely out of the question.

No. 9. Anything would be an improvement which diminished the numbers assembled on these occasions. But unless their instructors had greater powers and more information than our militia officers possess I should hope little from this arrangement.

H. I. WILLIAMS.

A "militia system" is desirable in the United States, not for the purpose of encouraging a martial spirit in time of peace but to provide means of necessary defence in the event of war. Arrangements are therefore to be made which will not materially interfere with the pacific policy of the republic, and yet will so adapt its resources to its possible necessities that they may afford the most effectual aid in time of need.

The "efficiency" of a military body is proportioned to the extent with which it combines *discipline* with *numerical force*.

Of the two ingredients discipline is the more important, both because the largest body is weak without it and because there are positive difficulties in the organization and preservation of a very numerous force, some of which must exist notwithstanding the best established discipline, and all are greatly aggravated by its absence. A large number of men may without much effort be occasionally collected for militia muster in the way that such assemblies are usually got together. The idle and dissipated are induced to accept the summons from one motive, and those who are not able or not willing to pay the penalty of absence from another. But assemblies of the idle and dissipated thus convened do no good, and the neglect of work by the industrious poor does much harm. Indeed it would be impossible to muster the whole class of citizens, who are adapted by their age to military duty, sufficiently often to teach them the simplest elements of military knowledge without calling them from their usual occupations more frequently than the object would justify. There is no such extreme necessity for hostile preparation as will compensate the country for a sensible diminution of its productive industry in every department of labor. The emergency of war is always contingent and generally remote. Manufactures, public improvements, and the cultivation of the soil, are objects which claim perpetual encouragement, and must enjoy an uninterrupted supply of artisans and laborers or they will languish and injury to the general prosperity of the country will ensue. The ordinary trainings of the militia (as they are called) are certainly not so conducted as to prepare the individuals who partake of them either for the patient self-denial of camp discipline or the more active employment of the field of battle. Still less probability is there that these individuals, whose only experience and knowledge are derived from the merry meetings of a few muster days, will become instructors of others who must fill the ranks when actual service is required, and will look to the example and precepts of their comparatively better taught comrades for lessons of duty. Strong objections to these large meetings are stated with the force of reason and authority in the 29th number of the *Federalist*.

The difficulties arising both from want of instruction and neglect of other pursuits are greatly diminished by substituting for a general militia well organized associations of volunteers. They contain for the most part a larger proportion of persons whose temporary absence from their civil concerns will cause neither private suffering nor public loss. They are formed with readiness because they spring not from necessity but choice, and the same feeling of alacrity which leads to their formation preserves their existence and animates their zeal. Their appearance attracts distinction, distinction inspires them with pride, and pride induces an exertion to merit, by attention and study, and exercise, the notice which they receive. It is cherished together with a spirit of becoming rivalry, both by officers and men, as the best incentive to activity and rapid improvement. Advantages such as these (which the ordinary militia do not possess) are calculated to insure to a volunteer force one of the great requisites in view. But while the smallness of the body facilitates its advancement in discipline it may expose it to dangers which discipline alone never can resist, arising from the combination of numbers and discipline in an enemy. The difficulty thus exhibited is not in reality so important as at first sight it appears.

1st. The arrangements made during peace are not designed as a system in all respects perfectly adapted to a state of war without modification or change. They are a basis on which a tower of strength and defence must be erected when danger comes. If inferences may be drawn from past experience the extent of the volunteer peace establishment will be such as to create a large body of officers, who will be able to communicate to others the information which they themselves have already obtained. A cardinal virtue of the system consists in its capacity of enlargement as occasion may require for the purpose of embodying with its original elements various additions. The newly formed parts taking their tone and character from those already existing, both will require or display together, qualities which depend less upon previous habit and exercise than upon natural vigor, hardihood, and dexterity.

2d. Although during all ages great armies have occasionally been brought into conflict, yet by far the greater number of battles have been fought with comparatively few troops. Immense masses of armed men have indeed been collected to sustain the recent European wars. In the battle of Borodino no less than an hundred thousand men are said to have been slain. Still the value of small armies has been proved in numberless instances. They have often withstood the encroachments of powerful invaders and produced great changes in the destinies of nations. The battle of Pharsalia was won with twenty-two thousand men.

3d. The great engagements which have taken place within a few years on the continent of Europe have occurred within reach of a crowded population, where nearly the whole military force of several nations could without great difficulty be brought to bear on a single point.

But were it possible in the United States to bring together all their militia from the immense distances which it would have to pass, the very extent of vulnerable position would require that it should be kept divided. Our territorial wars must, from the nature of our position and institutions, be almost entirely defensive. Navigable streams and multiplied canals must be relied on for the transportation of an adequate force wherever danger threatens. It is impossible to keep concentrated in one spot a large body, which, from the peculiar burden it would impose on a part of the country, or the heavy burdeus it would impose

on the whole, ought not, and from the scattered nature of the population cannot be formed from the inhabitants of a particular vicinity. The constitutional calls to which the militia are liable are few, and totally inconsistent with the principles of offensive war which characterize the policy and practice of European sovereignties; they are limited to the necessity of executing the laws of the Union, suppressing insurrections, and repelling invasions.

4th. The United States are placed at a distance from almost every other nation; a distance which renders extremely improbable an attack from a very numerous enemy. An European foe must transport an army at an expense and risk which will rarely be hazarded to gratify the resentment which prompts to offensive hostilities. There is little danger that any force which might arrive would not be encountered by one at least of equal number, without calling into the field the whole body of the adjacent population, or at least without placing the whole of it in the ranks of fighting men.

5th. Great probability exists of adequate increase of volunteer troops on the approach of war. Experience has shown their rapid multiplication in case of emergency. Example is always contagious. Many imitate their friends and neighbors without precisely understanding their own motives; and not a few are moved by the spirit-stirring influence of military glory. There were in England and Scotland, in 1812, no less than eighty-eight thousand volunteers, and the whole local militia of Great Britain amounted to but 196,446.

6th. Should a deficiency appear on the day of trial recourse must be had to adventitious aid; or rather, if apprehension be entertained that it will exist, provision must be made in time to prevent the evil. This may be done, 1st. By great inducements offered in time of peace; exemption from serving on juries and from personal taxes may induce the formation of volunteer corps, and public marks of honor and respect, and even rewards for high proficiency and skill in the theory of war, will keep alive the spirit of emulation and lead to successive improvements in military knowledge. 2d. If volunteers do not freely present themselves, provision may be made to divide the corps already formed into various new bodies, and fill up their ranks thus thinned by drafts extending in succession through the whole circle of able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty years of age. No drafts, however, to be made except in the event of actual or threatened war. These provisions will require the co-operation of the State governments. But no efficient system can be devised that will not look to an union in measures which deeply affect both the general welfare and that of each commonwealth; and both must cheerfully combine in them or the whole scheme must fail.

These views contemplate an entire substitution, in time of peace, of volunteers for what is termed the "regular militia;" and even in time of war a hope that the substitution may be preserved. Musters of this last description of men may perhaps in some places be so conducted as to avoid positive evil; but they must be differently organized from those which are seen in Pennsylvania, where no plan has yet been devised which has resulted in practical benefit. Better than this would be their entire disuse. Volunteers may be frequently called into the field and taught to undergo, not the ennui of military idleness, but the wholesome discipline of military labor.

After all reliance must be mainly rested on a different force. Militia troops have undoubtedly in many instances not only made a gallant and successful resistance, but have displayed daring efforts of the most romantic valor. It is of a Russian militia that Sir Robert Wilson, in his sketch of the campaigns in Poland, relates such heroic incidents. "'Comrades, go not forward into the trenches,' cried out a retiring party to an advancing detachment, 'retreat with us or you will be lost, for the enemy are already in possession.' 'Prince Potemkin must look to that' replied the commander, 'for it was he who gave us the order. Come on, Russians!' said he, and his men marched forward and perished." The defence of New Orleans, which forms so distinguished a feature in the annals of our own militia, was not only brave in conduct but miraculous in success and in the relative results to the opposing combatants. Yet history is full of proofs, from the fall of Carthage down to modern times, that a mere militia cannot withstand a succession of conflicts against regular troops. Courage they may possess, and in a degree equal and perhaps superior to that of professional soldiers, who have less interest in the soil; but the endurance of patient preparation, the fortitude which consists in submitting to daily and hourly hardships, with only the promise of occasional relief by exchanging them for the excitement of danger and active exertion, can be gained only by time and a total relinquishment of the habits and hopes of civil life. Besides, the militia in any form is composed of materials too valuable to be made the victims of wanton exposure or unnecessary toil. The brunt of war must be borne by those whose gallantry may exalt the character of their country, while their loss will not remove its best support in better times, or darken its most brilliant triumphs with lamentation and sorrow.

J. R. INGERSOLL.

AUGUST 4, 1826.

NEW YORK, *September 6, 1826.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your circular upon the subject of the militia, and will proceed to make such remarks as the nature of your queries have suggested, omitting the first, second, sixth, and fourteenth, as they have reference to facts best known to the several State authorities.

Although it be known that discrepancies do exist between the United States militia laws and those of the States, and also that the laws of some States are not in accordance with those of others, still I have not the means of comparing. It is, however, evident that the United States laws have been the basis of the State statutes.

So far as I have had occasion to observe the organization of militia in South and North Carolina, New Jersey, and New York, during my service with them in the late war, the evils of malformation, disproportion in the various "arms," and imperfect instruction, were in a degree attributable to apathy and neglect. It has generally been the case that but few members of our legislative body have given the subject of the militia a careful examination; a general desire has been evinced the rather to make the statute conform to the habit of avoiding militia trainings than to give the citizen a just view of his duties, and to enforce their observance by law. The evils mentioned are not only consequent of neglect and imperfect laws, but also of erroneous and degrading estimates of the use and value of a militia; and, from the relative locality of the population, they can only be remedied by a patient examination of the subject and by the application of a proper system of instruction.

The subject of organization has something to do with arms and equipments. That these are not in conformity with the United States laws is well known, the fancy of volunteers being a common guide to their choice, while the use of muskets and fowling-pieces of various lengths and calibres promote the usual disposition in the ordinary militia to pass muster with as little of either uniformity or of service as possible. On the subject of uniformity of arms, it cannot be effected until an efficient mode of supply be adopted. It would require nearly a century to arm the present militia by the existing means, at the expiration of which period the increase of population would fourfold the number of the militia. It has occurred to me that if a bounty were to be paid to each citizen who would arm and equip himself as the laws should direct, passing the inspection of an ordnance officer, uniformity and arming the whole would sooner be effected, through an encouraged manufacture by private means, than by any other legal provisions. I do not mean to disapprove of United States armories; as such, they are important and useful.

In reference to your third query, there cannot be a doubt that, while the gratification of novelty has its influence, the volunteer corps will be better armed, equipped, and more frequently trained than the ordinary militia; and if this initial spirit could be kept in activity under one system of instruction, aided by a desire to improve that will here and there be found in every corps, volunteers would be the best means of assembling and training the citizens of the country. But I have observed volunteers gradually to deteriorate to a grade of worth certainly not superior to ordinary militia, and if a choice between volunteer and no service at all were permitted, our militia would soon cease to exist.

Of the 4th query.—There are youth in all populous communities who are desirous of forming volunteer corps, some induced by an aspiration to become useful, others by privileges and exemptions from fines, &c. The chief evil, where a desire to form such corps exists, is an erroneous estimate of the true object of such associations. There are also many who wish total exemption, arising from indifference and a want of respectability and admitted usefulness in militia trainings, a fundamental error, which has its root in lack of proper instruction in boyhood and in a vicious and traditionary habit of drawing contemptuous comparisons between militia and regular troops.

On the subject of the 5th query.—It has been frequently observed that the union of the volunteer corps with the ordinary militia has had the effect to depress any emulation that the latter might exhibit, by reason of wounded vanity when comparing the trappings of a volunteer with their own shabby and ill-suited supplies. If any advantage is to be derived by comparisons of this kind the corps should not be commingled.

In reply to the 7th query.—If by being permitted to enact their own by-laws is intended only to allow volunteers the regulation of their dress and the times and places of meeting, I do not perceive that any evil would arise from such permission. But no discretion should be permitted in relation to the kind and dimension of arms, nor variety in equipments, formations, camp furniture, or instruction. Should volunteers have power to make any rules in these particulars, it would destroy uniformity, and render nugatory any militia system.

In reference to the 8th, 9th, and 10th queries my opinion has been formed for years, that the freemen of this country should be enrolled in two classes, from the age of twenty-four to fifty-one years; all other ages exempt, except for volunteer service. The first class ("active") to be formed of ages between twenty-four and thirty-six years, and to perform duty at any point whatever. The second class ("sedentary") to be formed of ages between thirty-seven and fifty-one years, and to do duty within the county where they reside. I do not approve of separating the single from the married state; such a division would weaken mutual dependence and diminish respect for matrimony. This classification would encourage the young to seek instruction and to form volunteer service. The ages between twenty-four and thirty-six could leave home for distant service with more efficiency and with the least domestic evil; the cares of the female could be easier discharged within this period, by reason that the children would be young and easier dispensing with the control of the father than when older. The farm and mechanism could be conducted by the elder class, aided by the youthful and older exempts; the younger exempts liable to instruction, but free to form those connexions in life to which their age is prone and upon which the happiness of life and the strength of the State much depends.

In reply to the 11th, 12th, and 13th queries, I do not perceive any good reason why a higher grade than that of colonel should be commissioned in the militia in time of peace. A division is then not of necessity embodied, nor is it requisite for any purpose of instruction that a larger body should be assembled at one point than a brigade or two battalions, which the elder colonel should be qualified to instruct as well as a general officer, and thus do away with the worse than useless degradation of the qualities of a general by conferring the place, as is too often the fact, where talents are not commensurate with the functions of the rank. The time and expense consumed in assembling more than two battalions is not compensated by any result of instruction. Every manœuvre of the line can be exhibited by two battalions; and unless the militia by divisions can be retained in the field for a long period, little or no instruction can be obtained that could not be acquired more readily by a brigade.

In relation to commissions and the selecting of officers, it would seem that the genius of our government requires that the company officers should be elected by the companies. The field and staff officers should be selected and appointed by the highest legislative appointing power.

In reply to the 15th, 16th, and 17th queries, I am of opinion that frequent musters of larger bodies of men than companies are sufficiently beneficial to compensate for loss of time in assembling larger corps. It appears to me that camps of instruction for two or three months cannot be established in the country; and if they could be, I question their utility in time of peace. It seems to me enough for the militia to be assembled by regiments once a year, and when the locality of the population will justify, by brigades, the day following the regimental muster, once a year; by companies four times a year; by company officers at least eight times. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of each regiment should assemble once a year, to be examined by a regimental instructor, who should be commissioned by the State authorities, to hold his commission during good behavior, and whose duty it should be to furnish every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, with instruction, and to attend each company once a year. Upon the regimental examination, such officers as are proficient should be reported to the legislature and rewarded with some suitable mark of distinction; those who neglect to attend, and those who remain ignorant, should be fined or dismissed. The course of instruction for infantry should embrace a knowledge of the cleaning and repairing of arms, the construction and preservation of ammunition, the school of the soldier, company, and battalion, and the common formation and police functions of a camp and a march. These should all be in conformity with the United States regulations, which, as far as my observations extend, are not yet in general use with the militia, though they are becoming popular; and

it is very desirable that those regulations should be simplified and rendered applicable to the militia, and to elementary instruction in schools.

The artillery, in its organization, should have some fixed proportion in numbers to the infantry. There is a great defect in that particular at the present day. The instruction is very imperfect, and the constructions of that arm are frequently in conformity to the fancy of some local authority. The unfinished work of Lallemand is but little known or used. The old book of Colonel Stevens is usual, and I believe they have in New England a later compilation. A treatise upon this arm should of course emanate from the authority of the United States; but for militia it should include no more than a few clearly detailed elements, including a precise account of the construction and means of preservation, with a simple course of drill for the field and for the camp.

In reference to cavalry exercises and manœuvres it must be admitted, from the long training which is essential to acquire a knowledge of the character and disposition of the animal which the soldier rides, and also the constant instruction necessary for the horses themselves, that unless there be some actual school for this arm, militia cavalry will remain for a long time in a very inefficient state.

I will close these remarks by alluding to some further causes which have retarded improvement in the organization of the militia, and suggest some means of melioration.

The formation and training of our militia was based upon a monarchical system, and it cannot therefore be surprising that such an organization should be adopted by men who were born and educated under a monarchy; nor is it a cause of wonder that the sons should follow the traditionary ideas of their fathers on a subject which had been but imperfectly treated.

The low estimate in which militia duty is held, and the idea that its functions were a disreputable servitude, may be traced to our colonial dependence, and to imitation of English institutions.

The militia of England were not in those days estimated as the defenders of the realm; that honorable distinction was bestowed upon mercenaries. The militia was therefore an inferior grade, and its officers depended then and now upon the crowned chief of a standing army for their commissions, and for any appropriate distinction in society. Although the laws of this country acknowledge no such dependence, still it cannot be expected that impressions of early life, strengthened by imitation, could be suddenly obliterated or changed for the better.

The elementary books which our children read are English, and we have very little instruction given in the country of a peculiarly American character, and consequently education is not suited to the genius of the form of government under which we live. When we consider the simplicity of that social compact which sustains the confederacy; the relation which subsists between its constituent parts; the dependence of one State in the exercise of its will upon the forbearance of another; the welfare of one citizen upon the countenance of his neighbor, it must be admitted that the durability of the confederacy depends in some degree upon the adoption and application of a judicious militia system, through the means of early instruction. There are various modes by which this end could be gradually obtained. That which appears to me to promise success would be for each State to endow an academy for the express purpose of educating and forming teachers in all the requisite branches, the teacher to be located at the head of a school in each county, and gradually one in each town and district. Although it may appear visionary to the multitude, yet by the reflecting it must be believed, that if our elementary books and teachers could instruct children of proper age in the principles of the Constitution and the duty which they owe to the State, as well as that which they owe to their parents and neighbors, the country would, in a reasonable time, see the means of forming, among other institutions, an orderly and intelligent militia, and our legislative bodies becoming better acquainted with that subject, at least, than they are at the present day; for although there be no period of life in which a man may not acquire knowledge, yet instruction given to youth is received with greater facility, and its impressions remain more durable than that which is attempted in riper years; and an habitual sense of duty, inculcated in early life, is more to be relied upon for good effects than precept and example can insure when delayed to manhood.

The habits of camp life and the various and complicate experience which are the result of campaigns cannot be expected to be obtained in any other way than by actual service. But the numerous facts with which military history abound may be made familiar through scholastic instruction. Such information may with propriety be considered superior in usefulness to much that is forced upon the youthful memory. Nor need any fear that a knowledge of such matters may endanger the State. It is an idle notion, derived from design or ignorance, that a knowledge of military subjects may be dangerous to republics. Knowledge can never be prejudicial in a country like this; on the contrary, it would enable its possessor to avert real dangers. It would, therefore, be a blessing to have our schools enabled to turn out their pupils instructed, in addition to other and usual elementary matters, in a knowledge of the duties of a citizen to support and defend the State; and if the accurate and practical knowledge which campaigns and warfare can alone impart is not thus to be obtained, still, the elementary can be acquired, and, what is of great moment, it would be seen that knowledge of the means of defence would not unfit a citizen for any and for every other duty which he might owe to his family or to the community.

With great respect, your humble servant,

J. G. SWIFT.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: The legislature of our country has announced the necessity of establishing a regular course of instruction for the cavalry and light artillery services, and for improving the organization of our militia; and your circular of July last, announcing the formation of a military committee of superior and experienced officers for these purposes, calls for information from every quarter, to digest it into a general system, which may form an epoch in the present rapid improvement of our military information and institutions. I have deemed it, in consequence, my duty, as an American officer, and as already employed by your special order on these very subjects, to submit to your better judgment, and to that of my superiors, the results of whatever experience I may have acquired during a long course of education in the first military school in Europe, and some years of arduous service in the cavalry of the French armies, where I have had occasions to observe and study the regulations of the troops of that arm in almost every other nation in Europe, who all either served under our standards or were opposed to us.

Without entering into any discussion with those whose prejudices oppose the establishment of any

permanent and regular system of defence, and whose ideas are sufficiently refuted by the decided expression of public opinion, numerous and plausible reasons are usually advanced against our maintaining any considerable force in cavalry. And it is undoubtedly true that, from our distant and isolated situation, we have less need of it than any nation which requires a regular army for its defence. But have not these objections carried us too far, in engaging us to suppress the only corps in our military establishment, and leaving our mounted militia without any system of organization and instruction? The instructions of Davies and others, which they follow in some States, are only imperfect abridgments, founded on the very vicious theory of the British cavalry, and their practice is nearly confined to marching out and parading on some public occasions.

1. It is true that the necessity under which any European enemy must lie of sending troops of this description against us by sea, and the shattered state in which they must arrive on our coasts, will probably prevent them from ever assailing us with such a force in any formidable numbers. And as for our neighbors of Mexico and South America, if we have any contests with them we are yet divided by deserts of too vast extent to come to close contest by land. But if we are not exposed to be attacked by any numerous force in cavalry, we forego an immense advantage over every invader in not securing it on our own side. A body of troops harassed by a long sea passage, and assailed on landing by fresh and active squadrons of horsemen, would make but a very weak stand against them. And the chief points on our coast being now secured by permanent fortifications, the main danger to which we are exposed is to sudden and predatory excursions along the vast extent of our shores, to oppose which cavalry, from the rapidity of its movements, is most especially proper.

2. Our country is also generally considered as unfit for its employment; its interior as too much covered by woods, rivers, and natural obstacles, and sufficiently defended by our numerous riflemen and militia, whilst every important point on our coasts will shortly be covered by strong works and batteries. In the first place, this is no objection to the utility of cavalry for arresting those sudden and predatory incursions which desolate in time of war the many parts of our long shore which must remain unguarded. In the second place, such an argument can only be advanced by those little acquainted with the nature of that arm, and its capability of adapting its operations to every kind of ground. I can venture to affirm, from my own experience and observation, that few countries are better fitted than this for a cavalry war, especially in the southern States, and need no further proof of this assertion than the history of the American revolution, and the exploits of Lee, Washington, and Tarleton. And who can answer that these same States, whose population comprises such dangerous elements, may not be subjected to another and more formidable invasion from an enemy little scrupulous about the means of injuring or even embarrassing in any way a rising rival.

Since we have hinted at this subject, delicate, indeed, but which ought never to be lost sight of, we will add that in those regions where a considerable portion of the inhabitants, far from adding anything to their strength, require, in time of peace, and still more in time of war, a constant check, no kind of force will be so effectual for this purpose as cavalry. And we will venture to affirm that by employing constantly small detachments of mounted militia to patrol round the country under the direction of the civil magistrates, an effectual stop might be put to the odious practice of kidnaping, as well as to the escape of fugitive slaves. It may be added that in our Indian wars cavalry would also be the most effectual force against those fierce and wild barbarians.

3. Another objection to the employment of such troops is derived from the vast expense of maintaining them, which, managed with all possible economy, must be twice as considerable at least as that of maintaining an equal force of infantry, and from the long and special course of instruction required to train them. But it is evident that if some cavalry is useful, and even necessary for our defence, these objections become of minor importance, and only make against the employment of that arm in considerable numbers. And we have already stated, and will further prove, that a very small force would suffice for all our purposes. The mass of our mounted troops must necessarily consist of militia and farmers on their own horses. And proper economy and good administration would much reduce the expenses of the remainder.

4. But allowing all this, will our mounted militia, properly organized and trained on a uniform and simple system of instruction, answer all these views? The reply to this question depends on a few plain data. Dispersed over a vast extent of country, they can only be assembled at any one place in small bodies, (not above one or two squadrons,) if called out frequently enough for instruction and training. Nor from the civil avocations of our citizens and farmers can they remain embodied for any length of time. Of course their system of instruction should be as short and plain as possible, and their manual consist merely of the school for the soldier and school for the squadron, simplified, as much as practicable, by recurring to the primary elements of cavalry tactics, which is all that they can practice. Such troops, if well and uniformly armed, organized, and trained to those elementary movements, will, however, be quite sufficient to guard our coasts against small predatory incursions.

But if called upon to act in larger masses against a more serious invasion they will be unable to manœuvre together. For the more extensive and compound movements of tactics, though executed only by the combination of those elementary movements, require a quickness of eye and of decision which can only be acquired by the constant and repeated practice of regular troops. And all the reading and theory of the world will never enable officers who have never seen them to perform them in the field with soldiers who have never executed them. For example, four squadrons, however well exercised in the school of the soldier and squadron, if commanded, when formed in line, to execute, for the first time, a perpendicular or oblique change of direction to the right or left, on a central platoon, could never act simultaneously with that combination of simple and rapid movements by which this manœuvre is performed in an instant by regular troops, changing the whole position of their line, and frequently turning the fate of a battle.

5. We think, therefore, that the addition of a single well organized and instructed regiment of cavalry to our regular army, trained to all the tactics of that arm, would be a most valuable augmentation to our actual means of defence, and probably sufficient of itself to encounter any invading force. But its chief advantage would be that of containing a body of officers perfectly versed in the theory and practice of their service, who can only be found in this manner, and who, were a larger force required, could readily lead, and communicate their knowledge and experience to our numerous mounted militia, already trained in all the elementary instruction required. We would thus possess all the elements of an excellent cavalry, and be enabled in a few weeks to raise any numbers which we might want. Indeed, without the establishment of such a corps we think it almost needless to compile a complete, methodical,

and philosophical system of tactics, which our militia can never practice, nor of course understand. A simple and uniform organization, a riding school manual, and the elementary principles of the school of the soldier and squadron, are all that they want, and all that they can possibly embrace in their instruction.

As to the expense of raising such a corps, it could not be great, and should be gradually distributed through the budgets of several years. For the training of cavalry, men and horses, is so slow that it would be quite absurd to organize a whole regiment at once. It would be sufficient to form at first a single squadron, (from 100 to 150 men,) for the instruction of the officers who would be destined to this service. And when the whole regiment was formed the expense of maintaining it would certainly not be considerable in proportion to its utility, for its force need never pass four squadrons, a number sufficient to practice all the manœuvres of cavalry, besides the primitive squadron of depot, which should always be maintained as a school for receiving young horses, recruits, and young officers and forming them to their service, none being admitted to the war squadrons but such as are perfectly trained. We would suggest the propriety of establishing this depot, which might be considered as a permanent school of cavalry, under the eye of the Executive and at the seat of government, which, from its central situation in the Union, the nature of its soil and ground, peculiarly adapted to cavalry exercises, the healthiness of its climate and facilities of conveyance which it possesses for the transportation of forage, seems to unite every advantage for the location of such an establishment.

If this depot was created and a regiment in due time formed out of it, we think that all the views of the government with respect to our means of defence by cavalry would be fulfilled, and that our force in troops of this nature, in which we are now entirely deficient, would be brought to the same degree of perfection as that to which our engineer, artillery, and infantry departments are rapidly approaching. We would possess a corps of officers perfectly trained in the theory and practice of their service, one good regiment, and unlimited numbers of mounted militia, uniformly armed, organized, and trained to elementary manœuvres, all over the country, sufficient to defend our coasts against predatory incursions and fit, in case of necessity, by joining the regular horse and being placed under the command of experienced officers, to be formed into numerous and effective corps.

The system of instruction for our cavalry service, if it is organized on these bases, must naturally divide itself into two parts. 1. A complete analytical course for the use of our military schools and officers, and to direct the exercises of our regular cavalry, investigating and explaining all the principles on which the service of that arm is founded. 2. A much shorter and plainer one for the militia, based on the other, so that when serving together they may act uniformly, but containing merely what is indispensable for them. In the following memoirs I have laid down all my ideas on these subjects, and request, with the utmost deference, to submit them to the judgment of the committee with one preliminary remark.

The French system of cavalry is undoubtedly the best and most scientific and rational in Europe. The more we investigate it the more we must admire the simplicity of its few fundamental rules and the manner in which they can be adapted to every movement and situation. But that system is imperfectly developed in their manual of cavalry, which merely lays down precepts without entering into their analysis, and is very unequally compiled by different hands. Some parts of it are absolutely defective, others inapplicable or useless in our service, and others may be much shortened or simplified. In fact, their practice did not always correspond to its theory. The memoirs which I submit to the committee are all based on that practice, though simplified in a few points, which I have designated. But in order that the committee may compare them with the manual, which I have literally translated, by order of the Secretary, I subjoin to the different parts of this work the corresponding parts of the French one which I deemed, on the whole, unfit for our purpose.

1. The first course of instruction destined for the schools, officers, and regular troops, comprises: First, the basis of the instruction of cavalry, containing in the first chapter a complete nomenclature of the technical terms of military organization, formation, and manœuvring, wherein I have endeavored to define them accurately, so as to give a general idea of the whole system. In the second, a system of organization and formation in the field proposed for the American cavalry, with a full analysis of the principles on which it is based; this part is entirely wanting in the French manual. In the third, a complete system of instruction, and winter and summer exercises for officers, men, and horses of the regular cavalry. In the fourth, observations on the proper armament and equipment of man and horse, with descriptions and explanatory plates.

To this memoir I have annexed the literal translation of the corresponding part of the French manual, whose deductions will, I think, be found very unequal, its order confused, and its explanations insufficient and imperfect.

2. The second part of this course comprises the proper elementary manual of cavalry, or the six lessons of the school of the soldier on horseback and the school of the squadron. This part is taken with some simplification and abridgment; but no alteration from the French manual, whose principles are excellent. As for the school of the cavalry soldier on foot, I submit to the committee a literal translation of the French manual, with observations, as I deem it extremely defective and ill compiled. In my opinion we want nothing more for the very few occasions where cavalry serves on foot than a short extract of some of the elementary movements from the manœuvres adopted for the United States infantry, light infantry, and riflemen.

3d. The third part contains an analysis and manual of the larger and more compound manœuvres of cavalry, which can only be performed in the field by several trained squadrons. This, like the former manual, is based on the French, but gives the manœuvres in a more analytical order, and explains the principles on which they are founded, which the other does not. In fact, they are all grounded on the movements detailed in the school of the squadron, compounded together so as to apply to every circumstance of ground and situation. It belongs especially to the instruction of the officers.

4th. The second course of instruction destined for the militia comprises: 1st, a short abstract of its proposed organization and formation in the field, exactly similar to those of the regulars, but wherein the results are merely laid down, without entering into the analysis of the principles on which they are founded. A few directions for the instruction of officers, men, and horses, and the school of the soldier and of the squadron, literally extracted from the former course.

These two courses, we believe, when corrected and fixed by the committee, would be sufficient to regulate and organize, uniformly, our cavalry service for the present; but they can only be considered as temporary. Until a school or depot for officers of cavalry be formed, as we have already mentioned, and

a regiment organized to practice them and test their merits, it will be impossible to establish a definitive system, which either must, or certainly ought to be, the sole result of reflection, experience, and experiment.

I have the honor, sir, of remaining your most obedient and most humble servant,

WM. THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

The Hon. SECRETARY of the War Department.

Observations on the organization of the militia, and on the queries contained in the circular of the Secretary of the War Department of the 11th July last.

1. It is generally acknowledged that the defects of the present system of organization of our militia render its service precarious, insufficient for the defence of the country, and very expensive and inconvenient to the mass of our citizens, as well as to the government. This fact is confirmed by the testimony of Washington, and all our experience during the two great wars in which the republic has been engaged. Taking it for granted, the Secretary of the War Department, in his circular of the 11th July last, has inserted a series of most interesting queries, relative to the present form and results of that system and to the mode of improving it, and indicated the investigation of these questions as one of the chief points of the duties of this board.

But this important subject involves so many political and constitutional considerations that a new system can only be the result of long experience and repeated trials, and when completed, it is to the wisdom of the people and of its proper organs, the Senate and Congress of the United States and legislatures of the several States, whose respective rights and independence are so deeply concerned, that it must finally be referred. All that we can do, and that our duty as American citizens and soldiers seems to require of us, is to investigate the most prominent defects of the actual one, and suggest such remedies as, in our private opinions, appear not to interfere with those rights, either of States or citizens.

2. The most prominent defects of our militia are the want of uniformity in their organization and system of instruction. We believe that on these points the necessity of a reform is so generally felt that there would be no objection, first, to a law by which its companies, battalions, and squadrons, in every State should be formed on the same model as those of the United States army, with whom they must so frequently co-operate; second, to the adoption in every State of uniform courses of instruction for the elementary training of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and their manœuvres and service in the field, (shorter and more simple but based on the same principles as those of that army.) Whilst on this subject we would observe that we possessed already very complete systems for the organization and instruction of the infantry and artillery of the regular army, but that a similar one was wanting till now for cavalry, as it contained no force of this description. One of the duties of this board was to secure such a system, and we would recommend the adoption of a manual, based upon it, for the mounted militia.

The board has completed and is ready to deliver in three manuals for those three services, simplified as much as possible, in order to adapt them to the little time which the militia can give to its military instruction. It does not pretend that they may not hereafter, on trial, be further improved; but believes them to be more complete and better adapted to the modern principles of tactics than any now existing. By their adoption the purport of the following queries in the Secretary of War's circular would be answered. Query 2. *Is the militia organized in conformity to the law of Congress?* Query 17. *Is the system of infantry tactics directed by law universally pursued?* Query 18. *What system of exercise and instruction of artillery, &c.?* Query 19. *What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are their defects and remedies?*

3. There is no doubt that the establishment of such a uniform organization and system of instruction would be a great step towards rendering our militia more efficient. But as long as we entertain a natural and republican jealousy of a large standing army, we must depend chiefly upon it for the defence of our country, the protection of our extensive frontiers, and of those fortifications which have been erected at so much expense. To render it really competent to these purposes and give it the requisite activity and regularity, a great many more alterations would be wanted. These relate chiefly to its composition and the qualifications required from its officers. Convinced that any plan for organizing the militia merely as a fund to recruit the regular army in time of war would be utterly repugnant to the feelings of the people, we feel it our duty to suggest our ideas on those subjects.

As long as every citizen from sixteen to forty-five is indiscriminately enlisted in its ranks, and that no rule is established for testing the qualifications of its officers, its discipline and instruction, on whatever uniform and theoretically good principles they be based, can never be enforced so as to render its services practically useful. From the various and necessary avocations of such a mixed multitude, they can only be called out four times a year, for a few days at each period, but even this tax, when falling on the mass of the population, weighs very heavy on their time, and consequently on their means. Yet, unless the militia officers be particularly well selected and acquainted with their duties, it is impossible to train them thus to the most simple manœuvres, and the whole corps must present in the field an unwieldy and unmanageable crowd. We hesitate not to affirm, that if the practice of the manual exercise and elementary movements of infantry was introduced as a fundamental part of education in our primary schools, this simple innovation, besides affording a pleasant and salutary recreation to our children, would spread more military spirit and habits through our population than all those disorderly trainings.

The only part of our militia whose services can be relied on at present are those volunteer companies who arm, equip, and train themselves, and over whose organization, regulations, and instruction the government has little control and no inspection. We believe that the mass of its artillery and cavalry now consists of such companies, and however meritorious their zeal, it is highly desirable that they should be organized on a more permanent and regular footing, so as to give to the Executive, at all times, some certain information of the means of defence really existing in the country, a greater dependence on their support, and the means of organizing them when required. Nevertheless, as long as our militia remains in its present state, they form all its forces, and we must do the best we can with them. But if the general and State governments can agree on a uniform system for organizing it, under their more immediate control and inspection, we have no doubt that a much more efficient and equally national force might be created, and the formation of volunteer companies should then be only allowed on their agreeing to be incorporated in

its ranks and submitting to its regulations. These opinions of ours answer to queries 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Secretary's circular, which relates to this kind of troops :

Query 3. *Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?*

Query 4. *Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?*

Query 5. *Does the establishment of these corps operate injuriously on the regular militia?*

Query 6. *What proportion do they bear to it?*

Query 7. *Would it promote their efficiency if they had the legal power of making by-laws?*

4. We believe that such a system would be neither impracticable nor irreconcilable with our existing social and constitutional institutions, provided the following rocks and shoals were avoided in framing it: 1st. It should give no new nor extraordinary powers to the general government. 2d. It should not interfere with the present rights and privileges of the States and people. 3d. The mode of raising and training the militia, and the service to which it is destined, should interfere as little as possible with the private avocations of the mass of our citizens, and require as little as possible of their time, consistently with giving it any efficiency. 4th. And in framing it, we should remember that its real force, as well as that of any military body, consists not so much in its numbers as in its good organization, activity, and readiness to take the field, and especially in the qualifications of its officers.

But to give that active readiness to our militia, and afford the government the facility of claiming its services, without any great sacrifice of private interests, it is evident that it should be divided into two great classes—the active and sedentary; the former selected in the number required by our wants amongst the young and unmarried, and organized, for ready service in the field, into corps of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in every State; (this class only should be subject to the calls of government;) the latter comprising the mass of the settled population, elderly men, and fathers of families, who should never be summoned to arms but at the call of their own State authorities, and in the defence of their own homes, neighborhood, families, and property in case of actual invasion.

We are aware that every proposal of this nature (though several of our ablest statesmen have advocated it) has been met by charges of laying the foundations of a system of conscription, and attempting to enlarge the powers of the general government at the expense of those of the States and privileges of the people. But by a due adherence to the rules just laid down, we hope to demonstrate that all the advantages of this new system may be procured without giving any new powers to the government, without infringing on a single right of State or citizen, and so as to render the service of the militia much lighter, as well as more effective, instead of making it weigh heavier upon them. It is true that its establishment will require a perfect understanding, correspondence, and concert between the general and State governments, but we trust that on a subject of such national and vital importance those authorities both elected by the people for the general benefit, would find no difficulty in coming to a compromise.

We are also aware that the nominal force of the militia now at the disposition of the government, which amounts to nearly 1,000,000 of men, would be much reduced; but its real strength would not only be amply sufficient for every purpose, but in fact much increased, as it would now consist only of young and active men, and that from its very reduction in numbers, it would be much easier to organize it, enforce its discipline, and arm, equip, and train it uniformly. We do not imagine, neither, that the consequences of this reform will extend to supersede the use of our standing army, and that the militia will thus be enabled to perform the same functions, or even to encounter alone a disciplined enemy in the open field. But in its present state, we deem it absolutely impossible to form out of it any force efficient for the defence of the country, and when thus organized, we trust that it will prove a most excellent auxiliary to our regulars, both for guarding the fortifications and batteries of our frontiers and assisting them in the field as light troops. The necessity of increasing them to the degree that would be otherwise necessary will also thus be obviated.* We would observe, likewise, that this organization answers to queries 8, 9, and 10 in the Secretary's circular :

Query 8. *Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the active, the other the sedentary?*

Query 9. *In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?*

Query 10. *If age, what the proper periods?*

5. In investigating the bases on which an active militia should be formed, the first points which we have to consider are the numbers of infantry, cavalry, and artillery which the wants of the country require; their repartition amongst the several States, and their organization into divisions, brigades, and regiments. These points can only be settled by Congress, the natural umpire between the members of the federation, and should be fixed, from time to time, on the following data: the census, ascertaining their relative means in population, and the general system of defence of the country, of which the documents are deposited in its archives. A great difficulty presents itself at the very outset of this question. The political limits of our States, originally fixed on arbitrary lines of demarcation, drawn by people ignorant of the country in framing the patents of the English settlers, do not correspond with the geographical features of the land, nor with the system of defence based upon them. In some cases different parts of the same State must be attached to different frontiers; in others, several States must be joined into one. We trust, however, that as this power given to the general government should only extend to assign to each State the number and kind of active militia which it must furnish, and the frontiers which they must defend, whilst in all other respects they remain at the disposal of their respective governments, those minor difficulties may be easily compromised in regulating the details of the general system, of which we will only trace an outline for the present.

Our several frontiers require different systems of defence, and of course a different organization of their active militia, adapted to those systems. Between them extends a vast tract of country, impervious to any enemy, whose militia should be organized as a reserve or second line to that of the frontiers, armed and equipped in the lightest manner, and provided with the lightest artillery, to be in readiness to march at the earliest summons on any menaced point.

1st. Our Atlantic frontier comprises four great divisions, and is exposed to the first attack on any serious invasion of the country; luckily, it contains the densest part of our population, and that of all our great cities. Its active militia should be organized on the most effective footing, so as to be always ready to line, at the appearance of an enemy, the numerous forts and batteries which cover the most accessible and important points of our coast, and stand their first assault. It should comprise a great

* We believe, however, that the staff service, and engineer and topographical corps in our army, imperiously require some augmentation, and that one good and well organized and instructed regiment of cavalry is yet wanting to complete it.

number of artillery companies, trained to the management of heavy artillery and mortars, and a certain proportion of cavalry to check those partial and flying incursions to which the vast extent of our shores must always be exposed. These maritime regions are backed in their whole extent by a mountainous ridge, running from Maine to Georgia, and inhabited by a stout and hardy yeomanry, who, lightly armed and equipped, should, as we have already observed, be always ready to advance in second line.

The first or northeastern division of the Atlantic frontier extends over the greatest part of the New England States, and may be formed into the five following districts, to adapt the organization of its active militia to its divisions into States: 1st, the State of Maine; 2d, the eastern and maritime counties of New Hampshire; 3d, those of Massachusetts; 4th, the State of Rhode Island; 5th, that of Connecticut. Its line of reserve comprises three districts on the valley of the Connecticut: 1st, the western counties of Massachusetts; 2d, those of New Hampshire; 3d, the eastern counties of Vermont. Its chief points of defence are Boston and Narraganset bay, besides the numerous forts which defend the coast; and it has two frontiers to protect, the one north and the other west of Cape Cod.

The second or central maritime division of the Atlantic frontier extends to the mouth of Chesapeake bay, and may be formed into the following districts: 1st, the southern and maritime counties of New York; 2d, the State of New Jersey; 3d, the eastern counties of Pennsylvania to the foot of the Alleghany; 4th, the State of Delaware; 5th, the eastern shore of Maryland, to which should be annexed (at least with respect to the organization of its militia) the counties of Accomac and Northampton, belonging to Virginia. Its line of reserve comprises: 1st, the highlands of New York up to Albany; 2d, those of Pennsylvania on the waters of the Susquehannah and its tributaries. Its chief points of defence are the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia.

The third or Chesapeake division of the Atlantic frontier extends from the mouth of the Susquehannah to the Dismal Swamp, but is accessible all along its coast by Chesapeake bay. It may be formed into the two following great districts: 1st. The western shore of Maryland and District of Columbia; 2d, the maritime counties of Virginia to the Alleghany, and is backed by the mountainous ridges of, first, Maryland, and second, Virginia in the Alleghany ridge, and on the headwaters of the Potomac, Shenandoah, James river, Roanoke, &c., whose militia would form its reserve or second line. Its chief points of defence are Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort.

The fourth or southeastern division of the Atlantic frontier comprises the maritime regions of, 1st, North Carolina; 2d, South Carolina; 3d, Georgia; 4th, Florida, lying on tide-water, and is backed by the western and mountainous counties of the three former States, whose white and hardy population forms, in fact, its real defence. There are few important points except Charleston, Savannah, and St. Augustine on this coast, but its militia, as well as that of the former division, should comprise an additional proportion of cavalry, to keep in check a portion of our population, which, unfortunately, instead of adding to the resources of our country, is to be dreaded and guarded against constantly as against an internal enemy. Cavalry is peculiarly adapted to a service of this nature.

2d. Our southern frontier is yet weak in population, and a great portion of its inhabitants are also more hostile to the safety of the country than useful for its defence. It must depend chiefly for its protection on the regular forces of the Union; nevertheless, a sufficient number of militia, amongst whom should be included several companies of heavy artillery and cavalry, may be organized amongst the planters of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, to assist them in guarding a line of forts, already protected by the deadly climate and marshes which surround them, and to keep the black population in check. Its line of reserve, fortunately, consists of the warlike and numerous population of Tennessee and Kentucky, who will always be ready to seize their rifles and descend the Mississippi to protect the great emporium of their trade and produce, and renew the trophies of New Orleans.

3d. Our northern frontier comprises in first line the western counties of Vermont and northern regions of New York, from the neighborhood of Lake Champlain to that of Lake Erie, and in the second line the western district of Pennsylvania and State of Ohio, whose numerous, hardy, and rapidly increasing population will shortly be more than sufficient to repel any attack directed from Canada. Its militia should chiefly be organized into light corps, to co-operate with the regular army, and its grand points of defence are the neighborhood of Plattsburg, of Sackett's Harbor, and the Niagara frontier.

4th. Our western and northwestern frontier comprises the States of Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Territories of Arkansas and Michigan. It has no attack to dread from any enemy but the Indians, who, were they not protected as well as kept in check by the regular garrisons of Detroit, Green Bay, Michilimackinac, Council Bluffs, and Arkansas, would probably be soon destroyed by the backwoodsmen and riflemen of those single States.

In concluding this hasty and general survey, we must repeat that, although several States, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, &c., are thus divided into two or three districts, belonging to different military frontiers, yet this circumstance affords no reason for giving to the general government any more powers over their militia or its organization than it now possesses. The governments of these States need only be aware of the particular part or parts which they must take in the general system of defence, of the force required from them, and of its nature; they may then, as we shall presently develop, organize it themselves on a perfect understanding with the general government.

6. The next point to investigate in forming an active militia (its numbers, organization, and theoretical system of instruction being thus fixed in each district) should be the mode of raising it and recruiting its ranks. We think that the general government, confining itself to assign to each State its quota in infantry, artillery, and cavalry, should leave all further details to the discretion of their several governments. The best principle on which these can be based would be to declare every young citizen from 16 or 18 to 24 or 28 years of age, or any period which may appear more suitable, liable to take his chance for serving in these corps during that time, leaving the States at liberty to make the selection, and grant such exceptions or commutations for small fines to all men of certain professions, such as sailors or clergymen, or of certain religious persuasions, or even to all married men with families, as they might deem proper. To the mass of our citizens the only consequence of this innovation would be that, instead of remaining subject to be summoned from their domestic avocations from 16 to 45 years of age, they would only take a chance of paying this tribute during six years of their youth, after which, passing into the ranks of the sedentary militia, they would be freed from any call for distant and active service, and only liable to take arms for the defence of their immediate homes and property.

Whilst on this subject, we are not prepared to deny that, with some modifications, the system of volunteer companies may not be continued with respect to the artillery and cavalry companies of the active militia, as these ought to be composed of the most respectable citizens and farmers, who can afford

to arm, equip, and mount themselves at their own expense, and give more of their time to training than the rest of the people. But they should be bound to conform to the general regulations, and submit to the same control and inspections as the rest of the militia.

7. The next question to be investigated in organizing the active militia, viz: the appointment of its officers, and qualifications required from them, is one of the greatest importance and delicacy. It is a most incontrovertible principle in the organization of any kind of military force that its efficiency depends chiefly on this point, for the best troops, ill commanded, will be inferior to the worst, properly conducted, and the less they are trained the more essential is it for their leaders to be so. Neither can it be denied that in several States there exists many abuses relative to these appointments, of which a striking instance was lately given in one of our chief States and cities. Nevertheless, such is the just and rational apprehension which the people entertain of increasing the patronage of the general government that the privilege of choosing their own officers is one of those of which the States are most naturally jealous, and which we are convinced they will never renounce.

We think, therefore, that the general government should neither appoint a single officer in the militia nor interfere with the existing customs of the several States on that subject, whether these appointments be made by their executives, or by a council of appointment, or by the election of the militia; but by two general rules, which should, in our opinion, be recommended to their adoption, and passed, if possible, into a national law, all the existing abuses might be obviated: the first declaring that no officer should be promoted unless he had passed through every inferior grade; the second appointing a board of examiners in every district, which might be selected amongst its chief officers, to examine the candidates on every vacancy. Their certificate of his sufficiency and qualifications should be made an indispensable condition for his appointment. By the first of these laws, we mean not to confine the line of promotion to that of seniority; on the contrary, as modified by the second, it would prevent an incapable officer from ever rising beyond the lowest ranks, whilst in appointments to the superior ones, it would secure the election of men of some experience. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the officers even of the volunteer companies of artillery and cavalry should be bound by those laws and subject to those examinations as well as all others.

We also think that the post of an officer in the active militia should be one of some permanency, as well as respectability, and that they should not be removed, unless in case of resignation, incapacity, or misconduct. When we consider how much the duties and theoretical knowledge required of them would be simplified by the general adoption of the new systems of instruction, which are accessible, with a little study and attention, to the most moderate capacity, we cannot think that there will be much difficulty in finding in every State a sufficient number to command the militia. To disseminate this knowledge must, however, be a work of some time, but if those regulations are universally enforced, we believe the improvement will be rapid. The States may accelerate it very much by encouraging the creation of military and mathematical academies on the model of Captain Partridge's, by the practice of the manual exercise and elementary manoeuvres of infantry in their primary schools, and by giving a certain preference, in their appointments to places of officers in the active militia, to those young cadets who, educated at West Point, have found no room in the narrow ranks of the army.

An important question is suggested in query 11 of the Secretary's circular: "*Whether it would be an improvement to issue commissions to inferior ranks only in the militia in time of peace?*" We are decidedly of a contrary opinion, and think it most essential that the staff of the active militia, in every military district of every State, should be permanently organized. Its duties are of a nature not to be learned in the moment of necessity, and in peace as well as in war it should constantly inspect its members and the state and discipline of its armament, and report on them to its own and to the general government. We are also of opinion that the appointment of staff officers should be left to the discretion of the executive of each State, confining it merely to select them out of those officers of corps who have already undergone the examinations before mentioned, and that a certain salary should be attached to their functions, especially to those of the adjutant generals, to compensate for those duties which must take a great portion of their time.

With respect to the reports just mentioned, which are not intended to give to the general government any right of interfering in these matters, but merely to inform it constantly of the real state of the means of defence existing in the country, a special office might be created in the War Department to receive them, and the collection of those documents, in a few years, would not only make us perfectly acquainted with the real value and strength of those means, but afford ample materials for improving them, and collecting the ideas of our best officers with respect to them. But, for the further simplification of the whole project, we can see no objection to addressing these reports to the Adjutant General of the United States army, as a separate branch of his duties, provided that his office be enlarged and an additional number of aids and clerks attached to it. Such reports would answer the purport of query 1 in the Secretary's circular: "*What is the number of the militia in every State?*" and, indeed, of all the other queries, annually.

8. A few observations relative to the training and service of the active militia, in time of peace and war, will conclude our general review of the reforms which we would deem sufficient to render these corps equal to their duties. We have already observed that the efficiency of the militia must chiefly depend upon that of its officers, and indicated the means by which, in every State, their theoretical instruction at least might be ascertained and tested, and the facility with which it might be promoted by the aid of private military academies. Nor have we the least doubt that the superior respectability which the militia would soon assume, under the new system, would rouse amongst them a spirit of emulation, increasing every year. But we do not think that the practical exercises of the field should be exclusively confined to them and to the non-commissioned officers, as has been proposed before now. It is absolutely necessary to train the men occasionally to move together, and the direction and inspection of those exercises is the only way of perfecting the officers themselves in the practical as well as theoretical duties of their rank.

We do not, however, think that the musters, even of the active militia, and especially of its infantry, which forms the great mass of its numbers, should be much more frequent during the six years of service required of them than those now required of the whole population, from 16 to 45. In the first place, we do not expect it to be placed at once in opposition to regular troops in the open plain, nor intend it to supersede the use of a standing army, and as its chief duty will be to assist the regulars in the capacity of light troops, much may be done by the individual exertions of the men in practicing sharpshooting in their own homes. And if a great mass of them have been previously trained to the elementary exercises,

as already suggested, in the primary schools; if the whole are so organized as to be ready to assemble whenever required, and accustomed to muster in rank and file; and if their officers are well selected and instructed in the new, simple, and uniform theory of tactics, little will be wanted in time of peace, and it will be an easy matter, and take but little time at any period, to teach them the whole manual of infantry when their services are required. The artillery and cavalry require more training, and it is for this reason that we suggested the propriety of forming these corps of volunteers, who could afford more time to these duties. These observations answer to queries 14, 15, and 16 of the Secretary's circular. Query 14. *What are the regulations of your State for training the militia?* Query 15. *Are frequent musters advantageous?* Query 16. *Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers?*

9. Finally, with respect to the service of the active militia in time of war, we do not propose to give to the general government any new or greater power over it than it now possesses over the whole militia. The active as well as sedentary militia should remain at the sole disposition of their own governments, until called to the field by act of Congress; or, in cases of sudden emergency, or during the recess of that assembly, by presidential proclamation. But with regard to the time that they should be bound to serve, we are convinced from the experience of all our wars, and testimonies of Washington and Jackson, that nothing can be so inconvenient and expensive as confining that duty to a term of three months' service. The active militia, when called to the field in time of war, should be considered as a permanent corps, and although a portion of its men may be dismissed and replaced every winter, when they have performed their six years' duty, none should have a right to leave his ranks during the course of a campaign, even though he had served his full time. This opinion of ours agrees with that expressed in queries 12 and 13 of the Secretary's letter. Query 12. *Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?* Query 13. *To what period should it be extended?*

10. In concluding these observations on the most prominent defects of our present militia, and the best mode in which they may be remedied, the improvements which we suggest amount to—1st, adopting for it a uniform system of instruction; 2d, organizing all its corps on the model of the regular army; 3d, dividing them into active and sedentary, the former composed of the unmarried youths, and obliged to serve six or eight years, (remaining alone subject to the calls of government;) 4th, forming its artillery and cavalry of volunteer companies; 5th, dividing and organizing it into divisions, brigades, and regiments, by military districts, according to the system of defence of the country, leaving to the general government the power of fixing the quota of each district, and to the States that of raising and officering them; 6th, subjecting these officers to pass through every grade, and submit to the examination of competent boards, before they can be promoted; 7th, organizing a regular staff in each district, and obliging it to report to the general government, and to that of their own States, the numbers, discipline, and armament of its active militia; 8th, declaring it in permanent service in time of war, and allowing of no term of duty shorter than a campaign.

We pretend not by these alterations to create a new and complete system; we are aware that many points relative to their discipline and service in peace and war will remain to be settled, and can only recommend, as a general rule, that all regulations on these subjects be framed as closely as possible on the model of those of the United States army. But we trust and believe that their result will be to render our militia more competent to every purpose of national defence than it can be in its present state. We would thus enter on a career of improvement, and time and experience would soon bring the whole system to as much perfection as is attainable by any militia force whose civil and domestic avocations must ever prevent it from applying all their time and attention to military objects.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1826.

SIR: I have been duly honored with a copy of your circular of the 27th of last month, making some inquiries relative to the militia and volunteer systems, which I will answer in their order.

1st. Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?

By "regular," I presume is meant the common militia, some of whom would have been as well described as "irregular." In point of efficiency they bear no comparison to volunteers. I commanded a militia regiment many years, and I suspect no one ever strove harder to make them respectable, but with little effect. I published a proposition to raise a volunteer regiment, to be clothed in the simplest uniform, viz: a plain blue coat, white pantaloons, and a black cockade. I turned out, one parade, 750, rank and file, and I had the satisfaction to see them respectable and respected. Many of the persons whom I had never been able to do anything with in the militia became excellent soldiers. A common militiaman is deficient in that pride and *esprit de corps* which is absolutely necessary to make a soldier. Dress him in uniform, and enrol him in a volunteer company, and he is an altered man.

2d. Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?

I think it does. The common militia are considered a grade below volunteers. Hence, very few who have any pride, and can afford to purchase a uniform, will fill their ranks.

3d. Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called *active*, the other *sedentary*?

I do not believe it would.

4th. In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?

If such a classification is determined on, *age*, and not the married state, should determine. All other things being equal, I would depend most on a married man: he has more ties to bind him to his country.

5th. If age, what are the proper periods?

Forty-five has generally been considered the period, but I have known men over fifty perform all the duties of a good soldier as faithfully as at any period.

6th. Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?

It is the most inefficient and useless plan that can be adopted. It requires three months to teach a man the duties of a soldier, to accustom him to the life, and prepare him to bear the fatigues and privations of a camp. Just as he is becoming a useful member of the corps, and has contracted habits that unfit him for a return to civil life, he is turned away, and his place is filled by a raw recruit. The tour

ought to be one year; then you would have nine months valuable service from him, and the probability would be that he would remain longer, if required.

7th. If so, to what period might it probably be extended?

This has been anticipated in the last answer.

8th. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?

To the volunteers it is, but to the common militia it is time thrown away. Four, six, or eight days' militia training in a year can never make a soldier, but it may make a drunkard and an idler. It ought to be entirely abolished.

9th. Would it be an improvement to confine the instructions to the officers exclusively?

This depends upon who are to be their instructors. If a plan could be fallen on to give them commands of the United States military posts, or in any other way have them instructed by efficient persons, I should answer "aye," otherwise I would let them remain at home.

In answer to your general inquiry, as to any improvement in this "great arm of national defence," I would take the liberty of suggesting that in teaching the drill the Lancastrian system might, in my opinion, be adopted. I once reduced the exercise to form, and taught it in that way, and was astonished at the rapid improvement that ensued.

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

P. A. BROWNE, *Division Inspector 1st Division.*

Major General THOS. CADWALADER.

NOVEMBER 16, 1826.

DEAR SIR: Without preface or ceremony I proceed to answer the questions touching a more efficient organization of the militia of the United States proposed by you to me on the 27th July last:

Question 3. "Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?"

Answer. The volunteer militia are by far the most efficient; although some of these corps are extremely deficient in tactics and military knowledge, yet others have attained a proficiency that would not disgrace the regular army.

Question 5. "Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?"

Answer. No, not as organized in this State; for I conceive the officers and men who compose the volunteer corps would not take part in the duties of the ordinary militia.

Question 8. "Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the 'active' and the other the 'sedentary'?"

Answer. I consider a classification of the militia into *active* and *sedentary* would be productive of great usefulness.

Questions 9 and 10. "In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction? If age, what are the proper periods?"

Answer. In making the classification, I would take for the active all single men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, and married men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five; and if a single man should marry after he is twenty-five, I would only require him to serve until the age of twenty-six.

Question 12. "Is not the period of service for three months only on one tour attended with great sacrifice of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?"

Answer. Yes.

Question 13. "If so, to what period might it be properly extended?"

Answer. I am of opinion that the period of service should be for the current year; it would then afford ample time to government to make requisitions on the different States for their quota, and for the States time to organize their drafts in advance for the coming year's service. It is doubtful whether under this regulation they would seldom have to serve more than a three or four months' campaign, and government would have at all times during that period an efficient organized army, ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

Question 13. "From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?"

Answer. No, not as organized and disciplined in this State. I should prefer its being done away with altogether, (conceiving the present mode as worse than useless, save enrolment to ascertain the number only,) and substitute in place thereof the volunteer or active militia system, as here contemplated.

Question 16. "Would it be an improvement to confine the instructions to the officers exclusively?"

Answer. From my experience, I am of the opinion that officers cannot be properly instructed in their duty without they unite theory to practice, and to do this, government must either encourage the volunteer or active militia system, (as here contemplated;) for I conceive it to be impracticable to organize the officers into companies in the present state of our dispersed population, which I humbly conceive would be necessary if government confined the instruction exclusively to officers.

REMARKS.

From the little experience I have had, I am satisfied that the only efficient force (besides the regular army) that government could rely on in case of an emergency, or the first campaign of a war, must, from necessity, be the volunteers; and if a system affording them proper encouragement can be devised, it would certainly be the most agreeable, and one more in accordance with our habits and institutions than any other; for anything like compulsion, without a corresponding necessity for its enforcement, will not be borne with cheerfulness, but would generally be resisted by the American people.

How this is to be accomplished, I will leave for yourself and others more competent to determine; but I will again, with due deference, respectfully suggest that the grand point, in my humble opinion, is to get the officers properly instructed in their duty; and if they possess the proper natural qualities for commanding, they will be enabled to impart it with great *rapidity* (if I may be allowed the expression) to the men who usually compose our volunteer corps.

With these answers and remarks, I will leave the subject to abler hands.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. RILEY,

Lieut. Colonel 1st Reg. Penn. Volunteer Infantry, No. 2, of the Line.

Major General CADWALADER.

CONWAY, Massachusetts, October 12, 1826.

DEAR SIR: William H. Sumner, esq., the adjutant general of this Commonwealth, having put into my hands a circular issued from your office on the 11th of July last, with a request that I should reply to the questions therein contained, and communicate any information which might be in my power, and wishing to aid you in the highly important design of forming a uniform system of tactics for the militia of the United States, I am induced to offer the following remarks for your consideration:

The maxim "that a well organized and disciplined militia is the natural defence of a free people," is one to which I most heartily subscribe. That our present system is capable of very great improvements I have no doubt; and of the difficulties attending a reform I am in some measure sensible.

Judging, indeed, from past experience, I almost despair of seeing the militia what it ought to be, and is capable of being made—a competent, safe, and equal defence of the nation.

You will permit me, sir, to answer some of the questions proposed, premising that my answers will relate principally to the 4th division of the Massachusetts militia, which is now under my command.

1st. The object of this question, I presume, is to ascertain the number of militia in the State. The 4th division contains 7,244.

2d. They are nearly so. Almost every town has a company. In some towns there are two, three, or more, according to their population. The number of effective privates in a company varies from thirty to seventy. Five regiments of infantry, consisting of not less than eight nor more than thirteen companies, and a regiment of cavalry and artillery, of four, five, and six companies each, in two brigades, officered and armed agreeably to United States law.

3d. The volunteer militia meet oftener for drill, and consequently are better disciplined and more efficient.

4th. There is, with many; and the law prohibiting the reduction of a standing company below sixty-four privates prevents volunteer corps from being filled, and is a source of much trouble to the brigadier generals.

5th. I think not; but operates rather as an incitement to others to make greater exertions to keep pace with them in improvement.

6th. About one-fifth or one-sixth part.

7th. It might; but I should think otherwise.

8th, 9th, and 10th. I think it unnecessary and useless to attempt to discipline all the population from 18 to 45 years of age.

Let all the white male citizens from 18 to 45 be *enrolled*. Let there be no exemptions, except on account of *absolute imbecility of body or mind*. Let there be an annual inspection and return of all the arms and men, designating the numbers of the *active* and also of the *sedentary*. Let the officers of a regiment or brigade (regard being had to the compact or scattered situation of the troops) meet together four days annually, under the instruction of the adjutant general or brigade major, or some other competent officer. In addition to this, let all the soldiers from 18 to 25, and the officers of a brigade or regiment, meet together three or four days annually, soon after the drill of the officers, and in both cases be furnished with tents, rations, &c., and receive a moderate compensation for their services. Let there be an adjutant general of militia of the United States, to whom the adjutant generals of the several States should make their returns, and whose duty it should be to see that a uniformity of returns and of discipline is introduced, each State furnished with arms, system of discipline, &c.

11th. I think it necessary that the organization of the militia should be kept up in peace as well as in war.

12th and 13th. The militia are not expected to perform the duties of the regular army; but may be called out "to execute the laws of the Union," or, if individual States, "to suppress insurrections, or to repel invasions." This may be often done in three months; but, when necessary, they may serve six or nine months, with less sacrifice, probably, of life and treasure, than to have the same length of service performed by two or three different detachments.

14th. These may be learned from the militia laws of the State, with a copy of which I presume the adjutant general will furnish you.

15th. Musters are to the militia what examinations and exhibitions are to schools and academies. If judiciously conducted, annual or biennial reviews are useful. It gives to officers and soldiers an opportunity to exhibit their skill and acquirements, and, when an enterprising spirit prevails, the different corps will be emulous of deserving the highest praise.

16th. To teach officers to command well should be the object of instructing them. This can be done only by embodying officers and soldiers; and, in my opinion, officers generally need more drilling than soldiers.

17th. The infantry of the fourth division make use of Maltby's "Elements of War," no other system of tactics having been furnished them.

18th. A system for the artillery was published, and furnished to the officers by the State; but, as it is not acceptable to that corps, it is not much used.

19th. Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline is in general use: its defects are few and easily remedied.

I might greatly extend my remarks, but deem it unnecessary to go further into detail. You will readily see what my views of the subject are.

The whole population should be furnished with arms; those only from 18 to 25 drilled, and they in some measure compensated. It is not probably that so large a body of the militia as the United States contain will ever be required to take the field at once. To undertake to discipline thoroughly all the population from 18 to 45 must be an unnecessary waste of time. Discipline all the *young*, and the whole militia will soon be well trained, sufficiently so for every exigency. *A young man's "time is money," and when called to spend it for his country, his country should compensate him.*

If anything I have written shall contribute in the least degree to aid you in the important design committed to you, I shall be highly gratified.

With sentiments of great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
ASA HOWLAND.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of the War Department.*

HARPER'S FERRY, October 28, 1826.

SIR: When I first saw your circular of 11th July last, at Old Point Comfort, while attending to the experiments with my arms at Fortress Monroe, under Colonel Eustis, it excited a desire to contribute my mite toward the stock of information relative to our militia, of which that circular contemplated the collection, for I had given some attention to the subject during several years, and it had a connexion, in some degree, with the business to which I have devoted my life; but reflection upon the difficulty of doing justice to the subject, and the probability that the high talents of those who were to engage in the business would be exerted to a degree that would render my feeble efforts of little or no comparative value, induced me to forbear the attempt. An article, however, which has just met my eye in the *National Intelligencer*, in which it is stated that "it is very desirable that all the information which can be procured from every quarter should be received as early as possible, and we are authorized to state that such information will be most acceptable to the department," induces me to view the attempt as one that may, perhaps, not prove altogether useless on my part, and produces an encouraging conviction that the intention will be followed to a very considerable extent, in palliation of its imperfections.

During the last war I had frequent occasion to remark the ill effect produced on the minds and feelings of our militia by the operation of the *partial enrolment* permitted by the existing United States militia laws, the effect of which is to throw the burden of militia defence, in time of war, as well as at all other times, principally on the poorer classes of the community. By the existing laws of the United States certain classes of persons are designated as being exempted from enrolment and the performance of militia duty, and it is permitted that the legislatures of the respective States may make such additions to the list of exceptions as they may conceive proper. In consequence of this permission the exemptions in some of the States have become very numerous, and consist principally of a very large proportion of the more polished and wealthy part of society; these exemptions not only deteriorate our militia, by withholding from it the most respectable members of the community, but are productive of great injustice by throwing the severest part of the burden of the militia defence on the poorer classes, who are alone compelled to furnish recruits for the service as substitutes for themselves or their sons or apprentices, when drafted in time of war, in consequence of the exemptions of other classes from enrolment. Having associated much with our militia during the late war, I know that the moral effect of this state of things is very injurious to it, and that it tends greatly to diminish that cordiality of feeling, in relation to the common defence, which is so necessary to success; and I am well convinced that the American militia will never be such as it ought to be and may be, unless the unjust and unnecessary distinctions that exist, as to enrolment, are annihilated, and *ALL the free white male citizens of the United States, within the prescribed ages, are enrolled in it, and all are equally subjected to the same liabilities to exposure and expense*, with the exception of persons of infamous character, who ought to be excluded from it, (which latter is not the case at present.) But the unjust and oppressive operation of the existing militia laws in relation to certain classes of the community and its injurious effects on their minds, are not the only evils which flow from the present state of those laws; while the different States remain at liberty to adopt different principles of enrolment, and to exempt, at their discretion, such classes of persons as they may please, it will be impossible for the general government, upon any general principle of apportionment, to draw from the respective States their just quotas of force for the purposes of common defence. A militia draft, apportioned according to the latest returns that I have seen, would require more men from the State of Pennsylvania than from that of New York, superior as the latter is in point of population, or if apportioned according to population, would require from the ranks of the New York militia about twice as many men, in proportion to the number contained in them, as from the ranks of the Pennsylvania militia, and would not, perhaps, operate equally in either case, on any two States in the Union.

The enrolment in our militia of the respectable classes of the community which are now exempted from it, would greatly enhance its respectability, an object which is apprehended to be of primary importance in attempting its improvement, as would also the *denial of enrolment to all persons of notoriously bad character, and the expulsion from its ranks of all who are convicted of crime in a court of justice*. Such, and other arrangements of a like tendency which the case admits of, would in due time render admission into the militia a privilege, and denial of it an evil, and would produce a very desirable change in the public sentiment in relation to that branch of our defence.

It appears to me that many of the imperfections in our militia system have arisen from inattention to the peculiar character of our population; it appears to have been a leading object with our legislators to assimilate our militia to disciplined soldiery, a species of improvement of which they are not susceptible until called into actual service in time of war. The experience of half a century has proved the truth of this remark. The great body of American militia still are, after all their expenditure of time and money from year to year, no better disciplined in all probability than they were twenty years ago. They never can become well disciplined without such a sacrifice of time as would prove extremely injurious to the community. The few days of service which are at present enjoined are felt as a burden, and are submitted to with reluctance, and yet they are so few as to be productive of no permanent improvement. But although American militia cannot be rendered disciplined soldiers in time of peace, yet it appears to me that they are susceptible of vast improvement in other points of very great importance, at least as much so as a knowledge of tactics and discipline; they may by proper arrangements be rendered far more effective as to their fire than the best disciplined regulars; and they may be induced, under proper regulations, to keep themselves provided with the best of fire-arms and ammunition, so as to be always ready to take the field at a moment's warning, and to operate in consequence of their superior skill in gunnery, with most powerful effect. Convincing proofs already exist of what such a militia may effect in the battles of Bunker Hill and New Orleans, although those who were there engaged labored under serious disadvantages, both from the quality and quantity of their arms—defects that would occur in a much smaller degree under such a system as may now be established, with the existing facilities for procuring good arms. *The establishment of prize-firing as a part of the exercise of our militia* would, it is believed, produce a universal excitement throughout its ranks of the most beneficial tendency, and would furnish a most powerful inducement to them to attend to the quality and condition of their arms, and prove more conducive to that object than the most rigid inspection and exaction of fines, and in conjunction with such an inspection would produce such a degree of improvement in their pieces and the efficiency of their fire, as has never yet been realized since the invention of small arms.

It appears to me all important that effectual provision should be made for *enforcing that part of the*

militia law of the United States which requires that every citizen enrolled shall "provide himself with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements;" for however desirable it may be that our militia should be armed with guns of one uniform model established for the national service, the impracticability of effecting it by the general government is such as to preclude their being armed at all from that source; the natural increase of the militia alone, doubling its numbers in twenty-five years, would require a supply of arms to keep pace with it much greater than all that our armories can produce, to say nothing of the immense number that would be required to arm them in the first instance and to keep the stock good after they were equipped. It is therefore not a question of whether they shall be armed at the public expense, or at their individual expense, but whether they shall be armed at all. The practicability of effecting it at individual expense admits not of a doubt, as it has been fully tested in several of the States, in some of which the men appear at their military musters completely equipped, even to the minutest article, and once a year, when called out for inspection, ready for immediate service. Such a militia, when composed of a large proportion of good marksmen with accurate guns, both of which circumstances it is believed would be secured by the proper enforcement of the law alluded to, and the establishment of prize firing for one of their exercises, must prove extremely formidable to an invader in the first instance, in consequence of the destructiveness of their fire, notwithstanding the superiority of the latter in point of discipline, and would form a mass of material capable of rapid conversion into well disciplined soldiers of the most formidable kind, whose destructive fire no foreign mercenaries could withstand.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HALL.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

BALTIMORE, August, 1826.

Sir: Believing it to be the duty of every republican to offer freely to his country his life or whatever he may possess of talent, wealth, or experience, I present to you cheerfully, but diffidently, all that I possess of the last, on the subject of your circular of 11th of July. Possessing but little time of my own and unwilling to trespass upon yours, I shall answer your questions as briefly as possible.

1. "What is the number of your militia?"

The answer to this question can come only from the executive of the State.

2. "Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what?"

I am at a loss to know what law of Congress is meant. The organization of the militia of this State is not exactly similar to that of the United States army. The organization of companies and regiments is the same, except with this difference, that for a company of infantry commissions are only granted to a captain, lieutenant, and ensign. The brigades are usually formed of two regiments of regular militia and such volunteer corps as wish it and can most conveniently be united with them. The divisions are composed of two or more brigades and sometimes of other corps, and frequently compose all the different arms, cavalry, artillery, infantry, and riflemen. In the militia it appears difficult to adopt any other plan of forming the brigades and divisions.

3. "Are the volunteer or regular militia most efficient?"

The volunteer corps, composed in a great measure of young men whom their military spirit has brought together, are in this State, I believe, universally considered as most efficient.

4. "Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?"

I do not exactly understand this question. Some citizens prefer attaching themselves to such corps to being enrolled in the regular militia, otherwise no volunteer corps could exist; others are unwilling to go to the expense incurred by joining them.

5. "Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?"

It certainly does operate injuriously on the regular militia by drawing from it many of its most spirited members, but I do not think its operation generally injurious. Much good would no doubt result from the diffusion among the whole body of the militia of that spirit which invariably characterizes, and indeed produces, the volunteer corps, but at the same time many advantages must be given up in abolishing them. Much of their spirit too would be lost in the very act of the diffusion. Upon the whole I am of opinion that the establishment of the volunteer militia is a general good, and should by all means be encouraged.

6. "What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?"

I cannot tell the proportion throughout the State, probably it may be ascertained from the returns made by the executive. In Baltimore I suppose the proportion of volunteers to be nearly one-third of the whole. In time of war the proportion would be no doubt much greater.

7. "Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power of making by-laws for their own government?"

In this State they have that power and I believe its exercise produces very beneficial results. Those by-laws, of course, must not militate with any general laws or regulations.

8. "Would a classification of the militia be an improvement, one to be called the active the other the sedentary?"

9. "In making the classification should age or the single or married state form the distinction?"

10. "If age, what the proper periods?"

I do not think the classification of the militia would be productive of any advantage, while it would certainly be attended with much trouble. If, in the establishment of a general militia system, it should be thought most advisable that the militia should muster on certain days throughout the year, I should think all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except in cases of ill-health, &c., fully capable of performing the light duty. If a tour of field service should be considered as preferable, the certificate of the surgeon of the regiment in which the person may be enrolled, that that service would be injurious to his health, should exempt him from it. As to enrolling persons without requiring any service it would be useless. As to laying a light duty upon those excused from severer service the State would never find officers to command a corps of invalid or superannuated persons. In time of actual war, indeed, such a body would find among its own members officers of spirit and skill, and might in that case be formed with

advantage. The married state should not constitute exemption from militia duty. The majority of Americans marry at an early age.

11. "Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in times of peace? If so, what should be the highest?"

I think not. The chain of responsibility, from the lowest officer to the commander-in-chief, should be preserved unbroken, not a link should be removed. No officer will discharge his duty so zealously, nor keep his inferiors to theirs so faithfully without as with the supervision of his immediate superior. To remove the officers above the rank of colonel I think would be attended with serious injury; to remove the officers of that grade, with ruin to the militia. It would destroy all the efficiency that could be imparted to it by any system whatever.

12. "Is not the period of service for three months on one tour attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?"

13. "If so, to what period might it be properly extended?"

A tour of regular service I should consider as very advantageous as far as regards the acquisition of military knowledge, but as too expensive and costly in time of peace. Under proper regulations, I think that a few parades, perhaps six throughout the year, would, without being oppressive, place the militia in such a situation that it might in time of need be immediately put on a footing of the utmost possible efficiency.

14. "What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?"

In the city of Baltimore there are four parades fixed by law, viz: two company parades under the direction of the commanding officers of companies; one regimental and inspection parade, each regiment parading separately under command of its own colonel, and undergoing an inspection by a staff officer of the brigade to which it is attached; and one division parade and review, when the evolutions of the line are gone through with by the whole division, composed of the citizens of Baltimore. The three first occupy the afternoon, the fourth the whole day. The same regulations are, I believe, observed throughout the State, with such differences as the various circumstances of the separate parts of it render necessary.

15. "From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?"

From the laxity of the militia system of this State, there are, with some most honorable exceptions, few officers of talent and spirit attached to the regular militia. The consequence is a great deficiency of practical knowledge. As long as this is the case, musters more frequent than are absolutely necessary to keep the system on foot will continue to be productive of little advantage. If Congress should establish an energetic system, then will the offices be filled by young men of ambition; and the more frequent the musters the more perfect will be the knowledge imparted to the citizens.

16. "Would it be an improvement to confine the instructions to the officers exclusively?"

I should look upon such a measure as the abolishment of the whole system. If the instructions were confined to the officers exclusively no man would accept of a commission.

17. "Is the system of infantry tactics directed by law universally pursued?"

It is not. Such is the inveteracy of prejudice that, though a law of the State directs the officers of the militia to use that system, but few of them have ever attempted it. Some, however, scrupulously observe it, and the practice of it is daily gaining ground.

18. "What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed? What are its defects and remedies?"

19. "What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?"

My practical knowledge upon these subjects is very imperfect; any remarks I might offer would be drawn from mere observation, not from experience; with such I would not trouble you. I would, however, suggest an inquiry into the advantages of using percussion tubes in firing cannon.

In the formation of a general militia system there are two measures which I think eminently calculated to impart to it a tone of efficiency. These are, the inspection, annually, of every regiment in the different States by an United States officer, and the union of the United States troops, where convenient, with the militia in their general parades. The latter measure would kindle a spirit of emulation in the breasts of the militia which would lead to the most beneficial results, and would, moreover, accustom the regular troops and militia to act in unison. The advantages resulting from the adoption of the former measure would be immense. The officers of the militia would prepare beforehand for the anticipated inspection; they would spare no pains to perfect their military knowledge, no exertions to bring their men to the highest possible state of discipline. The regular militia would rise to higher ground, and the best spirit of the country would be found to animate its ranks. The advantages resulting in time of war from the personal acquaintances which would be thus formed between the United States and militia officers from the perfect knowledge of the one of the strength and character of the other, from that harmony and unity of spirit and design thus infused into both, must be obvious to all.

I shall not enter into any detail upon the subject of a general militia law, believing that it is not required. I merely present to you the above propositions without attempting to support them by the arguments which might be advanced for that purpose, convinced that the advantages resulting from their adoption will at once present themselves to your mind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY MANKIN,

Brigade Inspector, 14th Brigade Maryland Militia.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

SOMERVILLE, *New Jersey, August 9, 1826.*

SIR: His excellency Governor Williamson has had the goodness to inclose me a circular from the Department of War relative to the militia. I do sincerely regret that the avocations in which I am engaged at present prevents the attention that the important subject demands, yet am constrained to make a few desultory observations, believing the return from the adjutant general of the militia of New Jersey will contain much of the information asked for.

The volunteer corps are most efficient; a preference is given for entering volunteer corps, viz: a

person entering a uniform company, equipping himself, and continuing faithfully to perform the duties required of him for ten years, is exonerated from common militia duty ever after, but his name continues on the muster-roll and he may be called into actual service on any emergency; the regular militia are rendered less efficient in consequence of this preference.

I do not believe any advantage would result from a power in the volunteer corps to make their own by-laws. Forming the militia of the United States into two classes, the active and sedentary, or first and second classes, would be an improvement, in my opinion, very desirable. I have labored to effect this within the State of New Jersey. The general principle has always been well received by the legislature of New Jersey, but lost in the detail. Age, I think, should form the distinction, say from 18 to 28, or, if thought best to exclude minors on account of parents, guardians, and masters, from 21 to 30; either would give a class sufficiently numerous for every purpose. The public arms should be in their hands, and more duty required of them. If one-third of the active class could be regularly encamped in succession, once in three years, for say two weeks, by divisions, it would render the first class of our militia, what they ought to be, an efficient body, and insure a camp equipage in good order, perhaps sufficient for any emergency that may occur in our happy country. The sedentary class should be organized without performing any duty and pay a small equivalent, which might be applied to remunerate the active class, or at least reimburse the State for necessary expenditures in rations, &c. Three months' service would be most acceptable; within the State it might answer; when required out of their own State six months should be lawful; in which case their pay should be advanced 50 per cent. The militia of New Jersey are, and have been for more than 30 years, trained three times a year; under this system they are not improving; they were better disciplined 25 years ago than now, and I doubt whether more frequent musters of the regular militia would answer any good purpose; instruction to officers seems necessary, yet the frequent resignations actually defeat much of the benefit anticipated from it. Officers, after voluntary acceptance, should be compelled to hold their commissions for 7 or 10 years, unless some good reason should be offered for indulgence.

Sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. J. STRYKER,

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, *New Jersey, August 14, 1826.*

Sir: The militia of the State of New Jersey is divided into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, companies, and independent battalions.

There are three divisions and thirteen brigades; the militia of each county (except Cape May) form a brigade, called after their respective counties; that of Cape May is formed into an independent regiment.

In the Cumberland brigade there are but two regiments and two independent battalions; one of them an "uniform independent battalion," authorized by the brigade board under the law of December, 1823; it consists of about 200 rank and file.

Each regiment is divided into two battalions, and each battalion into four companies of not more than 64 nor less than 40 privates, besides the light infantry, riflemen, and artillery. The formation of the independent battalion has detached the light infantry, riflemen, and artillery, from one of the regiments.

The officers of division, brigade, regiment, battalion, and company, are substantially [organized] as directed by act of Congress.

The company officers are elected by the company; the superior officers by the legislature in joint meeting.

It is the duty of the captain to enrol every free white male *inhabitant*, of the age of 18 and under 45, within the bounds of his company, except those persons exempted by Congress, and also ministers of the gospel, the judges of the supreme court of this State, all students of divinity and students of the two colleges of this State, are exempted by the laws of the State, except in cases of actual *invasion*.

The fine of a non-commissioned officer or private for absence from militia duty is one dollar; for appearing without arms fifty cents.

By a law of the 18th February, 1815, every person who was then actually enrolled in, or should thereafter join any uniform corps, fully equip himself, and continue faithfully to do the duties required of him by law for ten years is exempt from common militia duty; his name, however, remains upon the muster roll, and he is liable to be drafted for actual service. Any person who may hold a "commissioned office" for ten years is entitled to the same privilege. The practical operation of this law is injurious to the uniform corps.

All fines imposed upon the members of any uniform company are appropriated by-law to the use of such company.

The volunteer corps are generally composed of young men, most of them, at the time of joining such corps, under the age of 25 years, and would not probably appear upon parade at all did not such corps exist. And although they do not acquire much correct knowledge of the duties and services required of them in actual service, they learn more than the common militia. They are well armed and equipped, composed of the best citizens, usually commanded by persons of character and information, and, when called into actual service, become good and efficient soldiers in a short time; much sooner than the ordinary militia. Besides, their voluntary services, in cases of emergency and defensive operations may be relied upon until an army can be raised by a draft. The formation of volunteer corps should be encouraged.

The whole militia of this brigade is about 2,000; the volunteer corps about 500. I am not acquainted with the relative proportion in the State.

If by making by-laws be meant the power of selecting the uniform, regulating the admission and discharge of members, time of parade in addition to those required by law, and the like, the volunteer corps usually exercise these powers. An express award of the right to make by-laws could not be productive, I apprehend, of any injury.

The present classification of the militia appears to me to be well enough; the more *simple* for *practical* purposes the better. Age affords the best criterion. At eighteen the young man has acquired sufficient physical powers to enable him to endure the fatigues of war; the age might be extended beyond forty-five;

but as that is the age heretofore prescribed, it would not be prudent to depart from it. A change ought not to be made which has a tendency to increase a *burden* without urgent necessity. By the last census we have of free white males, of the age of eighteen and under forty-five, 1,370,028; from that number an army of 200,000 could be drafted, which would not be heavily felt.

The militia assembles three times a year "for the purpose of training, disciplining, and improving in martial exercise," in company, battalion, and regiment. These trainings produce but little, if any, practical benefit.

The principal advantage resulting from the organization of the militia seems to be to furnish the means, in case of necessity, to raise an army by *compulsory measures*. It will not be safe to depend altogether upon the voluntary offer of the services of the people; nor should it be so. There should be some way at command to compel *every person* to bear his proportional part of the burden in time of war. By the organization of the militia, as directed by Congress, you have the number of militia obliged to bear arms; you have *officers* and men that you can command, but they are not soldiers, nor will the *militia trainings make them such*. One militia parade in the course of the year would be sufficient for all useful purposes, and that should be in regiments, at which the brigade inspector should attend to inspect the arms and collect the *returns* from the captains to ascertain the *number* of militia. Although young men at eighteen should be enrolled, I would not require their actual appearance upon parade until full age, except in cases of war. The calling of young men three times a year from the employment of their parents or masters to a militia parade not only deprives the latter of their services, but introduces the young man, at a dangerous period of his life, into scenes of vice that he would otherwise escape. If he did not, it would be the fault of the parent or master, and not of the law. There is the less reason for requiring their attendance, as the benefit to be derived from it is at least problematical.

One objection to this occurs to me. If there be but one training a year it may operate to the prejudice of the volunteer corps; for many would probably rather pay *one fine* than go to the expense of uniforming. To overcome this, increase the fine.

The law of the State requires the commanding officer of each regiment, independent battalion, and squadron, to call a meeting of the commissioned officers under his command, once in each year, (at which meeting the orderly sergeant of each company is also to attend,) "for the purpose of military improvement." The misfortune, however, is that most of the colonels and majors know as little, some less, than the captain they command; many of them in this brigade are capable of instructing their superior officers. Then, through the incompetency of the commanding officer, the object of the law, which is a good one, is entirely defeated. If competent officers were appointed, something useful might be accomplished. This will not be done so long as they are appointed by the legislature.

There is no uniform system of infantry, artillery, or cavalry tactics pursued, so far as I know; Steuben, Scott, Smyth, Duane, and others, are followed at times, and not any of them long. Each captain selects that which suits him best.

In December, 1824, the legislature of this State authorized the commander-in-chief to purchase Dyckman's American Militia Officer's Manual. He procured a number of copies, and they have been distributed throughout the State, but, I suspect, not universally followed.

There are persons amongst us, besides those called Quakers, who are inimical to all militia laws, profess to consider them altogether unnecessary, and say that when war arises an army may be raised of volunteers. They oppose the election of company officers, and in some instances have prevailed upon the companies not to elect officers; the consequence has been, no company parades have been held or fines collected.

It is at all times difficult to find persons who will accept the appointment of a company officer. Those who do accept, and receive a commission, frequently resign in the course of a year; a new election must then be held, which is met by the obstacles above enumerated. They are required by law to uniform in three months after the receipt of their commissions; if not, they incur a fine. This is expensive; few are willing to incur it. Many resign rather than uniform. The law requires their acceptance of their appointment to be made in writing. When this has been done, the officer should not be at liberty to resign at pleasure. Some term of office should be designated. An allowance per day, to be paid out of the fines of the companies, would, in some measure, remunerate for the expense of uniforming.

Notwithstanding the law of the United States and the law of this State—both require the militia man should arm himself—few are armed. The militia of this brigade amount to about 2,000. There are not more than 375 stand of arms fit for actual service; 225 of these belong to the State; 290 were received from the quartermaster general during the last year, supposed to be the share of the public arms of the State to which this brigade was entitled.

My knowledge of military matters is quite limited. You will, no doubt, receive from the adjutant general of this State a full and satisfactory answer to your circular.

Very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

DANIEL ELMER.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

WHITESBOROUGH, Oneida County, August 16, 1826.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, through the adjutant general of this State, the reception of your letter of the 11th of July last, containing certain queries in relation to the militia, preparatory to the formation of a new system of tactics for the several corps therein mentioned.

In pursuance of the request contained in the close of your letter, I would remark generally, that the time when the liability of performing military duty is to commence should be sixteen instead of eighteen years, and should end at forty.

It was common in the army of the late Emperor of France for persons to hold subaltern offices at the age of fifteen or sixteen years, and there are instances of the same amongst the British troops. After forty, a soldier in the ranks of the militia is generally worse than useless. In my opinion the light dragoons should all be turned into horse artillery, with provision to act as dragoons when required. The state of our country will not, generally, admit of the efficient use of this corps in strong bodies; their principal use is as videttes.

I add further, with the exception of Porter's volunteers, the dragoons, neither in the militia nor in the standing army, did anything last war, (to my knowledge.)

Answer to some of the queries.

No. 3. I cannot answer this from experience. I can only say that in this portion of the State that corps are formed of the most sprightly and active young men, and generally of the better order, possessing the great essential of a soldier, superior pride.

No. 4. Not understood. Probably some misprint.

No. 5. Generally not. In no case where the volunteers are commanded by the proper officers, as in such case there is harmony between the different corps.

No. 6. The proportion of the volunteers is fast increasing, especially in artillery and riflemen. It is difficult to say what is the proportion. It does not exceed the quota allowed by the law of the United States, probably one in thirteen.

No. 7. I think not.

Nos. 8, 9, and 10. My own opinion is in favor of classification; the active militia to consist of unmarried men, between sixteen and thirty, but the law subjects all volunteers to be called out when required, without the right of substitute, unless by consent of the colonel of the regiment, sanctioned by the brigadier general.

No. 11. In my opinion the militia should be fully organized, with a right in the commander-in-chief to substitute or turn out an officer in case of incapacity in time of war.

Nos. 12 and 13. The period of service is too short, and is particularly destructive of health. Under officers, as usual, utterly unacquainted with camp duty, nine months is the shortest period.

N. B. The President, in case of a threatened war should have the power to call out and encamp the drafted men previous to sending them to the frontiers. It would be a vast saving of men, particularly if liable to the inspection of the Adjutant General of the United States, or other experienced officer. This power he has, I suppose, impliedly.

No. 14. The adjutant general will give an answer.

Nos. 15 and 16. Two company trainings and a regimental review are, in my opinion, essential to northern militia, who approximate nearer the standing army than the southern and western troops. Some of them are not exceeded by the best of the United States troops. The officers should be disciplined separate at least three days in a year.

No. 17. I am not an infantry officer.

No. 18. The system of exercise pursued in the brigade of artillery lately commanded by me was that of Major General Stephens, late of the revolutionary army, with the exception of forming a company, which is done single instead of double file, according to Major Smyth, of Massachusetts. As to the practice of the division generally, my recent appointment does not qualify me to give any information.

For No. 19, see 17.

In conclusion permit me to add, that if the different volunteer corps throughout the United States could be uniformed alike, it would be desirable, and would be a vast saving of expense. Not a single brigade are now alike.

The uniform of a soldier should be plain and substantial, and as incapable of destruction as it can possibly be. Chapeaux should be banished the service, except in the highest grades of office, and plain leather helmets substituted.

The above remarks are drawn up in much haste and under ill health. If they afford any useful hints I shall be happy.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THEODORE SILL, *Maj. Gen. 3d D. N. S. Artillery.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Esq., *Secretary of War.*

FRANKFORT, Kentucky, October 7, 1826.

SIR: I have had the pleasure of seeing, though not the honor of receiving your circular of the 11th of July last, relating to the militia and their organization. It was gratifying to me, as a citizen of the United States, to learn that a disposition has been at length manifested by Congress to take the subject, which I conceive to be one of vital importance, into serious consideration. It was gratifying to me, also, to perceive that a Secretary is now presiding over the War Department who is willing to bestow upon the subject that particular and scrutinizing attention which it most eminently demands.

I am fully aware that it is at once both obtrusive and indelicate to annoy a public functionary with a communication under a fictitious signature, when that communication is neither called for nor expected. But I rely for an apology upon the desire you have intimated to be fully informed in relation to the queries embraced in your circular and to the militia generally, and though untitled and unpretending, I flatter myself that my views, if they are considered to be worthy of any attention, will not be disregarded because they are unaccompanied by the name of an individual who might command respect from known experience in the military art, or from dignity of station. It has been said, and sagaciously said, that "from the collision of error truth is elicited;" and perhaps my hints, pretensionless as they are, may have the good fortune to lead to the discovery of truths if they do not themselves develop them.

To give as much perspicuity as possible to the subject, I shall quote the questions propounded in the circular, and answer them in order.

Questions 1 and 2. "What is the number of your militia?" "Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ, in what?"

The proper replies to these questions will, I apprehend, be found in official reports. The returns of the adjutant general of this State, I presume, will answer the first, and our militia laws will answer the second.

3. "Are the regular or volunteer militia most efficient?"

We have no troops in this State to which the term "volunteer" may be properly applied. There are uniform or independent corps of infantry, riflemen, artillery, and cavalry; but they are not more devoted to voluntary service than the "regular" militia. They are doubtless more efficient. They are generally

furnished with arms, and their discipline is in many cases much superior to that of the ordinary militia. But I am not inclined to think that they add much to the military strength of the country. They have not that permanency that would render them of any very decided utility. In many cases they preserve their organization but a few years and are merged again into the general mass. In event of a war they stand precisely in the same attitude with the other troops, and are not under any kind of obligation to make a voluntary tender of their services.

4. "Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?"

There is not any preference given to these *uniform* corps. Indeed, so far from being entitled to any preference except on parade, they have to perform a much more arduous task than the other militia. They furnish themselves with uniforms; they keep their arms and accoutrements in order at their own expense; they are drilled much more frequently and are most generally called on by the civil authority when it stands in need of military aid. But this call is only made when it is necessary to furnish guards for prisoners, ordinary guards on some occasions being deemed insufficient; and to attend the execution of criminals to preserve order. Their drills, though more frequent than among the regular militia, are entirely a subject for the exercise of their own discretion. It is usual for them to organize themselves according to articles of association, and to adopt by-laws for their government, which they obey from a sense of honor, and not from any authority to coerce obedience. They are also under the government of the general militia law.

5. "Does the establishment of the volunteer militia operate injuriously on the regular militia?"

If it operates injuriously it must be for the following reason. The uniform companies on parade exhibit a most discouraging contrast to what are in this country facetiously, and not inappropriately, denominated the "*cornstalk boys*;" and if the latter had any soldierly pride they would perhaps be mortified at witnessing it. But it cannot be denied that our militia, as soldiers (in time of peace) are most happily and most gloriously destitute of every trace of that sentiment which occasioned the fall of Lucifer and his expulsion from Heaven.

But where lies the fault? In the men or in the system? New Orleans and the river Raisin will proclaim it not to be in the former; and all observation, all common sense, and all experience, will pronounce it without hesitation to be in the latter. What military knowledge, or what military emulation can we expect to find among men who are called from home three or four times each year to perform some absurd and zigzag movements, ridiculously misnomered military evolutions? The time consumed, too, at each training not being more than two or three hours, (often not that long,) and under the direction of officers who know nothing of their duty. If a military spirit could exist under such a system, I should look upon it as nothing less than a phenomenon (*rara avis in terris*.) When I remark that the "officers know nothing of their duty," I must be understood as speaking under restriction. There are many of them well qualified to command, and who do everything that can be expected of them as long as the present system continues.

These remarks do not apply to the uniform companies. They frequently present a fine military appearance as it regards dress and accoutrements, and also on account of the precision and promptitude with which they perform their evolutions.

6. "What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular militia?"

The adjutant general's report will, I presume, furnish satisfactory information on this head. The uniform corps form, I presume, about one-tenth of the whole. The infantry in uniform are called the *light infantry*.

7. "Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?"

I am not inclined to think that it would. It is a power they already exercise, and those laws are as inviolably maintained by the honor of the individuals composing those corps as they could be by any legislative enactment. My objection would be, that it would be impolitic to introduce any distinctions among the different corps, unless there existed a plain and obvious necessity for doing it. I think there exists none in this case; and the consequence of granting such privileges to a particular description of troops might be attended with bad consequences. Instead of producing a spirit of emulation, it would, in all probability, produce one of jealousy and discontent.

8. "Would a classification of the militia be an improvement—one to be called the *active*, the other the *sedentary*?"

I infer from the distinction of *active* and *sedentary* that the first class would stand as enrolled for the first tour of *active* service in the event of a war, and that the *sedentary* class would not be required to enter into *active* service until all of the *active* class had performed certain tours. If I understand the distinction properly, this might be an *improvement*, if proper means were taken to qualify the first class for an effective performance of its duties previously to its being called on to render any services.

9. "In making the classification, should age or the single or married state form the distinction?"

My opinion is that age, and age only, should form any distinction. It would be difficult, I apprehend, to make the man upon whom nature or necessity had imposed a state of celibacy comprehend what particular merit there could be in entering into the matrimonial state, and what great services a married man had rendered the community, that he should be exempted from the burden of military services. It would be well enough, perhaps, to make *rich* bachelors over the age of — years perform the first tour of service always. They have no excuse for not marrying; and as from avaricious or eccentric motives they will not contribute *legitimately* to the population of the country, I do not conceive that there would be much hardship in compelling them to fight the battles of those who do. But the poor man, who would only be adding to the countless catalogue of human miseries a few more items of wretchedness by marrying, might well be excused from the burden.

10. "If age, what the proper periods?"

If there are but two classes, I think the *active* should be composed of all over twenty-one and under thirty-five. These, in my opinion, should perform a tour of service before the others should be called on. I doubt, though, very much, the policy of such an arrangement. However, I am clearly of opinion that no man ought to be dragged from his home and his vocations, as a soldier, until he has attained the age of twenty-one years, unless the safety of the country most imperiously requires his services. Young men from the age of eighteen to twenty-one are usually engaged in learning a trade, studying a profession, or in qualifying themselves in some manner to earn a subsistence, and to become useful or ornamental members of society. A tour of military service makes a fearful inroad upon the prospects of young men so situated, and although a cause may be momentarily benefitted by enlisting into its service

a host of ardent and patriotic youths, yet there is too much reason to apprehend that, eventually, society is not much benefitted by the requisition of their services.

Should a classification be determined on, I should think it good policy to form a third class, which might be denominated the *stationary class*, composed of young men over the age of 17 and under 21, and of old men who are over 45 and under 55. They should remain permanently and perpetually as a *corps de reserve*, and never be called into actual service unless on local occasions or in cases of the actual invasion of the States of which they are inhabitants, and even then not unless all the other classes are in service. They should be organized separately from the other troops, under some appropriate designation, and should not be considered as forming any part of the ordinary military establishment. The officers should be taken entirely from among the seniors, and they might be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, without in any manner interfering with the general organization of the militia. A corps thus formed would always present a formidable aspect to a foreign invader, and would be abundantly able to repress any domestic insurrections. There can be no objection on account of the age of the senior portion of this corps; for it is a physical fact, unquestioned and unquestionable, that there are very few men who have enjoyed good health and lived temperately that are superannuated at the age of 55; and it is well known that many men, long after that period of their lives, have retained all the vigor and vivacity of youth. Among military men may be named, in Europe, Frederick the Great, Souvarof, Schomberg, Blucher, and many others. In America, Washington, Jackson, Monroe, Armstrong, and others. The saying of Napoleon, that a man was not fit to make war more than a few (I think seven) years of his life, I look upon as nothing more than a paradox of that most paradoxical man.

To this may be added the remark of a man (Montaigne) who knew much of the world and of the world's concerns, that a man between the ages of fifty and sixty was, of all others, the best qualified to serve his country. At that age he would bring into the service of a cause a multitude of moral qualities that younger men could not lay claim to. His actions would be the result of principle and of experience, not of passion or of speculation.

11. "Would it be an improvement to issue commissions only to inferior grades in time of peace; if so, what should be the highest?"

In my opinion, it would not be an improvement, though I do not suppose that a change in relation to this branch of the subject would be productive of any very marked results in any way. If any attempt is made to discipline troops in time of peace, I think it would be politic to assign to them the usual number of officers. My opinion is, clearly, that any attempts to discipline the militia under the present system are wholly nugatory and unavailing; that they are worse, indeed, than attempting nothing; and that, unless the system is entirely and radically changed, it would be sound and saving policy to abandon it altogether, and to limit military instruction to the officers alone, and to do that under rules and regulations of a much more energetic and improving character than are now in force. I speak upon this subject from considerable experience and from much observation, and I say most unhesitatingly that, unless the system is much amended and improved, it would be a saving of time, of money, and of morals to abolish it entirely. The law requires the citizen to perform military service from the age of 18 to 45. What service does he perform? He attends *muster* four times in each year. What does he learn? Nothing. Who are his instructors? Men, very commonly, who know nothing more than himself. He drags heavily through some absurd and preposterous movements, of which he understands nothing when he commences them, and nothing when he gets through them. We have about seventy thousand militia in this State, and an exemption from militia service would save to the government, or rather to the people, on a moderate estimate, from sixty to seventy thousand dollars; for a day is lost to every man each time he attends muster, although a very small fraction of it is devoted to military instruction. I have seen militia troops, many of which had been disciplined, *secundum artem*, for twenty or thirty years, and after entering into service they have been obliged, in all cases, not only to imbibe new ideas of tactics, but to eradicate from their minds their old crude and unintelligible notions; and I appeal to the officers composing the board convened by you under the law of Congress if they have not, in the course of their service, ascertained, from the most perplexing experience, that an old militiaman, who perhaps has *mustered* regularly five or six times a year thirty years of his life, is not the most ignorant, the most conceited and intractable of all the elements of war that have ever fallen in their way. The militia are always behind the regular troops in military science. Why? For want of regular instruction. They see nothing, they hear nothing, and they know nothing. I have no doubt that there are vast numbers of militia in the United States who, at this moment, have heard of no tactician except Steuben, and who think his work the very quintessence of the military art. It cannot have escaped the observation of all military men who have served with militia that the youngest men among them become soonest acquainted with their duties. They have nothing to *unlearn*, and their course is one of continual improvement. They have formed no attachment to systems, and they have therefore much more docility than those who have.

I think it more than probable that I shall differ on this subject with the military gentlemen who are your correspondents in this State. I presume that those of the first character as officers have received your circulars and no others. These being conscious that, within their own commands, they have succeeded in awakening and cherishing a very respectable military spirit, may possibly judge of the whole militia by the specimen their own troops could furnish. This, though a very natural, would not, I think, be a very satisfactory mode of deciding on the system. It will not do to judge of the military character of 70,000 men from the respectable appearance of a few regiments.

I am decidedly of opinion, therefore, that the privates among the militia should either be exempted entirely from militia service, or that they should be required to submit to a course of practical and rigid instruction. They should be encamped by divisions, not less than three weeks in each year. Officers who certainly understood what they taught should superintend their evolutions, and instruct them in all the minutia of field and camp duty. It would be immaterial whether they had arms or not. The manual exercise is the least part of tactics and soonest learnt. Let them learn to march, and they have learned everything. It was well said by Marshal Saxe, that the whole secret of the military art lay in the legs. Troops who understand the field evolutions soon learn everything else.

But if such a system as this would be onerous, confine the instruction to the officers. But nothing can be done in the matter until, by some means or other, they can be prevailed on to remain longer in the service than they do in this State. I am informed that from 1,500 to 2,000 commissions are issued yearly by the executive of this State for the purpose of keeping up the organization of about 70,000 troops. They resign in great numbers, but many vacancies are likewise occasioned by emigration. It would be

difficult to apply any corrective to the last cause of vacancies, but I think something might be done towards checking the frequency of resignation. Let the commission be made an honorable one, and it will not be often resigned. But this cannot be done under the present system. The officer is conscious that he can do his country no service by retaining his commission, and to get rid of a grievance he gives it up as soon as he can, for he can only resign in the month of January, according to our laws. This measure of compulsion was adopted by our legislature, when they should have thought of furnishing a stimulus for remaining in office, and not an obstacle to going out of it.

If the course of instruction is confined to the officers, it will answer all valuable ends. Good officers soon make good soldiers. It was by this means that Napoleon could, in so short a time, convert a crowd of raw and reluctant conscripts into an army of well-disciplined and enthusiastic soldiers. His officers were always excellent, and without good officers it is in vain to calculate upon having good troops. They should be required to attend a camp or a school of instruction not less than one month in every twelve.

Able officers of the regular army should be detailed for that particular service, and anything and everything should be done to give energy and efficiency to the system.

12. "Is not the period of service for three months only, on one tour, attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?"

Unquestionably it is attended with the most deplorable sacrifices of life, treasure, comfort, and everything else dear to a soldier and to the country. This is certainly the worst part of a very bad system, and calls loudly for amendment. Whilst the system of short tours (three months or six) is persisted in, I consider it certain that the militia can never be a formidable body of troops. It is a waste of life to a most alarming and culpable extent. The soldier is ordered out perhaps for 90 days, within that time he has to encounter more, from the novelty of a military life, than he would encounter from it in the course of a year afterwards. Camp diet, camp exercises, everything is new to him. He is peculiarly liable, too, within that period, to the incursion of camp diseases. But, at the end of that term, if he has been attentive, and his instructors have been skilful, he becomes in some degree a soldier. His system, also, begins to accustom itself to a new mode of life; but, just as he begins to be valuable to his country, he is discharged, and his place is supplied by another raw recruit, who has to go through the same ordeal, and who, in the same manner, at the end of three months, makes way for his successor.

So much for the risk of life. It is evidently a hazardous game, and the odds are against the player; but as it concerns the treasure the loss is clear and unequivocal. The equipments for an army, and all that relates to the *attail*, must be nearly as costly for an army which serves only three months as for one that serves twelve. When disbanded, at the end of three months, the loss in equipments and stores is incalculably great. Much is lost and much destroyed. The officers of the administrative staff are careless, partly from ignorance and partly from want of ambition. They hope for nothing, they fear nothing. A sense of responsibility and the apprehension of it are alike unknown to them. Their term of service is circumscribed to a few days, they can acquire no distinction, and when you close the way to honor upon an officer you withdraw all his incentives to the performance of his duty.

Besides these obvious disadvantages attending short tours, it cannot be expected that troops of this description can do much, and indeed much is not expected of them, generally; but there have been splendid exceptions to the rule. The execution of enterprises is delayed or frustrated. A general, knowing that his troops must be discharged before he can accomplish anything of importance, hesitates about undertaking anything, and the most favorable opportunities for action are lost.

13. "If so, to what period might it be properly extended?"

It should be extended to 12 months at least, and as much further as would meet the approbation of the people. Three years would be a good term, and would insure skill and effectiveness in the troops. It might be urged, in this case, that the burden of the war would fall exclusively on the class that first went into the service. In reply, I would remark that, in making the requisition, the chances would be equal for all; and, further, that such inducements should be held out as would cause the ranks to be filled without reluctance and without delay. Large bounties and good pay might be offered, besides a moderate provision for the families of those who should perish in their country's cause. This mode of raising an army might seem, upon a superficial view, to be impolitic on account of its expensiveness; but I cannot doubt, for a moment, that it would ultimately be a saving of treasure and of life.

14. "What are the regulations of your State as to training the militia?"

There are four annual trainings, (or musters as we call them here,) two for companies, one for battalions, and one for regiments. The law requires, I believe, that the troops shall be mustered or exercised three hours at least each time. In some cases it is complied with, but very often it is not. There is, besides, a drill muster for officers.

15. "From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the militia?"

I am decidedly of opinion that they are not. I have answered this question, through inadvertence, in replying to the 11th. I can refer to the opinion of the legislature of this State in support of my own, as it regards this subject. Until within a few years past, it was required that six musters should take place (four for company exercises.) The number has been reduced, not, I presume, because the legislature thought the militia was improving too rapidly in the military art, but for the more obvious reason that they were not improving at all.

16. "Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?"

Unless a radical reform could be effected in the present system, I am of opinion that it would be decidedly an improvement. It would be at least saving much time, and consequently much money. It would be doing away, too, frequent numerous and useless assemblages of the people, and would not therefore have an unhappy effect upon the morals of the community.

17. "Is the system of *infantry* tactics, directed by law, universally pursued?"

Not universally, I apprehend. Those officers who understand the system pursue it; but it must be confessed that there are too many among them who are not adepts in any system of tactics. They do not often remain long enough in service to learn much, and their opportunities are not of a very improving description whilst they do remain in it. But there are, unquestionably, many who are excellent and accomplished officers, who understand their duties, and who perform them, as well as the defects of the system to which they belong will permit.

18. "What system of exercise and instruction of artillery have you practiced or followed; what are its defects and remedies?"

The system for the "exercise and instruction of artillery" is in this State upon the worst possible footing, and wretched as the discipline of other corps is, this is still in a more abandoned and disorganized condition. The adjutant general reports, I believe, some five or six hundred artillerists. Out of

that number I have no knowledge of more than one or two companies that in any manner merit the designation of artillery. There are not more than seven or eight (there should be one hundred at least) pieces of artillery, I believe, in the State; and where they are used, the instruction amounts to little more than firing with blank cartridges on anniversary and festival days. I am not aware that any system is generally pursued. I have seen a few copies of a meagre elementary work relating to artillery exercise, and I am not certain that they were all in the hands of artillery officers. Valuable works upon the subject are, I apprehend, still scarcer; but why should the officers procure them when they cannot have any kind of use for them?

The "defects" of this branch of the system are, that the artillery corps have neither guns nor ammunition; that the officers have had no means of acquiring information, and are therefore not very competent to instruct the privates; and that the time prescribed by law for exercising is too limited for a course of instruction to be attended with any advantages. The "remedies" are in the hands of the government.

19th. "What system of cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?"

I do not know that any particular system has been adopted. There are not less than twenty troops of cavalry in the State. Some of them make a very excellent appearance, and are well disciplined; but in general their equipments are not very good, nor their discipline very exact. The "defects" are, that arms are wanting and means of equipment. These corps are expensive, and cannot be kept up in that condition of good order and effectiveness which would be desirable without much additional encouragement from the government. I do not consider the cavalry, though, of the same importance to national strength or national defence as the infantry and artillery. If I am not mistaken, the experience of the United States thus far warrants the opinion that the expense of cavalry corps is much greater than any services which it can be expected they can render would be. It is doubtless good policy, though, to keep up their organization and to make it as perfect as practicable. Cavalry is all-important to an army where cavalry is opposed to it; and though the United States will not probably ever have to encounter an enemy that will be very strong in that description of troops, yet I consider it sound national policy to be provided with every means of defence which the art of war can furnish.

Submitting, with much respect and diffidence, the foregoing replies to the various queries propounded in your circular, I will take the further liberty, in reply to the remark that if "anything suggests itself worthy of communication, though not called for by any particular question, it will be highly acceptable," of making some additional observations.

1st. *Of military instruction.*

If a system of instruction is adopted to comprehend the whole militia, my opinion is that regular encampments should be made twice in each year. They should encamp by divisions—one half of the officers and men at one period, and the other half at another. Not less than three weeks should be devoted to military exercises at each encampment. Officers from the regular army should be detached for the purpose of superintending these exercises, and for this purpose the number of regular officers should be largely increased. The most rigid and punctilious discipline should be maintained. Arms might be furnished, if necessary, in sufficient quantities to teach the troops the manual exercise; but to teach them the use of the legs would be the great desideratum. But suppose the instruction to be confined entirely to the officers, which I am inclined to think the most eligible, and at the same time the most practicable plan, I would propose that the State—say the State of Kentucky—should be divided into a certain number of military districts, (not more than six;) that the officers in each district should form a camp for instruction once every year, and for a month each time; that regular officers should be assigned to their instruction; and that the most important branches of the science should be indefatigably inculcated, infantry and artillery tactics particularly. Light pieces of ordnance should be furnished, with a sufficient quantity of powder and ball for practice. Field fortification—at least the elements of it—should be taught. The cavalry discipline might also be easily incorporated into the course of instruction. There is a difficulty in the way. It is this: would it do to call men from their business and their homes for the term of one month in every year without any compensation? I think not; but they might be easily compensated, and without throwing the slightest additional burden on the people. Do away the present militia system, and, in lieu of the fines and penalties now inflicted by the law, let a tax be collected to a small amount from every man subject to militia duty, say of one dollar yearly. This would no doubt be cheerfully paid, though a smaller sum would do. Let this tax form a military fund for the compensation of the officers who have taken upon themselves all the burdens of the militia service. The compensation should be moderate, say fifteen dollars per month to every officer, without any distinction of rank. There is no reason why there should be any distinction in this case; they are not yet in service, they are only at school.

In this manner I have not any doubt that an army of excellent officers might be formed, not perhaps very theoretical or scientific, but well acquainted with the practical and important part of their duties; and, with tolerable materials, such officers would soon form an army of active and efficient soldiers. But this is only an outline. If anything was attempted on a similar plan, though I dare not flatter myself that anything will be, there would be but little difficulty in arranging the details where the governing principles were decided on.

2d. *Of public arms.*

From what I have witnessed in this State, I feel it my duty to say that I am apprehensive the national government is not making the best possible use of the public arms. Those distributed among the different States are not applied, I fear, to any purposes eventually and permanently beneficial. I speak only from what I have observed in the State of Kentucky. Here the governor is authorized to issue them at his discretion to companies who wish to have them. They are therefore scattered over the State in every direction, many of them are destroyed, many become injured and useless without having been of the slightest service. The men into whose hands they are put are under no obligation to use them in the event of a war, and it might very readily happen that, on a pressing occasion, it would be utterly impracticable to have them collected at any point. It is true that the governor takes a bond conditioned for their safe-keeping and return, and it is equally true that, although it is notorious that many stands have been injured and destroyed, the penalty of no bond has yet been exacted. A governor can do nothing in this case. Although he may be well satisfied that it is imprudent to distribute the arms, yet, when he is authorized to give them out by the legislature and pressing applied to for them by his fellow-citizens, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for him to resist the application. It would be asserted at once that he was unfriendly to his country, and unwilling to foster the military spirit of his countrymen. There is but one remedy. The general government should not place more than one-fourth

of the quota of each State under the unconditional control of the State authorities. This is a subject in all respects worthy of attention. All men acknowledge the importance to an army of a supply of arms; and when we recollect how near New Orleans was being lost for the want of a few muskets, the truth of this fact impresses itself on our minds without recurrence to the formality of argument or of illustration. Weapons should always be kept *in depot* at some convenient place, and ready for any emergency. But, should our present system be pursued, in future wars we shall be wholly unable to act either offensively or defensively for want of arms; for I venture to assert that, within fifteen years' time after the distribution of those arms, three-fourths of the drawers, when called on for them, will be able to render nothing but "a beggarly account of empty boxes." Some corrective ought to be applied; and if Congress would say that not more than a fourth of the quota of each State should be delivered to the State authorities without an order from the Secretary of War, it would be sufficient. If an extraordinary number of arms should happen to be wanting on any particular occasion, such an order could be easily obtained.

These remarks I intend to be applicable only to this State, as I am entirely unacquainted with the course pursued by other States in regard to this matter.

3d. *Of uniformity in military discipline.*

This is a subject, I think, of no little importance, and is one which should be duly considered whenever any attempt is made to place the military force of this country on a respectable footing. Uniformity in discipline becomes signally important when we reflect that in this country troops will probably always act in small and detached bodies. Where they are manœuvred in heavy masses of twenty or thirty thousand men, it loses in a great degree its importance; but this will scarcely be the case as long as the United States maintain their federative integrity. An enemy assailing us will be apt to direct his efforts against different sections of the country, and though we may have numerous armies, they will not be very large. There were four or five systems of tactics in use at the same time among our troops last war, and the consequence must have been inevitably the creation of much perplexity, if two corps using different systems had been under the necessity of manœuvering together. Great attention ought to be paid in the formation of a system. Great pains should be used to give it general dissemination, and no changes should be afterwards made, unless to correct some obvious defect or to introduce some obvious improvement.

4th. *Of forming armies.*

In organizing a large military force in a country like ours I think some attention might be properly paid to the sectional character of the people. The habits and propensities of the citizens should be at all times taken into consideration. Cavalry and riflemen might, with great advantages, be taken from the States west of the Alleghany mountains. No country can furnish better horsemen or more expert marksmen. Riding here is the employment or amusement of a great portion of the community, young or old; and a young dragoon taken from among us would not need the instruction of a riding-master to direct him how to manage his horse. The race of *hunters* is nearly extinct in the west, but as they pass from among us they bequeath to their descendants a large portion of their enterprise in action and of their dexterity with their weapons. Such men surely must possess advantages as cavalry or riflemen that no other people in the world possess.

5th. *Of the military character of the people of the United States.*

There are reasons why the Americans should be the best troops in the world, if properly disciplined. They have more property and more rights to fight for than any other people. Their intellectual endowments are greater, and their moral courage should be exactly in the same ratio. An ingenious French writer, in a work called "*Caractere des Armées Européennes*," ascribes to the British soldier superior intrepidity and to the French soldier superior intelligence. Without arrogance we may safely assert that the American soldier is not surpassed in intrepidity by the Briton, and we may say, too, without arrogance, that he surpasses the Frenchman in intelligence. If, then, intelligence and courage will make good soldiers, who should make better than the Americans? In my own State I am egotist enough to suppose that the best possible materials may be found, both for officers and soldiers. I say this with the more boldness because we have had already among our militia a Shelby, an Adair, a Madison, a Daviess, and a host besides of brave, intelligent, and patriotic men. Among the regular troops we have had, and yet have, a Jesup and a Croghan. I am liberal enough, too, to believe, and I feel a national pride in believing, that the other States are not behind us in intelligence, in courage, or in patriotism. What, then, is wanting? Military instruction.

I shall conclude the subject with a quotation from the celebrated Guibert. He is high authority, I believe, among military men, and the passage I quote I think strikingly applicable, at least parts of it, to our military and militia system. "Ce ne sont pas," (says he,) "les arts et les sciences qui ont fait déchoir l'art militaire chez les peuples de l'antiquité. Ce ne sont pas les arts et les sciences qui l'empêchent aujourd'hui de faire de progrès: Les lumières générales devroient, au contraire, perfectionner cet art avec tous les autres. Elles devroient rendre la tactique plus simple et plus savante, les troupes plus instruites; les généraux meilleurs. Elles devroient mettre la méthode à la place de la routine, les combinaisons à la place du hazard. Si tandisque toutes les autres sciences se perfectionnent, celle de la guerre reste dans l'enfance, c'est la faute des gouvernemens, qui n'y attachent pas assez d'importance; qui n'en font pas un objet d'éducation publique; et qui ne dirigent pas vers cette profession les hommes de génie."

The truth of *part* of this quotation, at least, is too obvious, too mortifyingly obvious, when applied to this country, to leave room for a single remark.

AMICUS PATRIÆ.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Memoir on the organization of the army of the United States with a view to its giving effect to the militia when called into actual service.

The first military establishment supported by the United States after the revolutionary war was a small corps raised for the purpose of keeping peace on the Indian frontiers and for occupying some of our principal forts erected on the seaboard. Since the adoption of the Constitution which now forms the

supreme law of the land, the United States have constantly maintained a military establishment. This establishment was augmented or diminished according to circumstances, but never had received any organization with a view to permanency until the close of the war in 1815. It will hardly be necessary to recite all the modifications, as to organization and numerical strength, which the various acts of Congress gave to the military establishment, or to show the causes which led to the many changes which it underwent in the course of thirty-six years; the object of this memoir being to propose some improvements in our present military establishment, by giving it a permanent organization and adapting it to a state of peace as well as a state of war. The main spring of an army is its general staff, the organization of which must, in a great measure, depend upon the country in which it is to act. The staff of the United States should be so organized in peace as to be capable of being extended in time of war to all the circumstances which may grow out of the exigencies of a state of war, while the principles of its organization should be unchanged thereby. It would therefore be proper that the staff be composed of every department essential to the operations of an army; and, although in time of peace acting on a miniature scale, still it should be susceptible of being enlarged, and extending its rules and regulations to any number of forces, however large or small, united or detached. Hence, in time of peace, all the regulations for the government of the staff, and of every arm of the service, should be settled and acted upon, in order that the practice might the more readily obtain in time of war, and be introduced among the new troops and the militia without difficulty or embarrassment. This, then, is the time for establishing a uniform system for the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which, when once established, should not be subject to any alterations except upon the most grave considerations, and after having the most convincing proof of their necessity.

The system of tactics ought to be uniform throughout, and that for the several arms ought, as far as possible, to conform to each other. It ought to be simple and easy of comprehension, avoiding all unnecessary manœuvres and complicated movements, which are never used in real service, and which only tend to embarrass new troops, and to render the system difficult for the militia, without producing any beneficial results, unless, indeed, it were to render the military profession so complicated that it could be acquired only by a long or regular course of instruction, and thus obliging the government to resort to regular troops for any efficient service. The system which we now have is undoubtedly framed on true principles, but is unnecessarily complicated, and might be much simplified. In the revolutionary war, and a long time after, the work which contained the regulations of the infantry, and indeed for the whole army, was printed in a very small book, easy of comprehension, and produced sufficient order and regularity for all the purposes of parade and war, and could be readily learnt in the course of a few days; it wanted only the *eschellon* formations to render it complete. A work something of the same character is now much wanted for our militia, and should be formed on the system adopted for the regular army, leaving *the greater works* to be studied by those who might desire to pursue the higher branches of tactics. In the organization of the military establishment, the militia must be regarded; and this organization should have in view the perfecting of the militia system and the rendering effective that great portion of our military force. The military establishment of the United States should therefore be so organized that while it is capable of extending itself, it may be able to afford the best means of giving efficiency to the great natural arm of the republic, *the militia*. And it is accordingly proposed, in the sequel, to offer some reflections on the classification and organization of the militia, with a view to the defence of the country against attacks from abroad, and the maintenance of order and the support of the laws within the republic.

The present military establishment of the United States is perhaps reduced to its minimum. It consists of a general staff, pretty well organized; four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, and a corps of engineers. The artillery occupy the forts on the seaboard from Maine to Louisiana, and have charge of the arsenals or ordnance depots; and the infantry, for the most part, are stationed on the Indian frontiers. There is, besides these, the Military Academy at West Point, composed of instructors and 250 cadets, and a school of artillery practice at Fortress Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, in Virginia; the latter being merely for instruction, without augmenting the numerical force of the army.

The organization of the army is as follows:

General staff.

Major general	1
Brigadier generals	2
Adjutant general	1
Inspector generals	2
Quartermaster general	1
Quartermasters	4
Commissary general of subsistence	1
Paymaster general	1
Paymasters	14
Commissary general of purchases	1
Military storekeepers	2
Surgeon general	1
Surgeons	8
Assistant surgeons	45
Topographical engineers and assistants	10

NOTE.—There are also assistant quartermasters and fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence who are taken from the line.

Regiments and corps.

Rank.	Engineers.	First artillery.	Second artillery.	Third artillery.	Fourth artillery.	Ordnance.	First infantry.	Second infantry.	Third infantry.	Fourth infantry.	Fifth infantry.	Sixth infantry.	Seventh infantry.	Total.
Colonels	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Lieutenant colonels.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Majors	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Captains	6	9	9	9	9	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	116
First lieutenants.....	6	18	18	18	18	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	148
Second lieutenants	6	18	18	18	18	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	148
Sergeant majors .....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Quartermaster sergeants.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Sergeants.....	.....	36	36	36	36	.....	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	354
Corporals.....	.....	36	36	36	36	.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	424
Principal musicians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Musicians .....	.....	18	18	18	18	.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	212
Ordnance laborers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Artificers.....	.....	27	27	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Privates .....	.....	378	378	378	378	.....	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	4,452
Total commissioned.....	22	48	48	48	48	4	33	33	33	33	33	38	33	449
Total non-commissioned .....	.....	497	497	497	497	53	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	5,692
Aggregate	22	545	545	545	545	60	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	6,091

The principal objection to the organization of our military establishment is this: there are four regiments of artillery, each regiment a distinct corps, and commanded by a colonel. Consequently, there is no head or central point to which the artillery can refer, and consequently there is very little chance of its improvement while it remains without a head or chief. The artillery, besides having the charge of the ordnance department, is an arm of such importance that it ought to be cherished with the greatest care, and placed under the control of a general officer, who, besides having the command of all the forts on the seaboard, should, under the direction of the Secretary of War, superintend the armament of the fortresses building and to be built; the furnishing of the arms for the infantry and cavalry of the regular army, and for the militia and volunteers of the several States, according to the acts of Congress and the exigencies growing out of particular circumstances, either of foreign aggression or domestic insurrection. The artillery department is one of the greatest moment to the government, as, without a due administration of what concerns that department, incalculable abuse, extravagance, and finally disaster, must ensue. The expenditure, in time of peace, which it involves, is considerable; but in time of war it is enormous, and requires constant vigilance and attention to a strict accountability to preserve the treasury from bankruptcy. To enumerate all the objects of expenditure under the control of the artillery department would require a catalogue in length equal to a common dictionary; but to present a few of those expensive articles, such as guns, gun-carriages, caissons, wagons and machinery, carts, horses, oxen, mules, muskets, pistols, swords, powder, lead, iron, harness, and equipments of all kinds, for a country like the United States—to say nothing of the factories, founderies, arsenals, magazines, and other edifices for the fabrication and preservation of what belongs to the artillery and ordnance—will be sufficient, it is presumed, to show that this department is one which claims the special attention and supervision of the War Department, to which the nation will look for a faithful administration of what appertains to it. This subject is dwelt upon the more, as it is believed to demand the greatest vigilance and care of the government; as it will be more or less useful as it may be well or ill administered. It is proposed to form it into a separate department, under the immediate control of the War Department. Its organization might, with propriety, consist of a general officer, who should be styled *inspector general of artillery*; one brigade major, and one aide-de-camp, to assist the general in the details of service, to be taken from the officers of artillery, without regard to rank; four colonels directors, commanding regiments; four lieutenant colonels, and four majors, sub-directors; the regiments in other respects to remain as now organized for the peace establishment. It has been a subject of some doubt whether it would not be an improvement to restore the ordnance to its former state, by creating a separate corps for the ordnance, and no longer to take the officers of artillery to do the duty, by detail, as is now done. It is certain that any particular service is better performed by those who are in the constant practice of it, than by those who are occasionally called to execute for a short time that which has not been their previous study. If the present organization of the artillery is to give to all the officers of that arm a knowledge of the fabrication, construction, manipulation, and manufacture of what belongs to the ordnance, it would no doubt improve the officers of artillery; but it is hardly to be expected that they can be proficient in both the manufacture and application of artillery; it is beyond a doubt better that their duties should be separate, in order to produce in each the requisite perfection. It is therefore proposed that the two services be separated, both on the score of economy and the perfection of these two important branches of the service. There ought to be a separate corps established, to be called the *corps of ordnance*, and placed under the direction of the commanding general of the artillery. This corps should be composed of the number of officers necessary for the service, consisting of the requisite number of field officers, captains, and subalterns, corresponding with the extent of the duties and number of posts now occupied by the ordnance department. The artillery and ordnance may be considered as appertaining to the militia, as well as to the regular forces. They ought to control all that belongs to both, under their appropriate heads. The preparations which the artillery department should make ought to embrace what will be necessary for the militia, as well as the regular army; and no park or detachment of artillery should be formed for the militia without the proper proportion of directors, ordnance officers, conductors, &c., detailed from the regular army, so as to

keep at all times the distribution and accountability in the hands of the national officers, more especially as the expense must be at the charge of the general government, and the responsibility rests with it. Enough, it is presumed, has been said to show the great importance of the artillery department, and the necessity of its being placed under the most strict *surveillance* and accountability.

The infantry is very well organized at present, and needs no alteration, except so far as designating a general officer, who should be charged with the exclusive command of that arm, to be styled the *general of infantry*. This division of command, and the separation of these two arms, the artillery and infantry, will naturally create an emulation to excel, which would result in much benefit to the public service, as well as to each one individually.

The *Engineer department*, from the growing importance and increase of duties assigned to it, naturally requires an increase in numbers and a more efficient organization; the organization to be such as to admit a gradual increase from the most distinguished of the cadets of the Military Academy, who are annually graduated, until the corps of engineers should double its present numbers; and the topographical engineers to be formed into a corps to correspond with the present organization of the corps of engineers, as at present the topographical engineers consist of six majors and four captains; the other assistants are taken from the line of the army, and temporarily attached to the engineer service. For the want of officers of the corps of engineers, the Engineer department is obliged to employ, at extravagant rates, individuals to do the duty of engineers; and thus the cost of the public works is greater than otherwise it would be if officers sufficient were at the command of the Engineer department, besides the certainty of having the duty properly performed, and the power of holding to a strict responsibility those who bear the regular commission of the government, and who are subject to military law for any neglect of duty.

The Engineer department, like that of the artillery, is not simply for the service of the regular army, but its officers may be considered as applicable to the militia service, and may be ordered to act with the militia whenever it may be necessary; and such are the duties enjoined on the engineers, that both corps ought to be completed in time of peace to an establishment suited to a state of war. The expense attending this arm, as regards its permanent support, is much less than that of any other, because it is composed solely of officers who are liable to perform any duty the President may direct, either in superintending the construction of fortifications, internal improvements, in the staff, in the command of fortresses, or troops in the field, whether regulars or militia; so that the increase of these officers to a reasonable number cannot but be beneficial to the public interest. The increase of expense for the pay of the additional officers will in reality be a considerable saving, as it will so much diminish the expense of hiring individuals less competent and less interested for the public service, as before stated.

The general staff ought not to be considered merely the staff of the regular army, but as THE NATIONAL MILITARY STAFF, applicable alike to the regular and militia forces when called into the service of the United States; and no body of militia or volunteers should be called into the public service without there being assigned to it a due proportion of regular staff officers of the different branches to see to its wants, its organization, equipment, and efficiency for the public service. It is not meant, by this assignment of a regular staff to the militia, to interfere with the constitutional provision that the militia should be commanded by its own officers. The staff has no direct command over the troops; it should be attached to the general appointed to the chief command to assist him in the details of service, to provide the necessary means of instruction, the munitions, the transport, quarters, hospitals, and hospital stores, pay, clothing, arms, and in fact everything necessary to render them effective even as to organization and instruction. They should be mustered and inspected by the regular staff; and on such musters alone should they be paid. The staff being well acquainted with its duties, would easily disseminate among the militia a due system of order and accountability, and, by employing intelligent militia officers as assistants in the staff, form valuable staff officers from among the very militia itself. The cause of the great expense accompanying the employment of militia, and their inefficiency, is that of their being usually called into service without the accompaniment of a good staff. The general, or other officer commanding them, being without the necessary aids to carry into effect his intentions, and being obliged to do everything himself, many important matters are of course neglected, the militia get dissatisfied and disheartened, become sickly, and finally either die or desert for the want of many essentials to their comfort, discipline, and profitable employment. The general staff ought to be organized into *departments* or *corps*, and designated by some suitable denomination; and there ought to be grades among the officers similar to those of other corps in the service. For example, the quartermaster's department, or corps of quartermasters; subsistence department, or corps of commissaries of subsistence; medical department, or corps of physicians and surgeons, &c., &c. Our present organization is in effect the same; but it does not sufficiently divide the grades among the officers in fair proportions to the regimental establishments of the line. By organizing the staff into corps, these several staff corps might be enlarged or diminished without breaking in upon a regular system; and, at the same time, the officers belonging to these corps would have secured to them all the chances of promotion which officers in the line are in expectation of, and do actually enjoy. The graduated cadets of the Military Academy might, with great propriety and advantage to themselves and the public, be employed in the several branches of the staff previously to their joining their regiments; and, if on trial, some of them should manifest peculiar qualifications for staff employments, they might be continued therein, instead of hiring clerks to perform duties which they might very well perform; and by thus educating, as it were, additional staff officers who might, as occasion should require, act as staff officers, thereby multiply the means of giving effect to the militia, and indeed to the regular forces, according to the plan indicated, as it regards the staff.

As the military establishment is very limited, and as the Military Academy supplies it with excellent officers, it has suggested itself that, to render the rank and file more efficient, and to enable the government to extend the establishment to a greater number in time of war, a valuable improvement might be made by filling the rank and file by a new method, and instructing them with a view to forming a corps of non-commissioned officers, who might be distributed into the new corps or militia on the breaking out of a war; and thus, with the officers and soldiers of the present establishment, the government would be enabled effectually to provide officers and non-commissioned officers for an army of one hundred thousand men—as great a number as this country would probably require, under any circumstances, for a long time to come. The plan proposed is as follows: To enlist, with the consent of themselves and parents or guardians, a number of boys annually, to replace the present soldiers of the army; these boys to be enlisted for fifteen years, and not to be under fourteen, nor more than sixteen years of age; to be assembled at two or more places, where schools should be established for their instruction with a view of making them non-commissioned officers. They should be taught to read and write the English language,

arithmetic, and practical geometry, and to perform all the duties of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers; besides, they should be instructed in the mechanic arts, with a view to making them good artificers in iron, brass, wood, leather, &c., &c., and in the construction of carriages, machines, masonry, carpentry, and every other branch applicable to the military art, and which would be useful to them in civil life after their discharge from the public service. Their pay for the first three years to be the half of the pay of a private soldier, with the full allowances of clothing, rations, &c., except the *liquor*, which should be abolished; then, for the next three years, the full pay of the soldier; after which, they should have the brevet rank and the pay and emoluments of a corporal for five years, and, after that period, the brevet rank and pay and emoluments of a sergeant; so that, in time, the present army would become a corps of non-commissioned officers. On the same principle, a corps of excellent musicians may be created, if deemed necessary. The operation should be gradual, so as to create one or more companies at a time, which would replace by degrees the rank and file of the present army, by relieving whole companies and garrisons at a time. These young soldiers, notwithstanding their having the grade of non-commissioned officers, should be liable to do all the duties of private soldiers as well as those of non-commissioned officers; and such of them as should be selected and appointed to do the duty of non-commissioned officers should receive, while performing such duty, double pay. By this arrangement, it would be in the power of government to augment the army to one hundred thousand men; and, in less than two months thereafter, they would be more efficient than our army was during the late war after serving two years; because there would be competent officers and non-commissioned officers to instruct the new recruits, to attend to their wants and comforts, and render them efficient, who would account to government for the arms, clothing, munitions, &c., &c., furnished for the public service.

Besides affording the means of augmenting the regular army, incalculable benefits would result to the militia by the employment of suitable non-commissioned officers to instruct and drill the companies called into the public service. One commissioned officer as instructor to each militia battalion, to instruct the officers, and one non-commissioned officer as assistant instructor to each company, to instruct the non-commissioned officers and privates, would soon introduce into the militia after they were called into the service of the United States a sufficient degree of discipline and instruction to render them very efficient troops.

Thus it is that the proposed organization of the regular military peace establishment would render the militia effective when called out in defence of the country. A few days' training under accomplished officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army would introduce system, order, and efficiency into the militia battalions; and if continued in service for one year and clothed, paid, and equipped by the United States, it would be difficult at the end of six months to distinguish them from the regular troops of the line.

To render the militia effective and the duty enjoined upon them least burdensome and painful to the great mass of the people when required to come forward in defence of the country, a specific organization and classification should be determined on by the national legislature at the present time while we are enjoying profound peace.

The present organization of the militia appears to be well suited to a state of peace; it is not, therefore, proposed to offer any alterations as it regards their peace establishment, but it is with a view of obtaining their services in time of war that the proposed system is presented for consideration. The calling out of entire divisions, brigades, and regiments at a time has been proved in the late war to be not only expensive, but attended for the most part with very little results, if any; and indeed it is well known to have been exceedingly distressing to the community, especially to those families the heads or parents of which were drafted to perform military duty at a distance from home, leaving their families without their natural protectors and consequent support—their occupations and farms neglected during their absence; so that, instead of aiding in the means of defence, a positive loss must have been experienced by the ruin at home and the consequences attendant on that condition among a valuable class of citizens. In order to remedy this evil and to make the call less heavy and painful on the community, it is proposed to divide the militia into *two classes*, one to be denominated *THE ACTIVE* and the other *SEDENTARY*; the active to be subject to the drafts to serve abroad, and the sedentary to remain for the home defence and not liable to be called out unless the enemy threaten their immediate vicinity, when they might form the garrisons of particular forts near at hand, or do duty in their towns or villages, or be embodied only so long as the enemy should remain in their immediate neighborhood, when every man ought to be ready to defend his fireside. The *active* militia should consist of all the unmarried men from sixteen to twenty-eight or thirty years of age, and the *sedentary* of all above that age, and all the married men and heads of families. The drafts for service by the United States to be made on the *active* by battalions, that is, the call should embrace a certain number of battalions, each battalion to consist of a certain number of officers and men who should assemble and march to the place of rendezvous, where each battalion as it arrived would be organized, mustered, inspected, and numbered by an inspector from the regular staff; and on that inspection and muster the pay-rolls and requisitions for the necessary supplies alone would be made and issued. The battalion then would take a regular form and receive the proper instruction from the instructors and assistant instructors, and for the term of one year would be to all intents and purposes a regular battalion. Every man thus drafted who should serve faithfully for one year, unless sooner discharged, should receive *an honorable discharge* which should forever thereafter exempt him from military duty, except in the sedentary militia, where every man, old and young, should be liable to do duty on emergencies. The battalions thus organized and embodied should be kept up during the whole war if the public service should require it, and be filled by new drafts three months before the expiration of the term of service of the old drafts, when, if the battalion should be full, one-half of the old soldiers might be discharged and the remainder at the end of the year, so as to keep at all times in service with the battalion a number of old soldiers to give instruction and efficiency to the new drafts. The officers, like the soldiers, should be liable to be discharged at the end of their term of duty, that is, at the end of the year; but should any desire to remain longer in service, if approved by the general of the district, they might be continued during the whole time for which the battalion might be kept up, and promoted by the governors of their respective States on the recommendation of the commanding general and on the reports of the inspectors—all vacancies to be filled on requisitions made by the general government on the States respectively. The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the militia to receive the same pay and emoluments as the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the regular army, be subject during that term of service to the same rules, regulations, and discipline, and to be entitled to

the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same benefits and allowances in every respect as those belonging to the regular army.

The augmentation which the present army is capable of is as follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be gradually increased to—1 brigadier general, chief engineer, inspector general of fortifications; 2 colonels, directors; 4 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, sub-directors; 20 captains; 20 first lieutenants. Corps of sappers and miners, 400.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

1 colonel; 1 lieutenant colonel; 2 majors; 6 captains; 12 first lieutenants.

ARTILLERY.

1 brigadier general, inspector general of artillery.

Corps of ordnance.—1 colonel of ordnance; 1 lieutenant colonel of ordnance; 2 majors; 10 captains; 10 first lieutenants; 10 second lieutenants.

Four regiments of artillery:

Field and staff.—Each regiment 1 colonel; 2 lieutenant colonels; 2 majors; 1 adjutant.

Non-commissioned staff, with the pay and emoluments of cadets.—4 sub-adjutants; 4 sub-quartermasters; 2 chief musicians.

Twenty companies, four of which companies to be light artillery, each company to consist of—

1 captain; 2 first lieutenants; 2 second lieutenants; 1 sergeant major; 1 quartermaster sergeant; 4 sergeants; 8 corporals; 8 artificers; 2 musicians; 120 privates. Total, 149.

Then we would have four regiments of twenty companies each, of which there would be—

16 light companies, 144 each	2, 304
14 battalion companies	9, 216

Total artillery	11, 520
Infantry of the line, 40 regiments, 1,000 strong	40, 000
Cavalry, 6 regiments, 500 strong	3, 000

	54, 520
The regiments of infantry to furnish the grenadiers, light infantry, and riflemen from their respective flank companies, 40 battalions of embodied militia, 1,000 strong	40, 000

	94, 520
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Attached to the trains of the engineers, artillery, ordnance, quartermaster's department, commissariat, hospital, &c., to be organized only under particular circumstances	5, 480
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	100, 000
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Now let us proceed to show how this is to be done.

Of the artillery, the present establishment contains 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors—12; 40 captains, 76 first lieutenants, 76 second lieutenants, 76 brevets—268.

Proposed war establishment will require 4 colonels, 8 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors—20; 80 captains, 160 first lieutenants, 160 second lieutenants—400.

To be supplied, 8 field officers and 132 company officers. The artillery could be officered out of the present corps of artillery and the cadets of the Military Academy and the most prominent of the school of non-commissioned officers. The men to be obtained by enlistment.

INFANTRY.

To make the 40 regiments of infantry out of the present establishment of 7 regiments, and also the 6 regiments of cavalry:

Present establishment contains 7 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 7 majors—21; 70 captains, 70 first lieutenants, 70 second lieutenants, 70 brevets—280.

Proposed establishment, 46 colonels, 46 lieutenant colonels, 46 majors—138; 460 captains, 460 first lieutenants, 460 second lieutenants—1,380.

To each regiment one effective colonel from the field officers and captains of the army, 46; the lieutenant colonels and majors from those not in service, officers who have served, or influential and respectable citizens, 92—138.

The captains to be appointed from the remaining captains and lieutenants and cadets of the Military Academy; but we have left now, deducting the 46 colonels from 301 officers, 255; to make up the number are required (which must be taken from the cadets at West Point) 205, making 460 captains. The lieutenants, to be taken from the prominent non-commissioned officers and from respectable young citizens, 920. Total, 1,380.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of officers to be supplied from the officers, cadets, and non-commissioned officers, for artillery, 420; for infantry, 506—926.

Number of officers now in the artillery	268
Number of officers of infantry	301
Number of cadets, say	200

	Brought forward.....	769
Number of non-commissioned officers supposed to be fit for officers out of the 6,000, say 318, which is three to a company.....		318
		<hr/> 1, 087
Number to be supplied.....		926
		<hr/> 161

The non-commissioned officers not promoted to be distributed among the companies of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, so as to give to each company at least six, and to the militia one per company, as an assistant instructor. These last are to be selected for superior acquirements in the drill and for exemplary conduct, and ought to receive the rank, pay, and emoluments of cadets.

But as it would not be wise to appoint any but efficient officers to command companies, it would be prudent to appoint in the first instance but eight captains to a regiment, and after the first year select, on the recommendation of the field officers of the regiment, from among the lieutenants two captains to each regiment, to complete the establishment.

The distribution of the non-commissioned officers would be as follows:

For the infantry and cavalry.....	3, 000
For the artillery, ordnance, and engineers.....	2, 282
For the militia.....	400
For promotion of lieutenancies and staff.....	318
	<hr/> 6, 000

In time of war it will be necessary to organize a train for the artillery; a train for the engineers; a corps of artificers to be attached to the quartermaster general's department; a corps of pontoniers to be attached to the engineers, besides the corps of sappers and miners. The sappers and miners ought to be organized at present, as it is a service that requires a great deal of instruction. They might be usefully employed at the Military Academy and in the fortifications. The corps of sappers and miners might be so organized as to have in its composition a valuable set of artificers, who would be very serviceable in the construction of forts and other military and civil edifices, under the direction of the engineers.

The other designated trains can so easily be put in operation under officers of the artillery and quartermaster's department, that it is not necessary to organize, in time of peace, anything of the kind; besides the talents of the officers for such service, there is such a wonderful facility in our country in obtaining excellent drivers, wagons, and anything which relates to transport by land, that it is better to be left to the discretion of the staff of the artillery and to the quartermaster general than to attempt any system at this time; for we must have part water and part land carriage, and it requires only the presence of those excellent officers of the quartermaster's department to put in motion all the transport that may be required. The artillery having its particular equipments, must have a train of its own to suit the particular objects of that arm, because the whole is to operate in the field, in sieges, and in the defence of places, according to the particular circumstances under which it may find itself, either at home or abroad. The United States are particularly blessed with a description of artificers that can turn their talents to any account, either with the axe or the spade, the plough, or the mechanic arts. Among all the implements of war, the axe, in this country, may be accounted one of the most important; for with it we can erect or destroy wooden bridges or fell trees, and with the same instrument obstruct roads and approaches, and make them when they are wanted. We can construct batteries, build forts, barracks, and cantonments, supply ourselves with fuel, and, indeed, do many things that are not known except in this country, where the axe is all-important. It is, therefore, unnecessary to organize, in time of peace in this country, many of those establishments essential to military operations in other countries. We can command them at pleasure, both in the personnel and the materiel, and at a rate and in a perfection that no government establishment can improve; but we must have laws to govern such establishments, when they are in the public employ, to prevent imposition, and to insure a compliance with the mandates of authority, especially in time of war. All minor details are avoided in this memoir, which will so readily suggest themselves in time of war. The education of our officers, and their constant improvement in the various branches of the science of war, will point out to the practical officer the mode, as well as the time, to employ those things which are only wanted on the immediate spur of the occasion, thereby avoiding all the expenses attendant on a permanent establishment of those costly equipages.

For a force of 94,520 we should require the following number and description of general officers at the commencement:

Four major generals.

Eight brigadiers, besides those now in service; the number of the general officers eventually to be increased to twenty brigadiers and eight major generals to command the troops in the field, independent of the general officers who may be employed in the staff, as chiefs of the staff, engineers, artillery, inspectors general, and heads of the several branches of administration, as quartermaster general, &c. The staff must be complete in time of war, or the troops will never become efficient, but will be an irregular and expensive corps, on which no reliance could be placed. It is the staff alone that can give efficiency to the service by a proper attention to the necessary supplies, organization, discipline, and accountability of all the departments of the service, regular as well as irregular. The general officers and staff officers should be selected with great care, for on them depends the successful employment of the troops and the general defence of the country. They should all be men of character, talents, and experience, in whom the nation and the army could confide; and not those who, from popular favor, may for the moment have been brought into view, and who in the first reverse will lose the confidence of the army and the people.

It may be supposed from the foregoing organization and remarks that the sedentary militia are to be excluded from a participation in the defence of the country in time of war. That is not the intention of this plan; it is to relieve them from taking the field for any length of time. They may be employed, as it has been before observed, under their present organization in defence of the cities, ports, or harbors. The uniform or volunteer corps to preserve all their privileges, their dress, &c.; but instead of carrying them off to the lines, or employing or quartering them in barracks at a distance from home, they will be

left at liberty to pursue their avocations as usual; but immediately on a threatened invasion of their immediate vicinity they will be embodied and occupy the forts or intrenchments intended for the defence of their city, town, village, or immediate vicinity, and do duty in a regular manner as long as the enemy may invest the place or linger in their neighborhood. To march off into distant parts they will not be required, such service being reserved for the regular troops, and the embodied drafted battalions of the active militia, as before suggested.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Table showing the number of men and officers which each State and Territory would furnish, according to the plan for drafting the militia to serve one year, agreeably to the census of 1820.

State and Territory.	Number of men from 16 to 28 years of age, in each State and Territory.	Quota to be furnished by each State and Territory, to make up the 40,000.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Designation and number of officers.				
					Lieut. colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.
Maine	28,530	1,468	1	5	2	1	15	15	15
New Hampshire	22,703	1,168	1	2	1	2	12	12	12
Massachusetts	49,506	2,547	2	5	2	3	25	25	25
Rhode Island	7,596	390	---	4	---	1	4	4	4
Connecticut	25,831	1,327	1	3	1	1	13	13	13
Vermont	24,137	1,241	1	3	1	1	13	13	13
New York	134,753	6,931	6	9	7	7	69	69	69
New Jersey	24,639	1,267	1	3	1	1	13	13	13
Pennsylvania	102,550	5,273	5	3	5	5	53	53	53
Delaware	6,516	284	---	3	---	1	3	3	3
Maryland	26,404	1,357	1	4	2	1	14	14	14
Virginia	58,863	3,015	3	---	3	3	30	30	30
North Carolina	39,527	2,032	2	---	2	2	20	20	20
South Carolina	23,984	1,233	1	2	2	1	12	12	12
Georgia	19,483	1,002	1	---	1	1	10	10	10
Alabama	9,336	481	---	5	1	---	5	5	5
Mississippi	4,560	234	---	2	---	1	2	2	2
Louisiana	8,747	450	---	5	1	---	5	5	5
Tennessee	31,028	1,596	1	6	1	2	16	16	16
Kentucky	41,328	2,125	2	1	2	2	21	21	21
Ohio	57,008	2,932	2	9	3	3	29	29	29
Indiana	14,428	741	---	7	1	---	7	7	7
Illinois	6,224	319	---	3	---	1	3	3	3
Missouri	6,537	335	---	3	1	---	3	3	3
Michigan	1,334	68	---	1	---	---	1	1	1
Arkansas	1,427	73	---	1	---	---	1	1	1
District of Columbia	2,171	111	---	1	---	---	1	1	1
	778,150	40,000	40	90	40	40	400	400	400

Review of the "Memoir on the organization of the army of the United States with a view to its giving effect to the militia when called into actual service."

It is gratifying to see that the circular letter of the Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War, of July 11, 1826, on the subject of the militia, addressed to the governors of the several States and Territories, the general and other officers of the militia, and to the officers of the army and others interested, begins to attract the attention of those who are capable of aiding in the great undertaking which that circular offers for consideration. The subject is one of vital importance to the nation at large; and notwithstanding it claimed the early attention of the general government as far back as its first going into operation under the new Constitution, there has as yet been no system established by which the militia could be rendered effective.

Under the administration of General Washington the attempt was first made to exercise the general power, granted by the Constitution to the national legislature, "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States."

Finding that there was an almost universal opposition on the part of the people to maintaining, in time of peace, a regular army, growing out of the ancient hue and cry against such establishments in England, when it was believed that the military were embodied to oppose the people in their just claims to certain privileges, and when, perhaps, such really was the case, General Washington took repeated occasions to impress on Congress the necessity of organizing the militia as early as possible, and stated, in his speech at the opening of the second session, that "among the interesting objects that would engage the attention of Congress, that of providing for the common defence would merit its particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end an uniform and well-digested plan is requisite, and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent on others for essential, particularly for military supplies."

During the next session of Congress an act was passed for establishing an uniform militia.

Although General Washington was very anxious to establish, as early as possible, a system for the militia, knowing the repugnance of the people at large to a regular army, as before observed, and that, therefore, no other means of defence could be obtained with the consent of the people under the impressions which then existed, it was by no means his opinion that that species of force was either the most economical or least dangerous to the liberties of the citizen; for in this country the soldier, enlisted with his own free will and consent, could be regarded in no other light than a volunteer in the cause of his country; still, he believed it was better to have some description of force, in reality or in name, rather than that the new government should appear in the eyes of the world without any means of defence at its command. Besides, General Washington was desirous that the information, discipline, and experience, which were still existing among the remaining revolutionary officers and soldiers, should not be suffered to die away, but be introduced, under the sanction of a law, among the people who should be enrolled in the militia, fearing that, should the opportunity pass away unimproved, such an advantage would not again occur, unless, unfortunately, the United States should be again involved in a long and arduous war.

Washington had no reliance on the militia, nor had any other commander in the revolutionary or the last war. It is true, however, that many who had the command of the militia, from motives of policy, and for the purpose of impressing on the enemy a belief that the militia were exceedingly powerful, and that much reliance was placed on their exertions, did publish, in general orders, flattering accounts of their prowess, both to deceive the enemy and to encourage the militia to come forth in defence of their country.

While this species of deception may be warranted as a *ruse de guerre*, and have its effect in war, it has, nevertheless, produced great mischief, by giving a reputation to the militia for efficiency which they never merited, and thus that description of force has been too much relied on as sufficient for all the purposes of defence—a reliance of a most dangerous tendency. The organization and system under which they could be employed were exceedingly defective. They were, when called into the public service, a moth on the treasury. They cost twice as much as regular soldiers, and rendered hardly any service whatever. They were without discipline, discontented, badly officered, and miserably provided with everything which was essential to their utility. These are facts which cannot be disputed, and ought not to be concealed. No unworthy imputation is here meant to be cast on the individual character of those who compose the militia; it is to expose the imperfection of the system under which their services were required.

The plan for organizing and employing the militia proposed in the *memoir* seems to have been written by one who is well acquainted with the subject; and the suggestions which it contains with regard to the improvement of the regular forces and of the mode of rendering efficient the militia when called into the service of the United States, or in other words, when employed in war, appear to be very judicious, and, as far as we are capable of judging, the best yet offered for the public consideration, both on the score of economy and efficiency.

The organization of the general staff into separate departments or corps seems to be very proper and highly advantageous; and that these staff corps should be the *main spring* of the regular and irregular forces, appears, under the views presented, as well calculated to produce that harmony and unity of action which constitute the basis of discipline and the strength of armies.

An army is efficient in proportion as its staff is well organized, and the members composing it honest, industrious, and intelligent. It will be of little avail if the individual regiments, battalions, or corps which compose an army are in a high state of discipline and well organized, if the general staff which directs the whole is incompetent to fulfil its important functions. Such an army, however patriotic and gallant, would soon have to submit to one of equal, nay, of less number of troops of inferior quality, under the guidance of a staff well organized, and composed of officers of experience and well versed in their various and complicated duties; for while the troops of the former description would be daily diminishing in strength and discipline under an ill-regulated and ignorant staff, the latter would be improving in force and discipline by the good management and care of its excellent staff. It is not the individual exertions of corps, however spirited, that decide a campaign—it is the talent with which they are directed as a whole, and the means employed to maintain discipline, to provide for their comfort and subsistence, and the numerous supplies requisite for carrying on the war. Hence the suggestion of having officers of the regular army to compose the heads of the staff for the militia, and for instructing them in their duties, appears not only reasonable but very feasible, and, as the writer of the *memoir* says, *important*, inasmuch as the general government is bound to supply the militia when in the public service.

Whether the system of recruiting the regular army by engaging young lads and instructing them will answer, the experiment alone can decide; it appears, however, not to be impracticable, and it is well worth the trial. Should it succeed, it will render our military establishment very valuable, efficient, and economical; and its application to the militia, as the means of giving that portion of the military force organization and efficiency, may be esteemed an important consideration.

As it regards the militia, the distinction made between the *war and peace establishments* appears both reasonable and judicious. The militia have two duties to perform: one is to suppress rebellion, the other to repel invasion. The present organization is sufficient for the maintenance of order and suppression of rebellion, and is therefore well calculated for a state of peace. But to make the militia a means of defence against foreign invasion, there must be an organization adapted to meet a state of war. The classification of the militia into *active* and *sedentary*, as proposed in the *memoir*, certainly possesses many important advantages. It leaves the elderly and married men at home to defend their firesides, while it does not draw them from their ordinary employments and the immediate care of their families, at the same time possessing all the advantages as to organization which the militia at present possess; and the young men who are unmarried can be employed anywhere, free from the cares of home and all those miseries which they would suffer were they married and separated from their wives and children. This organization has not, however, the merit of originality. It was practiced by the Canadian government in the late war with great success. No troops could have presented a better appearance than the battalions of Canadian militia in Lower Canada, composed of young men, incorporated during the war. The men were, however, drafted to serve for one year only, and were quartered, dressed, and equipped like the troops of the line of the British army, so that the experiment may be said to have been made with success. There have been various propositions for improving the state of discipline among the militia, or, rather, for instructing the militia. General Knox, Secretary of War, in his report to Congress during the administration of Washington, proposed, if our memory serves us, that the militia should be encamped three months in the year, and perform, during that term, all the duties of a soldier, and experience all the varieties incident to a military life. In theory this plan appears exceedingly well, but to put it in practice

would require large sums of money; the three months would be passed like a frolic, accompanied with vicious indulgence, instead of resulting in any practical good; but, on the contrary, it would give to those called out habits totally different from their avocations, which would unfit them for the ordinary pursuits of life. It has also been proposed to call out the officers and non-commissioned officers a certain number of days in each year. This plan appears better than the first; but like it, if the officers and non-commissioned officers are to be paid, the expense would be burdensome, and the results but little better than the former. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that the plan proposed in the memoir is the best and most practicable—namely, that of leaving the militia for the peace establishment as they are now organized; and for the war establishment, to divide them into *active* and *sedentary*. The first to be embodied like regular troops, and act abroad when required; and the latter to serve at home only on emergencies.

The proper period for receiving instruction is youth; and as every pains is taken to educate our youth in the rudiments of their language, in arithmetic, and in dancing, and gymnastic exercises, it appears to us that the military exercises should also form a part of early education, and thus avoid the trouble and loss of time which is occasioned by the present mode of attempting to drill the militia after they have arrived at manhood. We would then suggest a plan for instructing the militia by teaching our young lads at schools and in colleges the military exercises, and make it a national and general object. Suppose, for instance, that the teachers of schools should be licensed in each State by the proper authorities; that such of the teachers as would instruct their pupils in the military art as far as the *School of the Company*, should be compensated at a certain rate per boy, say one dollar per annum, to be paid by the general government on the certificate of the inspector of the district or brigade within which the school might be situated, who should make a report to the adjutant general of the State of the number of boys at the schools within his district or brigade, to be laid before the governor of the State for the information of the legislature, and also a similar return to the War Department for the use of Congress; and that each college in the Union should be endowed by Congress with a professor of the military art in the higher branches. The plan is not so difficult as one would at first suppose; for it would be only necessary, in each school, to instruct three or four of the most intelligent and best behaved boys, in the first instance, who might be made the captains and lieutenants of the company, who would, after being well grounded in their duty, as set forth in the military regulations, instruct the other boys of the school. The officers and non-commissioned officers should be selected for their exemplary conduct, and it should be considered a great distinction to enjoy the offices. They should be furnished with wooden arms; they should be carefully taught how to stand firm, march, and wheel, and go through the manual exercises.

Every morning they should assemble on the parade ground before the school; the roll should be called in conformity with the regulations, after which they should march into school and deposit their arms. Each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon should be exclusively devoted to the drill, when the school should appear in some neat, simple uniform. On particular days there should be, under the direction of the brigade major, a general muster of all the schools in his district, when they should be incorporated and formed into battalions, and manœuvred as such under his particular care. This would afford an opportunity of comparing the state of discipline in the several schools or companies. The general and field officers of the militia should attend and review the battalions, and publish in orders, through the brigade major, their opinion of the appearance, skill, and advancement in their military exercises, of each school. Take, for example, the District of Columbia: suppose that every school therein formed a company, each company in a neat uniform, say a blue nankeen jacket and white pantaloons, black hat and white feather, and each with a flag to designate the company, should march up from their respective school-houses and assemble on the President's square, and there, under the direction of the inspector of the militia, to be formed into battalions and brigades; the young gentlemen of the colleges, who had advanced to the evolutions of the battalion and line, to take command of the battalions and brigades and to perform the duty of adjutants, field and general officers. We might then see, in the course of a year, about 1,600 or 2,000 boys forming a most beautiful line, and exercising with a precision which the militia of the district could not obtain under their present regulation or mode of instruction. In the large cities, like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, a small army might be paraded. The sight would be beautiful and highly interesting. The youth, when once instructed, would never forget the drill and evolutions. In confirmation of this assertion, it is well known that those who learn to dance when they are young never forget the most complicated figures or difficult steps, while it is almost impossible to teach grown persons to dance or even to learn the figures of different dances. Dances are only steps, evolutions, and manœuvres, and they are generally more difficult than the steps, marches, wheelings, and evolutions which form the basis of the military movements. This plan cannot be carried into effect without the aid of the general government; and all the aid required from it is to pay one dollar per head, which, while it will lay the groundwork of making a good militia, it will, in fact, be aiding in the general system of education throughout the Union, as the money spent would enable the masters to maintain themselves, and consequently to attend to their duties as teachers, for in many of the country places they get so little compensation in cash that they are barely able to live. The objections which will be urged against this plan will be, that it will have a tendency to make the nation military, and thus give a propensity to war which may lead us into difficulties and perhaps furnish some designing character the means of usurping the reins of government, and thus destroy our republican institutions; but we cannot conceive that fear to be well grounded. Have we not always been endeavoring to make our militia effective, to arm and discipline them? Are not the people enlightened and well acquainted with the nature of our institutions, and will they voluntarily sell themselves to a tyrant or an usurper? No; the thing is preposterous. Only educate the youth with care, and they will, when they grow up, know how to value the rights and privileges of an American citizen; and while they have arms in their hands, and know how to use them, will be more likely to maintain those rights and privileges than barter them for the smiles of an usurper, however dignified in assumed titles, or powerful by the support of traitors and unprincipled adherents.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1826.

Sir: His excellency Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, put into my hands four copies of your printed circular on the subject of militia organization and improvement, and directed me so to distribute them as best to answer the object in view.

I have now the honor to enclose to you such answers as I have received from those to whom they were addressed, as well as one or two volunteer communications from intelligent gentlemen, who entertained particular views of the subject, to which the publication of your circular had called their attention. In addition to these, I have been requested to forward the votes and petitions of several officers of the militia on former occasions, expressive of their opinions on the best mode of removing some of the defects in the present system. I have also added a copy of a letter from Brigadier General Dearborn, which, though written with relation to another paper, contains his sentiments on some important points in your circular.

The letter enclosed, from Mr. N. Howland, of Rhode Island, pointing out the evils which exist in that State, was written at my request. This I also submit to your consideration, as I am not aware that the board of officers, to whom you have submitted all the papers you have received, have had any communication from that State before them.

Having, through your partiality, the honor of a seat at the board of officers who have your directions, among other things, to revise the system of organization and instruction of the militia, I did not think it necessary for me to enter so much at large into the discussion of the subject in my own reply to your circular as I should have done had not the opportunity been afforded me of orally communicating my opinions. Another reason for this omission arose from my having before expressed my views on the civil uses of the institution in a letter to the late President Adams, which was published, and since presented to you a paper of some length touching many of the subjects to which your circular relates. A copy of this paper I have now the honor to enclose, begging that it may be received, together with the letters appended to it, from officers of great distinction, both in the army and militia, in several States, as a part of my communication in reply to your circular. I feel a greater confidence in making the request that this paper may be submitted to the board, from the favorable opinions expressed of its principal recommendation by those experienced statesmen, the late Governors Eustis and Brooks, to the former of whom, and some others of my correspondents to whom I had submitted a more condensed view of the subject, I am indebted for some of the suggestions the paper contains, and the sentiments of the latter of whom appear in his letter. This and the other letters annexed have thrown so much more light upon the subject of militia improvement than I could have done, that it would have been doing injustice to it if I had omitted communicating them, though, from other and personal considerations, I should have made extracts from them if I could have done so without mutilating the sense, or leaving it in obscurity. The general accordance in the opinions of all my correspondents on the expediency of providing for the appointment of an officer at the seat of the national government, whose whole duty shall be confined to the militia, encourages a stronger hope of the adoption of that measure than the reasonings or reflections which any individual alone could afford. The reasons in favor of such a measure will be much increased, if, as it is fondly expected, a new and improved system of militia organization and instruction should be adopted; for in such case no measure could have a more important influence than this in establishing it on principles of uniformity in all the States of this great confederacy.

In relation to the particular points of your circular, finding some of the militia officers to whom it was sent have referred to me for facts, which my department would furnish, I have made a few additional observations in answer to your questions under the several heads presented. The answers refer to the numbers.

Answer to 1st question. The militia of Massachusetts consists of 55,060.

2d. The States have no power to alter the organization; upon this point the authority of Congress is paramount. It is believed, however, that many of the States have legislated on this subject. In Massachusetts such an attempt was formerly made; but after a court-martial decided that an arrested officer, commissioned according to the State but contrary to the provisions of the United States laws, was not amenable to its authority, the State law was repealed. No difference now exists, except in two minute particulars: First, provision is made for the appointment of aides-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, and quartermaster sergeants to regiments. Rank is also given to the commissioned officers aforesaid, and to some others where none was provided by the national law. Second, any person who is guilty of an infamous crime is required to be disenrolled from the militia.

3d. The volunteer companies are the most efficient.

4th. None. On the contrary, those who enlist into them are holden to do duty therein (if they so long reside in the brigade) for seven years, unless they are sooner discharged for reasons which are satisfactory to the brigadier general. Neither can these corps disband themselves; they can only be dissolved by the authority of the governor and council. Nor can their officers, or those of any other corps in Massachusetts, resign at their own pleasure; but are holden under the penalty of \$200 and a liability to be cashiered by a court-martial, to the performance of all the duties required of them by law and general orders, until their resignations are accepted by the commander-in-chief.

5th. Quite otherwise. They are reciprocally advantageous. The poorest regiments, generally, are those which have no volunteer corps attached to them. It is, however, true, that unless the "regular" militia were required to be enrolled and trained, the "volunteer" or enlisted militia would not, to any considerable extent, exist; as it is in the preference which is given by those who compose these corps to perform their military obligation in company with their own friends and companions, instead of being compelled to associate with all classes of the community who are liable to enrolment, which forms the principal inducement for that increase of expenditure, both of time and money, which is required of those who belong to them. Neither the pride of military appearance nor the desire of military attainments, nor even the spirit of patriotism in time of peace, which pervades the members of volunteer companies, it is believed, would, of themselves, be sufficient motives for the formation of such corps, though they are powerful incentives to those whose pride of character leads them to avoid the associations they would otherwise be compelled to make. It hence follows, that if the fines for non-attendance at the meetings of the enrolled militia are inconsiderable, the equivalent will be paid, and consequently the principal inducement for the formation of volunteer corps will cease.

6th. A little less than one-third, or about one-fourth part of the whole body of the militia.

7th. It is doubted whether Congress has any jurisdiction over the subject, though it is conceded

that the power to make by-laws, under the State authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the States, would be undoubtedly useful; as thereby the pride of the enlisted companies would enable them to increase their drill meetings, and impose fines for non-attendance at these as well as those which are fixed by law, and otherwise regulate the police of their respective companies under such penalties as, by experience in different sections of the Commonwealth, from the ability of their members, should be found would answer the end intended without making the duty required so burdensome and oppressive as to prevent recruiting. These companies now, however, generally have codes of by-laws, though in most of the States, as in Massachusetts, for the want of legislative sanction, their legal tribunals have no jurisdiction whereby to enforce the collection of their fines and penalties for neglect or disobedience.

8th, 9th, and 10th. It is supposed that this question arises from an opinion that militia duty is required of too large a proportion of the community. In this view of the subject the respondent concurs, but he is of opinion that great objections, both in a civil and military point of view, exist to a classification either by difference of condition from age or marriage, and that the object aimed at can be attained in a mode which is not only unobjectionable in this respect, but will likewise obviate other evils which the existing laws present. He considers the militia not only as the safest and best, but as a necessary preservative of the civil power in peace, and the great reserve of the army in war. It need not be feared that those who annually tax themselves for the maintenance of their civil institutions, will see their own laws executed, even if a resort to arms becomes necessary. But to accomplish the civil purposes of the institution only, the citizens must be organized in sufficient numbers to make their strength feared by the malcontents, and so instructed and trained as to make it efficient on any sudden emergency, if the threatened resistance to the laws should in fact be made. He fears that the employment of the United States forces, in times of high party excitement, particularly for the execution of the State laws, would be looked upon as so great an interference with the State authority and power as even to increase the resistance it was called to suppress. Yet if the militia be too much reduced, even though many might think that thereby a precedent would be set whereby the liberties of the country would be ultimately subverted, a necessity for the employment of the regular army would be necessary for the due execution of the State as well as United States laws.

This view of the subject is not taken from any ground which, in the existing state of things, the army or the country would furnish, but from historical truths, founded upon principles of action which are as applicable to the condition of our country as to others. The respondent is therefore in favor of arming, training, and instructing the whole number of persons who shall be enrolled, and of diminishing the extent to which enrolments are now required to be made. Eighteen and thirty are the most comprehensive numbers which he would adopt as the limits of enrolment. Even less than these would form a corps quite sufficient to answer all the constitutional ends of the militia institution.

When the militia law of 1792 was passed, which required all the able-bodied free white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to be enrolled, our independence as a nation had but lately been acknowledged and our Constitution of government just established; the British held military posts within our limits on the western frontiers; the Spaniards possessed Louisiana and the Floridas on the southern, and commanded the keys of the Mississippi; the Indians were powerful and hostile on our north-western borders; the stability of our forms of government and civil institutions were threatened by rebellious subjects at home, and our strength and resources as a nation were unknown to the European powers; we were without a navy and fortifications, and the army even was insufficient for the protection of the Indian frontiers. Under these circumstances, the provisions for the enrolment of almost the whole of the able-bodied population of the country was justifiable, and necessary for our security. But so entirely different is now our condition that one-half the present numbers, if properly drilled, is fully sufficient to meet any emergencies which may be expected to arise. If it should, however, at any time be found otherwise, Congress can as easily provide for additional enrolments for the militia as it can for the raising additional regiments for the army. But this supposition is founded upon the idea that if all the citizens are released from duty fifteen years earlier than at present, more duty of them may be required while they are the subjects of military authority. Thus, although the numbers be diminished, the efficiency of the whole body would be increased. Further, considering the volunteer corps as so much better answering the purposes of the militia, if all from eighteen to thirty were to be enrolled, so much more than half the present number of the militia would be included as to justify the release of such as should perform duty in the enlisted or volunteer corps for a less number of years than in the enrolled or regular militia, upon condition that they kept themselves uniformed, armed, and properly equipped in every respect, during their period of service, and passed such inspection of their equipments and examination of their discipline as should be required. Let all persons within the prescribed limits whose personal services for the support of government are not incompatible with militia duty be enrolled; let such few exemptions as are indispensably necessary be made by the national government, and that part of the law of Congress which confers the power on the States to make additional exemptions be repealed, and thus make the duty equally obligatory on all the members of the community, instead of its oppressively falling on those who have no power to obtain exemption by influence nor the means of paying a pecuniary equivalent; let arms and books of tactics be provided and distributed at the national expense; instructors provided for such officers as choose, or the States shall require to attend the meetings for instructions; and let rations also be supplied by the several States to the troops while engaged in military duty, and it is believed that the great objections which exist against the militia establishment will be obviated, and all its essential benefits preserved. The objections to the militia system, it is generally conceded, do not arise from hostility to the institution itself, for this is justly considered as the bulwark of republican liberty, but to the inequality of its burdens under the existing laws, and to the little use of their requisitions to the attainment of the end intended to be accomplished. Thus it is believed that not only one-half of the time and expense of those who are now enrolled might be saved in peace, but that the same or greater advantages would result from the application of this force into defence in war; for if the enrolled militia were in truth made efficient by the proposed means, it is believed that the troops, instead of being called out to be drilled, in anticipation of the enemy's arrival, might generally remain at their homes until he was near at hand, and then come prepared to meet him in conjunction with the regular forces, and be dismissed again to pursue their usual avocations as soon as the emergency ceased which called them forth. I have known so many instances during the last war where this system was effectually pursued in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, (which was then under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts,) where the sea-coast frontier was defended at less than a quarter of the expense which would have been required if the officers and men had not been

practiced in their duties, and it had consequently been necessary to keep them in service for instruction the whole of the season, that I cannot readily relinquish that part of the system which experience has proved is attended with so many advantages.

It is, however, necessary, in order to obviate an objection which may arise to the diminution of the militia roll in those States where their internal tranquillity is endangered by their domestic population, to give to the several States the power of making additional enrolments within their own jurisdiction. The States may be safely intrusted with this power, for its exercise will not only give additional security to their domestic peace, but will add to the national strength; whereas if a larger number is required everywhere to be enrolled than the national emergencies demand, and the States are intrusted with the opposite power of making exemptions, the force of this national arm may be diminished to an extent altogether incompatible with the national security.

11th. The organization of the militia should be complete in peace as well as in war. The distinction named of withholding the higher grades of commissions in time of peace would have a very unsalutary effect on the whole institution.

12th and 13th. The power of making detachments from the militia for a longer period than three months ought to exist. And as the militia burdens ought to be equalized as much as is consistent with economy and the public necessities, I should think detachments for one campaign would be sufficient; and in our climate these do not usually continue beyond six months.

14th. The militia are enrolled and accurately inspected through the whole State at 1 o'clock p. m., on the first Tuesday of May, by the captains of the several companies, and returns are made, noting every deficiency in the several articles of equipment, to the colonels of regiments. These are condensed into regimental returns, and transmitted to the brigadier generals, who make returns of their entire brigades to the adjutant general.

After the company inspections are made, the troops are trained on the same day. They are also trained one other day, which is usually a short time previous to the regimental brigade or division muster, which takes place in the autumn, when the officers and men are again inspected by the brigade inspectors, and reviewed either by the commander-in-chief or some general officer. These inspection returns are likewise annually transmitted to the adjutant general, and form the basis of his annual return to the President of the United States.

15th. I think frequent trainings and musters, that is to say of four or six times a year, *under skilful officers*, would be advantageous to the great body of the militia; and, in my opinion, great benefit has been derived from those we have already had, under all the disadvantages which have attended them; though it ought not be concealed that the beneficial influence of these is annually diminishing.

16th. I would instruct the officers, but not them exclusively. By so doing you turn officers into privates. Officers must be practiced in their duties of command as well as the men in theirs of obedience; and by establishing a proper system for the instruction of the officers, you will qualify them usefully to exercise the authority with which they are invested, which is not always the case.

17th. The system of infantry tactics prescribed for the army is not generally adopted by the militia, and solely for the want of books of instruction, which it has for a long time been supposed would be furnished by the national government. No measure, much more than the distribution of books of instruction to the militia officers of all the States, would tend to the establishment of an uniform militia throughout the Union. It would drive out of circulation thousands of volumes of spurious editions of the national work, in which such alterations are made as are totally destructive of that uniformity of practice which it was the object of the national legislature to establish when they required its adoption by the militia.

18th and 19th. There are none prescribed. Each captain adopts the best book of instruction he can find. Proper systems of instruction are absolutely necessary for both the artillery and the cavalry; the latter of which, if they were required to be armed and exercised with carbines, in addition to the sword and pistol, it is believed, would be much increased in usefulness, both on the sea-coast and inland frontiers. The experience of the last war taught us that the cavalry, as it was then armed and instructed, was almost an useless corps. In Massachusetts but three companies were called out during the whole war, while every other volunteer corps in the State was in service at some period or other of it.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. H. SUMNER.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Paper referred to in the above letter, a copy of which was some time since presented to the Secretary of War, for the consideration of the President.

SALEM, September 10, 1826.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing a circular from the Secretary of War, whose object is to obtain information leading to the melioration of the militia system of the United States, in order to render their service more efficient than it can be in its present condition.

The opinion that a well-organized and a well-disciplined militia is the natural defence of a free people, "is entitled to the character given to it by the Secretary—that of a 'maxim,' but surely the "experience" of the people of the United States will not authorize the conclusion, because a "well-disciplined militia," comprehending the entire mass of able-bodied men, never had, and, I do not hesitate to say, never will have, an existence in our country. Whoever reads General Washington's official letters to Congress in the first years of the revolutionary war, will see that a reliance on the militia and the short enlistment of regulars brought our affairs to the brink of ruin. But it will be said that the militia was not then "well disciplined." True; and I repeat that it never *will be*, and while the system shall embrace the whole body, I add, that it never *can be* well disciplined.

In 1777, Great Britain being threatened with an invasion from France, while its regular forces were, and must necessarily have continued to be, employed abroad, the Parliament enacted that corps of militia should be embodied; the men to be drawn by lot, and trained to the use of arms and manœuvres for home defence. But these corps united amounted only to about thirty-one thousand men for England and Wales. To give them the requisite discipline they were to be enrolled for three years, and trained, I think, about four weeks in each year, and sergeants taken from the regular troops were employed to drill them; and even then it was found expedient (as I remember to have seen it stated) to march them *from home*, out of their own counties, to render their training effectual. By these means they became, in reality, *regular soldiers*. They were uniformly armed, paid, and clothed at the public charge.

The only well-disciplined militia, comprehending the whole male population of ages adapted to military service, since the early periods of the Roman republic, was in Switzerland. Upwards of a hundred years ago it was efficient. Surrounded by powerful neighbors, and particularly in danger from Austria, a universal militia, in an entire population not exceeding perhaps one million and a half, was indispensable. They were clad in a simple uniform of gray cloth, and trained every Sunday after attending their religious services in their churches. The details of this arrangement may be seen in Stanyan's account of Switzerland, which I read upwards of forty years ago. He was the British minister in that country in the early part of the last century. I think I saw the title of the book (a duodecimo volume) in the library which Mr. Jefferson sold to the United States. I remember being struck with one prudent regulation in their system: not to appoint their *general officers* until an invasion or impending war rendered their complete organization indispensable. This reservation would, I have thought, be especially proper in the United States militia, from the manner in which officers are appointed and rise in rank.

The United States have nothing to fear from any neighboring power; and already our great population renders a universal training of the citizens capable of military services absolutely unnecessary. It would now be an evil, and an evil rapidly increasing.

The constitutional calls for militia are to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions. For the first two objects no special military training will be requisite. Those who shall resist the execution of the laws, or form insurrections, will be undisciplined citizens. *An organized militia, acting under the authorities of the general and State governments*, will be amply sufficient to overcome such resistance and to suppress any tumultuous assemblies of lawless men, though appearing in arms.

In our large cities and towns there are already select corps of militia, well trained and fit for service. In the largest cities these corps are regiments and battalions, and in others companies. In every State in the Union such corps should be formed, proportioned to their population. And the entire amount of these corps should be equal to three or four times the numbers composing the standing army. The skill acquired by these select corps now costs them considerable expense in time and money. At present they consist of volunteers, but they are volunteers, partly because young men seem to have a natural fondness of military exercises, but chiefly, I am inclined to think, because they prefer incurring those expenses of time and money to training in the common militia. If, therefore, the worse than useless project of training the whole body of the militia be abandoned, some encouragement will be requisite to induce even young men to engage for only two years in such select corps. Their arms should be furnished from the public arsenals, and a fixed sum allowed for procuring neat uniforms to sit easy upon them, and not daubed with gold or silver lace, or plumed with feathers two feet high. In the last week of their two years' service they should be inspected by proper officers, competent to judge of their proficiency; and all who shall be found duly acquainted with the prescribed discipline should be allowed to retain their arms and accoutrements, and be discharged. In this way the effective militia would eventually be uniformly armed. And as the arms are to become their own property, they will take good care of them.

At the outset these select corps may find instructors among such of their fellow-citizens as have served in select corps of militia, or in the regular troops, as officers, sergeants, and corporals, and in some instances, intelligent and discreet privates. Drummers and privates may be drawn from the same sources. When a competent number of such instructors are not to be found, the deficiency may, in the first instance, be supplied from the regular troops, and partially perhaps from the Military Academy at West Point. These first disciplined companies and corps will probably furnish instructors for the second set, and so on in an unlimited succession; all deficiencies, however, to be supplied from the standing army and West Point Academy.

The instructors drawn from the standing army will, of course, continue to receive their usual pay and emoluments, with such additions as circumstances may require, for their travel and expenses, beyond what their ordinary duties in the regular service would expose them to. So, likewise, those drawn from the academy, and from the select companies and corps employed in training the next or any succeeding set, must have adequate compensations.

A portion of the training should consist in firing at marks. In the older settlements of our country where game has generally disappeared, there will, consequently, be many requiring instruction in loading, taking aim, and firing.

It has been the practice of some of the select, well-trained companies in Massachusetts, to make an annual excursion with tents and other equipage requisite to form a regular encampment; the like encampments may take place at mild and healthy seasons of the year, (varied in the times to suit our varied climates,) with the select companies and corps whose training is the object of this communication, in situations easy of access to provisions, water, fuel, and straw. All the necessary expenses of this field-service must be defrayed out of the public treasury, upon proper returns and documents.

In England, I have already stated, the selected militia are trained for three years, about four weeks in each year. I cannot but think that in the United States two years of like training, with capable and diligent instructors, would suffice to give the requisite discipline for efficient service. In the last week of the training in the second year all the select companies and corps living within a circuit of — miles should assemble at a convenient place, and there be commanded and exercised by a field officer or officers (in proportion to the number of men thus assembled) selected from the officers of the companies and corps, and whose abilities and practical knowledge shall best entitle them to distinction in the ranks to which they shall be appointed.

I have already remarked that the United States have no continental neighbors from whom the smallest danger—I might almost say the possibility—of invasion is to be apprehended. Invaders, if there should be any, must approach us by water. Of these we cannot fail to have timely information, in consequence of previous diplomatic altercations. If these are likely to terminate in hostilities, a competent number of the militia may be embodied and disciplined, having their stations and encampments in places most exposed to invasion, or to which they could march in time to repel them. To train these bodies of militia, instructors would be furnished from those who had themselves obtained an adequate knowledge of discipline, either in the army or the Military Academy, or in the select companies and corps before mentioned, with the addition, if found necessary, of officers and sergeants detached from the regular troops. The general officers to be selected from the ablest officers serving, or who had served, in the select companies and corps before mentioned. An able and experienced general officer of the regular army, of equal or superior rank, may, when deemed necessary, be designated to command the whole; a portion of the regular troops in every such case to be united with the embodied corps of militia.

Such embodied corps of militia, with such instructors as have been described, would become better acquainted with every branch of military discipline in two weeks, or even in eight or ten days, than by

training, as the whole militia is now trained, annually, from eighteen to forty-five years of age. And, certainly, no invasion is to be apprehended as so sudden as not to admit of two or four weeks' training.

Of the utter inefficiency of two, three, or four days' training in a year, every observer, possessing any military knowledge, is competent to pronounce. For myself, and I speak also from my experience in the militia in early life, I can pronounce with confidence. I then took much pains, with such means as were within my reach, to acquire the requisite knowledge for training the militia, and imparted the same to the officers of the companies in Salem. We then attempted to instruct the militia who were assembled four days in the year, but our labor turned to very little account. I have ever since considered the whole, as I do the present militia musters, as a waste of time for those who actually assemble, while thousands who will in no event become soldiers are heavily taxed by fines for non-appearance, and vexed in their collection.

Should the principles above sketched be adopted as the basis of a plan for disciplining the militia, many details will be necessary in forming it :

1. To determine the ages within which the men constituting the select corps shall be comprised. These may be not under twenty-one, nor, at present, over thirty years. In future periods twenty-five years of age may be the limits. To take apprentices would interfere with the rights of parents and masters, and with the completion of their instruction in their respective trades and employments. Twenty-one years would also give them more mental steadiness, and a firmness of constitution which is not fully matured at an earlier age.

2. That the burden and benefit may be equal, the quotas of the select corps should be apportioned by Congress to the several States, according to their population, by the same rule as that of representation in the House of Representatives of the United States. And such State being divided by its government into convenient districts, the quota of each district may be furnished by volunteers or by lot. Substitutes may be admitted, but these should always be *new men*, that is, of persons who have not before served in the select corps; otherwise, the total number of disciplined men in the country will be diminished.

3. The competent number of teachers being provided, the men may be assembled by companies to receive instruction. Although it would occasion a little more expense, yet I think it would be expedient to assemble twice in the year; two weeks in the spring, and two weeks in the autumn, instead of four weeks in immediate succession.

4. Provisions to be supplied in rations of meat and bread, as to the regular troops, but with adequate quantities of vegetables and other cheap articles to which the militia are accustomed when at home, to insure the preservation of their health. It is for this object, principally, that I would keep them assembled but two weeks at a time.

5. Tents and the requisite camp equipage, fuel and straw, to be provided, to enable them to live in the field and cook for themselves. But there would be economy in employing a cook to prepare in an adjacent house the provisions for a whole company.

All the minor details may be left to be directed by the Executive of the United States.

It will be understood that the proposition for the formation of select corps of militia, to three or four times the amount of the regular troops, is intended to constitute, in every State, a disciplined force, around which any portion of the common militia might be assembled and promptly disciplined, to repel any threatened invasions there or in any neighboring State. While the whole strength of the select corps, increased by the numbers previously disciplined therein, would discourage any attempts (should such be apprehended) of the standing army to conspire against the government or the liberties of their country.

But if no plan for select corps of militia should be adopted, then I would only organize the whole militia into companies, battalions, and regiments, and designate the regiments to form the respective brigades and divisions, and require them to meet, by *companies only*, one-half day in each year, for the inspection of their arms and accoutrements and to fire at mark. The brigadier and major generals to be appointed, *pro re nata*, by the executive of the States respectively. So great, already, is the population of the United States, all persons above the age of thirty-five years may be excused from serving in the militia.

I will here observe that, in my conversation a few years ago, with Governor Brooks he expressed his approbation of the suggested plan of forming some corps of select militia upon the principles now stated. I will further observe, that he entirely agreed with me in the opinion that eight or ten days' training of any portion of the militia called out and embodied to repel invasions, would give them, with the means here proposed, more knowledge of the discipline requisite in actual service, than by being drawn out, even four days in a year, from the ages of eighteen to forty-five years, as required by the laws of Massachusetts. I have not known any man more competent to judge correctly on this subject than Governor Brooks. In regular service he had the military experience of an able officer during the revolutionary war, and afterwards that of a general officer in the Massachusetts militia.

Some objection, perhaps, may be raised against the plan here proposed on account of the *expense*. But this will be small compared with the expense of time and money necessarily incurred by requiring the whole militia—nearly a million of men—to turn out four days in a year, during a period of about twenty years; the latter without any useful result; the former of real importance, by furnishing the country with an efficient militia.

The select corps will comprise horse and artillery as well as infantry; in what proportion I have not considered. But the horse, I presume, will be the smallest; and riflemen will compose a part of the infantry.

As to the length of time to be required for a tour of militia duty, in actual service, it would undoubtedly be desirable to extend it beyond three months; a considerable portion of which will be lost in marching to the place of rendezvous or scene of action, and home again. Could that term be doubled, it would be well; and efforts may be made to obtain it.

In the French revolutionary war married men, if I mistake not, were at one time exempt from the conscription; so young men married as fast as they could. In the United States no such stimulus to marry is necessary among those classes of citizens from which the militia will principally be enrolled. It appears to me, therefore, that no distinction between the married and unmarried will be admissible in either the common or select militia.

You now have, sir, what has occurred to me on the subject of the letter from the Secretary of War. The intimations in this letter, I hope, may aid in the formation of a useful militia system; or, at any rate, in getting rid of that which vexes and harasses without doing any essential good.

With great regard and esteem, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. PICKERING.

WILLIAM H. SUMNER, Esq.

SALEM, September 19, 1826.

Sir: In the beginning of the month I received from William H. Sumner, esq., adjutant general of Massachusetts, a letter enclosing your printed *circular* concerning the militia, and requesting a communication of my views on the subject, which he would transmit to you. A week since I sent him a long answer. While I am satisfied of the correctness of the principles it exhibits, on which a militia system of the United States should be formed, I can easily suppose objections may be offered, and I believe that the most eligible plan must be the result of a discussion among gentlemen of intelligence and military experience. And all I can expect from my communication is, that the ideas I offer for consideration may prove of some utility in forming a militia system adapted to the present and, for some length of time, to the future condition of our country.

I have said "that we have nothing to fear from any neighboring power." The British, if we again plunge into a war with that power, will not think of invading the United States from Canada or New Brunswick. Certainly not for the purpose of holding possession, which they know would be impracticable; and as certainly not for the purpose of devastation, knowing our ability to retaliate in a fourfold measure. It was on these considerations that, at the close of the late war, I would have reduced our peace establishment to five thousand men, a number then sufficient to garrison all our fortified seaports and all our posts on the Indian frontier, besides leaving a disposable force of a thousand men at the most healthy situation on the Mississippi, to be sent down to New Orleans on the shortest notice, to secure that great emporium of the western States. We did not need a single soldier on our whole northern frontier eastward of Detroit. I would, therefore, have dismantled Niagara and Sackett's Harbor, and every fortification on Lake Champlain. And as to the public vessels on this lake and Ontario, such as might be converted into vessels for trade, I would have sold for that use, and have set fire to all the rest, unless they would bring something, if sold, for the materials composing them. They were built with green timber, and would, undoubtedly, be in a short time entirely rotten. Entertaining these views of the subject, (which I remember communicating to Mr. Calhoun,) I have considered the means taken to preserve the public vessels, for the building of barracks, the repairing of fortifications, and the maintenance of a large body of troops for years, and since, of garrisons on that frontier, a mere waste of the public money. The numerous tribes of Indians in the neighborhood of Detroit would, obviously, render it expedient to station in that region, including Michilimackinac, a military force proportioned to the danger to be apprehended from them.

The British have been fortifying some important points in Canada. This was proper for them, because of the practicability of pouring in an overwhelming force from the United States, on a sudden declaration of war, before they could obtain defenders from Europe.

The commencement of the war of 1812 has given them warning.

The gorgeous trappings of some of the select corps of militia have seemed to me very improper. They occasion a great, and, at the same time, a useless expense. If ever called into actual service, it will doubtless be in conjunction with the regular troops. And will it not be expedient that their appearance should be the same? But certainly if there should be select corps of militia formed on the plan I have suggested, and at the public expense, their uniforms should be as simple as those of the regular troops. Officers of the army and select corps of militia who have adopted the Bonapartian hat and the tall French plumes would perhaps smile at, perhaps spurn, a merely useful covering for the head. A hat was originally designed to shelter the head, the eyes, and the neck. The best form of it which I ever saw for military men was that adopted by Colonel Spotswood, who commanded a Virginia regiment of continental troops in the campaign of 1777. It was low crowned, and the brim was about two and a half or three inches wide, and looped up *only* on the left side of the head, that it might not interfere with the shouldered musket; and to that side the cockade was fixed. It is of some consequence to have the eye secured from the dazzling rays of a burning sun. Should not the dress of officers be simple as that of the soldiers they command, while the materials are of finer fabric? The extreme vanity of the English naval hero, Lord Nelson, determined him, at the battle of Trafalgar, contrary to the advice of his friends on board, to display on his breast his splendid star of nobility, and it cost him his life.

Called on for my views of an advisable militia system, you will not, I trust, deem obtrusive these additional intimations.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

OCTOBER 8, 1826.

DEAR SIR: You desired me to commit to writing the sentiments I expressed in a late conversation with you respecting the improvement of the militia of the United States.

One method has for many years appeared in my mind to be highly useful and not impracticable, in my view, although rejected as such by many old military friends, such as Generals Knox and Cobb, with others of the present day, who consider a soldier's life to be a distinct profession, and that a person qualified as such is either incapable or will not be inclined to pursue any other occupation. Perseverance in the chimeras of our own brain may be, perhaps, my only apology for persisting in this early opinion.

My idea is, that the present army of the United States may be rendered a military school for all the purposes of introducing military discipline among the citizens of the United States, so far as respects, at least, the duty of a common soldier. Instead of having men of the description and character we see enter as soldiers in the public service, I think that the hardy youth of our country, possessing good habits, might easily be induced to engage in that service, if the condition of a common soldier can be made consistent with reputation and morals, and some more money be added to their pay, equal to the common earnings of ordinary labor, with provision that the whole amount shall only be paid to them at the expiration of their service, with certificate of good behavior, saving, say one dollar per month, for tobacco money, &c.

I conceive that two years well employed would be ample time to instruct a private soldier in his proper duties, and, indeed, make him a competent sergeant in any military company. I am also of the opinion that the sum of \$10 per month would induce young men of common life and labor in almost all

the States to enter the public service, it being enjoined that no person should enter who did not bring evidence of good moral character and temperate habits; and that if the contrary be discovered during service, immediate expulsion should take place.

It being understood also that these soldiers, at all leisure time, should be improved in the knowledge of writing and ciphering, and that their whole time should be diligently employed, so as not to be able to contract bad habits or indulge in the vice of intemperate drinking. Any parent or friend, knowing the army to be so renovated, would not hesitate to recommend his son or connexion to enter that service. It is well known that the army is now merely a refuge for disorderly persons; but under those regulations the condition of a soldier would possess honor and profit. Each State might furnish its quota of men, and, if requested, their place to be supplied by others from a different State. One-half of the army to be changed after a proper period, so as to retain a portion of those best instructed to assist the new members. That it shall not be permitted to serve more than two years, and that no person under the age of twenty, or above five and twenty, shall be admitted to enter. Young men at the age of twenty usually have a knowledge of the mechanic arts in which they are engaged, and the sum of \$200, received at one time, would enable them to commence life, either as farmers or mechanics, with some advantage. The habits of labor and industry acquired in this new camp life will rather qualify them for future service in private life than injure their prospects. The knowledge which a soldier has once had, like that of skating and swimming, can never be wholly forgotten, and will soon be restored on approach to actual service. The discipline of the mind and manners fixed on these new soldiers will ever make them useful in private life, and will secure stability of character. I do not know that it will be necessary to oblige these soldiers to return to the several States from whence they came, because if they did return against their inclination, they would soon desert it. As a temptation, however, it might be provided that the final payment should be made in the State from whence they enlisted. The expense would undoubtedly be considerable, but, compared to the utility, may better be sustained than many others recognized by the public. These soldiers, when settled in their respective States, would naturally be elected officers in the militia, and would greatly improve it. I do not know that it will be requisite that, at the time of enlistment, they engage to serve in any future war, because they would not be useful if they did not voluntarily enlist in case of actual war. I suppose that the Constitution of the United States, as it allows the several States to choose militia officers in their own way, will not permit any efficient regulation to be made by Congress over the militia; but I think it extremely important that all which can be done by Congress to meet future actual war ought now to be done, when the country is free from those dreadful parties to which we are liable, and particularly on the approach of war, when we ought to be most united. Any act of Congress done at this period cannot be reproached as unconstitutional when put into operation.

I think it is apparent that no country has sufficient funds to justify the cupidity of men, or induce a voluntary engagement in any steady course of war for any reasonable period of time. Ten or twenty thousand men, on the first declaration of war, or the preparation for it, might, by reasonable bounty or pay, be induced to enlist for five years. Perhaps, in all the United States, fifty thousand might be thus had; but when that class of people have disappeared, the residue of the population will demand high pay and bounties, as they can hold the government to any price they may dictate. It is therefore indispensable that every government should have the power of forcing military service by drafting or otherwise, allowing reasonable pay, &c.; and in this country particularly, where the poorer class of people make the laws and the causes of war by keeping the government in their own hands, they surely ought not to be exempt from drafts any more than the rich man, who is probably not so able to perform military service. Let the subsistence be made by the rich, as reason and necessity suggest; but let the defence of the country be a personal duty, equal in its operation, as is the equality of votes; otherwise, you perceive that the richer class of the community are not only bound to subsist the troops, but to pay them any price they may be pleased to ask for their services. This government is emphatically a popular government, and all its civil and internal relations are administered by the people; so ought, in a higher degree, their relations with foreign countries, among which, and the first, is self-defence. The *Province* and subsequent *State* of Massachusetts, even before its constitution of 1780, exercised, from the principles of common law and the attributes of sovereignty, the power of drafting militia into the service, usually for six or twelve months; but it might be, and with more propriety, for several years, as it may take a long time even to *qualify* for service, after which the real service only can be done—such as really merits the expense incurred. The Constitution of the United States is not before me, so as critically to know its bearings on this subject, and I therefore do not know whether the United States can call on the militia by any immediate act of their own, but are bound, as I presume is the case, to call on the States or governors thereof for their quota. Any body of men thus furnished, and called soldiers, can be of no possible use without discipline; on the contrary, must be a vast expense and encumbrance. It is equally certain that they cannot be disciplined without officers; and although the States have a right to choose officers, does not this imply that those chosen as officers must be competent to do their duty? If not so, they are no more officers than the other members of the company. To choose one utterly incompetent might well be considered an act "*in fraudem legis*," and therefore void, in the same manner as if no officer had been chosen.

Cannot some means be contrived whereby the militia might be detached, say a small number, in conjunction with a greater number of the United States forces, so as to give the officer of the United States full command of such detachment; and as such, might he not call a court-martial; and, even if obliged to make the whole court consist of militia officers, that he might have the choice or the right of choosing the militia officers who may compose the court? In such manner an incompetent officer might be removed; and if a second one was chosen in his place, and declared in the same manner incompetent, might it not fairly be considered as an evasion and contempt of the law or Constitution, (which is in itself only a law?) In such an event, would it be a usurpation for Congress to consider that the law was thus evaded, and thereupon either give to the governor of the State the right of choosing officers, or to exercise the right of appointing officers? This must be an incident, and necessarily implied in the power given to Congress of calling for militia service, as in the nature of things it can be of no service without such power; and although the same is not expressed, a stronger implication from necessity arises than is often assigned for the assumption of implied power.

Can the United States, in their own right, call on the militia officers and companies, and make drafts therefrom in the first instance, or must they first apply to the governors of the States therefor; if so, which most necessary? and if the governors neglect or the troops disobey, cannot in such case the United States exercise imperatively the power of drafting, and will not such power be implied from necessity, as without it the United States can have no control over the militia for public defence? My idea is that we should

not wait for the time of necessity and of discord, but that the United States should now, in calm peace, make an act declaratory of their rights, and adopt the means to enforce them in case the States or the people shall neglect to give to the United States the force and power of self-defence by means of the militia which is contemplated by the Constitution.

Might it not be as well, as militia now train twice a year, to enact that one-half should exercise four days in the year, and be assembled in regiment, and that to distinguish officers of militia, some medal may be given by the President; that out of each company four of the best sharpshooters (all, however, to be of a certain degree of goodness) be selected, and that all being assembled, shall try their skill at repeated or frequent occasions, and that a rifle with a medal be given to the best in each regiment. Our *populated country* is losing its forests, and Americans, like Europeans, must learn the art of sharpshooting. Your ideas that cadets should instruct the militia and its officers seem very proper, and in every district calculated for several regiments, exercising, however, at different times, some cheap quarters might be made for berths and exercise in bad weather. This subject, however, is so much better known and understood by yourself that I forbear to make any further remarks, except this one: that it be considered whether the militia may not be excused from learning all the evolutions practiced by troops of the United States, and limited to five or ten of the essential movements; and whether, if any soldier ordered on duty for four days shall appear to be thoroughly acquainted with that duty, he might not be excused after one day, and those ignorant only be retained the whole four days. This indulgence might encourage previous instruction and qualification on the part of the soldier.

Excuse the length of this communication, from your friend and servant,

RUFUS G. AMORY.

BRINLEY PLACE, June 28, 1823.

DEAR GENERAL: I have read your very able and interesting letter to the venerable Adams, on the militia, with profound attention and great satisfaction. All the important principles are so obvious and of such general approbation among the oldest and best informed statesmen of our country, that it is only necessary to have them presented to the public to make them equally appreciated by all classes of society. I perfectly agree with you in the correctness of the facts you have adduced and the results drawn from them, so far as respects the system generally. To make it efficient only two things are wanting: first, there must be no exemptions for any cause other than moral imbecility, as lunacy and idiotism—for all physical defects should only excuse the person from personal service by paying a fixed equivalent; second, those who did not come under either of the above causes should personally do duty, and, as a compulsory measure, such heavy fines should be imposed for neglect, the few would be *able* and the *richest unwilling* to pay them, and thus the ranks would be filled with citizens from all classes in society. This would give an impetus to the militia greater than any other measure that has been devised; besides, it is but just and right that all should be obliged to be prepared to defend the republic, which is founded for the benefit of all. By the present low fines the rich are enabled to evade appearing on parade, and those who are not so affluent feel debased and mortified in consequence of this apparent favor to the few. Besides, the militia is thus, by the long list of exemptions, deprived of the best educated and best qualified for officers.

The science of war is one of no ordinary character, and such is its present advanced state that armies are efficient in proportion to the intelligence of the officers. Mere *physical* strength and *bravery* are not sufficient to meet *science* and *moral firmness*. We have seen the armies of Alexander, Cæsar, and Bonaparte perform deeds that have filled the universe with wonder and admiration. What was the cause of their repeated and triumphant victories? Military science, well-educated officers, and well-disciplined troops. Our militia can be made equal to the corps of Parmenio and Clytus, under the Macedonian conqueror, the "*favorite legion*" of Rome's most illustrious chieftain, or the "*invincibles*" of Napoleon; but to effect this it must be most honorable to hold commissions; all the men of genius and learning must become component parts of each division; it must be an object worthy of emulation to reach even a subordinate station; and it should be, for what is more glorious than to command or fight with freemen, "*pro aris et focis!*" Our government is founded on the everlasting foundations of civil liberty; it is the *people who unite* for the protection of life, property, and freedom, and all, therefore, are bound to be ever prepared to meet the shock of battle.

Until efficient measures are adopted to bring into the field every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, it is impossible to render the militia a powerful and honorable arm for offensive or defensive war. Here I would arraign public opinion; on this point I place all the hopes of the patriot, and if such a system is not adopted I have no faith in the militia in times of danger and of conflict. One-half of the citizens are not found on the muster-field, and that, too, the most important to bring out; for, besides the other advantages which have been named, there is the powerful effect of example set by those who have *much at risk* and who are most deeply interested in the honor, glory, and prosperity of their country.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

General WM. H. SUMNER, *Adjutant and Quartermaster General.*

BRISTOL, R. I., September 19, 1826.

SIR: I have delayed communicating the information requested in the hope that I might be able to impart such information as might be of use to you in the duties of the commission you have accepted; but, from the circumstances of my present avocations, being unable to do it, I will impart such information as I may possess. The rapidity with which exemptions are made from military duty by the mere acceptance and holding of a commission for a year or so, is an evil of the first magnitude attendant on the present militia system of this State. The motives which prompt to the acceptance of a commission with most are for the sole purpose of exemption from duty after a year or two of service. Some accept from motives of ostentation and a desire of military rank and title; but titles are so numerous and of so little

value that this number is at present small. A few may accept a commission from patriotic motives, but such are rare, as few have hope of improving a militia that is the object of derision and contempt with the very individuals who compose it. That the object in accepting a commission is exemption from duty, and that this object is effected, is evident from the rapidity with which exemptions are made. In the last twelve years eight or ten (I cannot at present ascertain the exact number) different individuals have held the office of colonel of the regiment composed of the militia of this county. This regiment consists of six companies, containing in all about 300 men, and is thus officered: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains, seven lieutenants, and six ensigns, twenty-two in the whole, and I think it will not be far from the truth to say that all of these offices have been vacated with nearly the same rapidity that the office of colonel has.

I can at this present moment recollect seven individuals who have in the last ten years held the office of general of this brigade; and as a proof of the indifference of the people towards the militia, I will state that in the year 1825 three individuals were appointed to the office of general of brigade before one could be found to accept it, and even the third would not have accepted it could the legislature have convened early enough to appoint another in order to attend the fall trainings. The governor appoints four aids, major general two, and four brigadier generals one each, in all ten; these are mostly young men and are changed each year, and are thus exempted from further duty. In proof of this I will merely state that in 1823 General Collins was appointed to the command of this brigade; he appointed a Mr. Northern as his aid; in 1824 there was no general; thus Mr. Northern was exempted; in 1825 General Diman took the command of the brigade, and appointed a Mr. West as his aid; in 1826 General Muenscher succeeded General Diman, and appointed Mr. Richman as his aid; General Muenscher will resign at the expiration of the year, and his successor appoint some other aid; and thus three individuals, the oldest not more than twenty-six years of age, are exempted from further duty merely by holding a commission a single year. To effect the object of exemption the officers seize every pretext to resign. Some resign on being promoted to a higher office. Some two or three years since the lieutenant of a company attached to this regiment was promoted to the command of the company; he refused to accept it, on the ground of his being promoted without his knowledge or consent, saying that he was willing to serve out his time as lieutenant, (this, however, he knew he could not, as the vacancy occasioned by his promotion was already filled;) that they had given his office to another without breaking him, and therefore they could not reduce him to the ranks. This refusal was not from any preference of the lieutenantcy to the captaincy, but as a mere excuse from further duty.

Exemption is the ruling motive, and to effect this is the study of all. Many officers serve but a year or two, not more than half serve five, and the instances of any individual holding a commission more than five years are rare. General Muenscher of this brigade is one of those few who have served beyond five years. He accepted a captain's commission in 1818, and has held a commission ever since. What makes these exemptions more to be deprecated is that in most cases they are young men.

The indifference that generally prevails in this State towards the militia proceeds from the appointment of all commissioned officers, from major general down to lieutenants, being in the legislative body, and the appointment of all warrant officers, down even to corporals, being the gift of the generals, colonels, and captains, and from the exclusive privileges granted to certain chartered companies. The depriving the militia of the choice of their own officers removes all incentive to military excellence, and begets a general indifference to the whole system. Each individual subject to military duty knows that merit has nought to do with any appointment to a military office, as the appointment to a military office depends on the nomination, by some member of the legislature, of some one whom relationship or interest may prompt to it.

The legislature are necessarily ignorant of the merits of the individual to be appointed and of the feelings and wishes of the men to be commanded, and it is an even chance that the appointment will be an unpopular one.

Had I time I could relate some ludicrous events that have occurred in consequence of our unpopular appointments. In time of war, when the militia are wanted, this must be a serious injury in a country like ours, where so much freedom is exercised, as the militia will be of no service if they have not officers of their own choice—officers in whom they can confide.

The exclusive privileges granted certain companies (independent companies as they are called, in contradistinction to those attached to the line, which are called militia) are memorable instances of the folly and want of foresight in former legislatures. The acts of incorporation have placed these companies beyond the control of the legislature, and the act of Congress of 1792 secured to them these privileges. The artillery company of this town, by the act of their incorporation, are placed beyond all control, excepting that of their own officers and the governor and lieutenant governor; and the former cannot remove them from the town without their consent, nor the latter from the State unless they lead them in person. The artillery company in Newport, if my recollection serves me aright, are beyond the control of the governor, and cannot be removed from the town without their consent. There are nine of these companies in the State. An independent company in Warren has not done any duty, I believe, for some years; they merely meet once a year and elect their officers, in order that they need not forfeit their charter.

The exclusive privileges granted these companies, are of no benefit in making them better soldiers, as they are excelled by chartered companies, which possess but the choice of their own members and officers. The artillery company in this town but rarely turns out even thirty privates, and yet their officers are: one captain, with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, two lieutenants, with the brevet rank of major, and one ensign, with the rank of captain. This little company of thirty or forty men gives the titles of colonels, majors, &c. In the last ten years fourteen individuals have held commissions in this company; thus ten have been exempted, one each year, and these mostly young men.

In this town of 3,000 inhabitants forty are exempted as engine men. My observations have (from my absence for most part of the last eight years from the State) been confined to this section of the State, but I believe what I have said of one part may be applied to the whole. I would except some few uniformed companies in Providence, Bristol, &c., which are surpassed by none in the country. From my infancy upward, like the rest of my brethren of this State, I have looked on the militia system as a system of defects, and never thought it one to which remedies might be applied. My reflections on the subject have been but few, as my attention was but recently drawn towards the subject by a perusal of your excellent letter to John Adams. It would, therefore, be presumption in me to attempt to point out any remedies to be applied for its correction. From my own experience, I can say that a general circulation of your letter would tend much to remove the indifference or prejudice that may now prevail towards the

militia, and awaken men to a knowledge of the vast importance of a well organized and disciplined militia to a country like ours. If your letter were printed in a cheaper form, so as to be within the means of every one, and individuals in the different States would give it circulation, I think much would be done by the good sense of the people themselves for the improvement of the system. As an act of Congress secures exclusive privileges to certain companies, an act of Congress must be applied to deprive them of the same. I fear I have been tediously prolix, and will therefore conclude by assuring you that any information as to this State that I may be able to give will at all times be given with pleasure.

With assurances of respect, I remain yours, &c.,

N. HOWLAND.

General W. H. SUMNER.

MARBLEHEAD, October 10, 1826.

SIR: Through your politeness I received a copy of the circular from the honorable Secretary of War, relating to the militia; and I think I can perceive, from the very questions he has proposed, the importance, in a national point of view, of the establishment of a department at the seat of the federal government that should be confined exclusively to the great interest of the militia. If there had been such a department, more than half of the questions proposed by the honorable Secretary might have been spared, as the officer at the head of such department could at any time answer them by turning to the files in his office. And I never expect to see the *best* nor a uniform system adopted until the government are satisfied that an adjutant general's department at Washington, under the general government, is indispensable. And I can conceive of no objection to such an establishment except that of expense; but surely, in a rich and widely-extending country, this is unworthy of being named; especially as it is the policy of our government to trust mainly to the militia to enforce the laws, suppress rebellions, and repel invasions. But for my views on this subject I refer you to the communication I had the honor to address you some months since.

Perceiving by the papers that you are appointed to be of the board about to be convened at Washington, I take the liberty of suggesting through you to the honorable Secretary of the War Department the few remarks that have occurred to me on reading his circular.

As you are of the board, I shall purposely omit any notice of the 1st, 2d, 6th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 19th questions, as they involve but little except matters of fact, which you have the means of answering at once.

In answer to the third question, there can be no doubt that the volunteers are more efficient than the regular militia; and for the obvious reason that the efficiency of every kind of troops depends in a great measure on their discipline. And in this particular the volunteers are vastly superior to other militia. But it will not follow from this that the latter may be dispensed with. It is *because* we have a regular militia the volunteer corps are so efficient. Indeed they are reciprocally advantageous to each other. Were there no regular militia, it is questionable whether you would have any considerable number of volunteers, and without these the regular militia would be sadly deficient.

The fact that we have so considerable a number of volunteer companies is an answer in the affirmative to the fourth question. One reason why young men prefer entering volunteer corps doubtless is, that considerations of ambition and self-respect enter into the question; for it is considered more reputable to perform military duty in these than in other corps. But then this would fail of its present effect if it were not made imperative by law to do duty in one or the other of these corps.

It is unquestionably true, as suggested by the fifth question, that in one point of light the establishment of the volunteer operates injuriously on the regular militia, because it brings into its ranks many of the most active and ambitious of our young men; but then, for the reasons given under the *third* question, it is not injurious on the whole.

Seventh question. Volunteer companies now have the power of making by-laws that are not inconsistent with the laws regulating the militia; and most of these companies adopt certain rules by which they regulate their internal police; and it is advantageous that they should have the right so to do. But I cannot think that it would be well to make any laws or regulations that should have effect on the volunteer and not on the regular militia. In Massachusetts most of our volunteer corps are annexed to and constitute a part of larger corps, which embrace both volunteer and regular militia. They act together when on duty, and it would be impracticable and inexpedient to govern them other than by general laws that are alike applicable to both. Give to volunteer corps the power of determining their own government, and they would run into every extravagance that whim or caprice might suggest, and would produce a state of disorder that would derange the whole militia system. I would except in these remarks any special provision that might be made as an encouragement for uniforming and the like.

In answer to the *eighth* question, whether a classification of the militia would be an improvement, I think I may venture to say that no classification should be made *involving more active service in one individual than another who is liable to military duty.* In Massachusetts it is left at the election of those between the ages of thirty-five and forty either to perform active duty or pay a certain sum annually, and this to be appropriated to uniforming the militia. But the equity of this provision is somewhat questionable. Active duty is required of all of a certain age from the necessity of the case, and when it becomes inexpedient to require this duty nothing more should be required; for if a tax is wanted for uniforming the militia, or for other purposes, it should be levied on the property and not on the age of the citizen.

Military duty is a tax on individuals, and public policy requires that this should be exacted no longer than is necessary for the public security, nor of a greater number of individuals than is necessary to this end. Such is the population of this country, and such is the general knowledge of military service, that it cannot be necessary, and therefore not expedient, to hold any class of society to any kind of military duty or organization, when, from age or any other circumstance, it is inexpedient to hold them to active service.

The great objects of the general and State governments contemplated by the militia will be effectually realized by holding every white male citizen (special cases excepted) to the obligations of active duty, to commence at the age when muscular strength will admit, and to continue until about the age of thirty-five. This will embrace in numbers a sufficiency for all the purposes required. (I mean by active duty mustering several times in a year, pursuant to general laws; for aside from the obligations to *parade, drill,*

&c., &c., I am unable to conceive of an establishment, that is worthy of the name of militia. But on this particular I beg leave to refer you to a former communication.) It has been found in New England, and the same is probably true of the States, that by compelling all to perform military duty at a certain period of life on great emergencies, the whole male population who are able of body are brought to act with the regular militia as volunteers, without confusion or derangement, and at a short notice, and this, too, without any new or additional organization.

I think, therefore, there can be no substantial reason for a classification, nor for making any distinction among those whom it is proper to enroll. There is not such a disparity of age between those from eighteen to thirty-five as to forbid their associating and acting together, nor are the oldest of these unfitted by age for any and every duty of the camp. And besides these considerations, a mere enrolment, or organization on paper, is totally useless. It cannot in any supposable case be of the least utility. But whatever classification may be thought proper, that founded on the single or married state is the most exceptionable, and the reasons for it are so slight and few that I do not fear that it will ever be adopted.

To the *eleventh* question I answer in the negative. The militia can be considered as efficient only when it is organized as a whole. That surely cannot be considered an improvement which should derange its symmetry and render it less perfect than it now is. And if in time of peace it be necessary to issue commissions only to inferior grades, it must be because no other grade of officers would be wanted in time of war. By issuing commissions only to inferior grades of officers, the most powerful motive would be wanting with these very officers for qualifying them for their places. No inconsiderable number of officers accept subordinate posts, and incur a great expense of time and money, with the expectation of rising to higher and more honorable places in the service. Could it be expected that a captain, for instance, would make those exertions that are necessary to qualify him for his office, and without which his company might as well be disbanded, if this is to be the extent of his honorable ambition? Nor is it easy to conceive of a solitary reason why the appointment of colonels, brigadier generals, and major generals, should have an unfavorable bearing on the militia; but many reasons may be given to the contrary. It is believed that without these officers it would be difficult, if not utterly impracticable, maintaining an organization of the militia that would be better than none.

If by the *twelfth* question detachments for actual service in time of war is contemplated, I am inclined to the opinion, from observation during the late war, that three months is too short a term for any valuable purpose. There can be no objection to six months, or even a longer term.

I will remark on the *fifteenth* and *sixteenth* questions in connexion. Without officers it is impossible to have a militia, or any organization of it; and without public parades, musters, &c., it is impossible to obtain officers, for very few men can be found who will consent to receive a commission unless they can have the privilege of commanding those over whom they are placed. Several musters, therefore, during the year are indispensable. But they should not be more frequent than are necessary to this end. The instruction of officers is radically important. On them depends almost entirely both the regular organization and the efficiency of the militia. Any and every kind of troops will appear respectable where their officers have been well instructed. But officers can never be well instructed in practical duties without the opportunity of commanding. And besides, without this there would be no motive sufficiently strong to induce those attentions and that ambition without which they can never be well qualified for the places they may be appointed to fill.

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

JAMES APPLETON.

General W. H. SUMNER.

The forces of the United States consist of three distinct bodies—the army, the navy, and the militia. These should be so organized and arranged as to co-operate harmoniously and effectually, in all times of emergency, for the promotion of the public security. To this end, the relation in which each stands to the others should be distinctly marked, and the rank of the several corps, and authority of the officers in the various combinations which may exist, accurately defined. This would be productive of that good feeling and concert among them which is essential to give the greatest effect to the strength exerted. It would also tend to the introduction of that just subordination among the officers, to the want of which some of the principal disasters to the American arms during the last war may be fairly attributed. The recollection of these points out the necessity of providing against their recurrence, and, united with other considerations, leads to an inquiry into the mode by which the national strength can in future be exerted so as to produce a moral certainty of its accomplishing the designs of the government.

It is not in my view in the pursuit of this inquiry, nor do I conceive it to be necessary to the attainment of its end, to suggest any alterations in the system of government already adopted for the regulation of the army and navy. Since their establishment, the melioration of both these arms of defence has been constant, and they may now be considered to be in as good a condition as the resources of the country, and the sentiments of the people respecting them, will permit. Yet their connexion with the militia, which the just jealousy of a republican government will teach it to rely upon as the principal means of defence, authorizes the remark that it is but a few years since public opinion upon the utility of maintaining either an army or a navy in a time of peace was greatly divided. There is now a perfect union of sentiment in their favor. If, from a demonstration of their utility in war, the necessity of improving their condition in a time of peace was made apparent, ought we not to inquire whether our experience does not point out the necessity of making such improvements in the condition of the militia as will enable the public to calculate with more certainty upon the result of its efforts? While it is admitted that some of the brightest gems have been set in the crown of our national glory by the militia, and that when its forces were well directed, both in the war of the revolution and the national war, its achievements were the wonder of nations, yet it must be confessed, and the attempt to conceal it would be the reverse of patriotism, that often, too often, have its defeats subjected the country to much loss, and the people to severe calamities. If this is attributable to the want of intelligence and military skill among the officers, of discipline among the privates, or has arisen from the inadequacy of the provisions which are made for their regulation, government, and instruction, a remedy should be sought for and applied.

The militia of the United States, as a body, is probably superior to that of other powers. But that it is not what the theory of the institution intended, nor what the important reliance placed upon it requires

it should be, nor what the general intelligence of the people of which it is composed ought to make it, is equally true. The militia of some countries is composed of ignorant peasants, who, from their circumscribed limits of association, seldom understand the application of any utensil but to the objects of their daily industry; or of uneducated artisans, who are learnt one trade, or a branch of it only, and who, consequently, are ignorant of the design of all instruments but those which belong to their own art. Having no knowledge of the use of fire-arms, they probably would have more apprehension from them in their own hands than in their enemies'. They have no idea of the order of military organization, nor of the safety derived from that confidence in others which all feel who know the mutual dependence of an army. Such are never brought into service as a militia, in the American sense of the term, to act of themselves, and by themselves; to rally, fight, disperse, and form again, to harass and annoy the invading foe. They have not the capacity and pre-requisite information to enable them to do it. Thousands of such would make no militia; they would be a mere throng, acting without concert or combination, and doing more injury to them they were called to protect than to those they are assembled to oppose. These make good recruits for an army, or, what is the same thing in discipline, for the incorporated militia, as they are brought up in those habits of subserviency which make them ready proficient in acquiring the whole duty of a soldier, as comprised in the single word obedience. It is true, they may besides learn to suffer, but their officers will teach them how to act. Individual intelligence and sagacity is of comparatively but little importance to a soldier in the regular forces. In an army, the extent of the departments of science and skill are proportionate to its strength and objects. Every department has its own organization, and is responsible for its own acts. The whole body is dependent on each, and the failure of one produces the overthrow of the rest. The army has its engineers and pontoniers, its pioneers and artificers, its armorers and gunners—all assigned to their distinct duties; everything in it is conducted according to methodical arrangement. The soldier exercises no volition, and skill is not required of him. Not so the militiaman. In America, he belongs to a class of society which, if it ever engages in war, does it for the defence of its possessions; and not to that which resorts to its occupations for its daily sustenance. Recruits for the regular service are seldom procured among the best citizens of the community. The militia is what is left after society is purified by army enlistments. In the militiaman knowledge is presupposed. In him quickness of apprehension, sagacity in discovery, enterprise in undertaking, cunning in means, and perseverance in execution, are common qualities. The degree of information acquired at schools, and the habits of instruction and practice in the mechanical arts, have extended the inquiries of our youth to many objects which in Europe would be confined to one. Here the apprentice is not taught to do only one thing; his instruction is not confined to one trade, the use of one instrument, the making of a part of a machine, or the combining of those which are made by others. Hitherto, the cheapness of land, and the lightness of the taxes, as a principal cause, has prevented that advancement in the arts which confines the attention of men to a single object; consequently not only one, but the whole of the parts of a common weapon, utensil, or machine, are made and put together by one person; and he also manufactures others equally well; and after they are completed, is perhaps as skilful in their use as the mechanic or handicraftsman for whom they were designed. The fertility of the soil has, at the same time, made such a confluence of unprovided population in the new settlements that wants are accumulated beyond means. Hence, hardships are sustained, risks are encountered, and fatigues endured, which give strength, activity, and fortitude; invention is stimulated, and means are adopted which nothing but the wit of necessity could devise. The militiaman thus learns to do everything for himself; and in doing it, so far from discovering any mortification at the necessity which requires it, draws pride and satisfaction in feeling that degree of independence which arises from the discovery of the ability he possesses so far to provide everything for himself as not to depend for anything on others. The sagacity which our yeomanry, who compose the great body of the militia, are thus obliged continually to exercise in the discovery of expedients, and the necessity the mechanics are under of making and combining all the parts of a machine, and putting it in motion, naturally puts the mind of the agent upon the inquiry how the same result can be accomplished by fewer processes. In this, such ability has been discovered as has attained for the Americans great celebrity for their inventive powers. It is by the stretch of this faculty, united with the habit of self-dependence, that the militiaman is enabled to provide substitutes for everything which is wanting and necessary. He thus has the means of moving and acting when others would suffer or be at rest. Understanding the application of the common mechanic arts to the useful purposes of life, he is able to make roads and bridges without pioneers or engineers. He will make boats and rafts without pontoniers. He will repair his own fire-arms without the aid of an armorer, and a gun-carriage without a wheelwright. He understands all the means of transportation and supply. In the forest, where he cannot show his skill in foraging, he will hunt for his food, or obtain it by fishing in the streams. He understands the management of a boat, either by rowing or sailing, and for the want of one, can swim. He can ride and manage a horse, and repair his harness and equipage. He uses the axe, the saw, and the hammer with as much ease as the mattock and spade; and the lever and the screw are in daily use. The weapons of war he is as familiar with as the utensils of husbandry. Muskets and rifles are in every house, and he is practiced in their use, either as a hunter in the forest, in his sports, or militia exercises. The general diffusion of education has given him even higher advantages. He can read, write, and compute, and in everything he undertakes, feels that pride of exertion which nothing but the fullest confidence in the importance of his own services could give.

To the general and local knowledge, mental sagacity, and physical strength which the people possess, the moral character must be added as more important than either. The effect of liberal systems of instruction, and that freedom of action which freedom of thought produces, has inspired the American people with a moral feeling and conduct which, added to their other distinguishing qualities, enables them to furnish a better material for an efficient militia than is elsewhere possessed. Their habits of self-restraint teach them not to want what they have it not in their own power to procure. But though a patient, they are a spirited and enterprising people, and will incur any risk for a desirable object. They are a free people, who justly think their own condition better than that of any other; a proud people, "alive to honor, and sensitive to disgrace;" a considerate people, who act more from judgment than from impulse; an educated people, who understand how much they have at stake; an intelligent people, who know how to prize it; a skilful people, who can devise the means of their own security; and a brave and patriotic people, who will hazard and suffer everything in support of it. Such a people, content with the victory, without aiming at the glory of it, if their energies are well directed, will constitute a most harassing power to an enemy on his approach, and a destructive and appalling one to him on his retreat;

they are never at rest themselves, nor will they often permit their enemy to enjoy the quiet of a camp. It is true many of these qualities are often displayed by the soldiers and inhabitants of other countries, though the combination of them, by the force of education and habit here known, is believed to be rare. In the American militia patriotic and personal motives are united; it therefore possesses not only the entire confidence of the government in its moral character, but the objects of its employment are interesting to the persons engaged. Our republican institutions are mainly dependent upon it for their preservation and permanency. The sentiments, feelings, and prejudices of the nation are strong in its favor, and in many places all the stimulants of ambition and the incitements of pride are afforded to its officers and soldiers; and all the objects which are dear to freemen insure their reward. Nevertheless, it is a lamentable truth that none but abortive attempts have been made for its better adaptation to the purposes either of its original design, or its application to those multiplied uses which have arisen from the vast extension of the national domain, constant addition to the number of States in the Union, and the increasing elevation of this empire in the scale of nations. The value of the institution is admitted, and its defects acknowledged; but as no remedy is provided, its efforts in too great a degree continue to be left to chance. The best of our citizens are subjected to the exposure of their lives; widows and children mourn the needless loss of their husbands and parents; misery and distress are brought upon families by the destruction of the lives of those who are engaged; all feel the consequences of its disasters; and yet, from the comparative inferiority of the militia, how few consider the country disgraced by its overthrow in the conflicts in which it has been engaged!

How long shall this state of things be permitted to continue? Our government and laws, generally speaking, keep pace with the advance of knowledge and the progress of society; but the militia, this vast engine of power, has remained unimproved ever since the first law was passed, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, providing for its simple organization.

Reflection teaches that, while the national government has so long been inactive upon this subject, the causes of superiority of the militia in some States over others are principally to be traced to the encouragement which their several legislatures, by a wise use of their reserved constitutional powers and those which are granted to them by Congress, have afforded it. The capacity for improvement which is thus exhibited, the limited authority of the State governments, and the long-continued neglect by several of them of the means they possess for advancing the attainments of the militia, show the necessity of the exercise of all the powers with which the national government is invested to produce that equality in its condition among the several States which its national importance demands.

The subject, as a national one, is no doubt attended with great constitutional and practical embarrassments. These do not, however, lessen its national importance, but, on the contrary, show the necessity of great deliberation in its investigation. In the progress of our inquiries, if we find that the local habits and interests of the different sections of the country are a principal source of difficulty; if we find, among the slaveholding States, the preservation of the public security depends upon the embodying of almost the whole efficient white population, while in others the absence of this cause would render such a measure burdensome; if we find that in such of the old States as have a dense population the frequent assembling of the train-bands for drill and instruction might be easily accomplished, and in the new, where the inhabitants are sparse, these frequent trainings would be oppressive, we may possibly discover some mode of remedying these difficulties, or learn to content ourselves with the reflection that on the Atlantic frontier, where the country is cleared and the troops will be called to act in large bodies, a higher degree of attainment in military science and a better knowledge of tactics will be necessary for protection against invasion than in the less cultivated parts, where the defiles are numerous and the country itself furnishes means for the successful operation of those who have a knowledge of its passes, and have gained, by their daily use of the rifle, the best qualification of a militia force. Our investigations may lead us to the discovery of a mode of keeping up the organization, the officering, the arming, and returns of the militia, giving to all, according to the kind of service which will probably be required of them, such opportunities of association and exercise as are indispensable to excite the ambition of the officers and to stimulate the pride of the soldiers, without making the duty burdensome. Even on this point we may come to the conclusion that although at the formation of the Constitution, when containing about three millions of white inhabitants, it was necessary, for the protection of the country, to provide for the enrolment of all able-bodied white male persons between eighteen and forty-five years of age, embracing almost the whole of its efficient white population, the vast increase of our numerical strength, the general distribution of arms, and the accession of other means of defence, through the establishment of an army and navy and of a regular system of fortifications, will now permit us to reduce the extent of the militia burdens by including the train-bands within less comprehensive numbers. At least, having ascertained the true causes of the embarrassments, and the obstacles to improvement which local habits and necessities now present, it is apprehended the difficulty of forming general laws suited to the situation and condition of the people in the different sections of the Union, or to the wants of the country itself, will be diminished. The grand object is to bring the militia into that condition which is best suited to the preservation of individual and State rights at all times, and to the increase of the national security, when it shall be called into the national service. Yet who, after the many projects which have been brought forward without success, can tell how this is to be accomplished? Experience alone must direct us. That of thirty years has already shown the great embarrassments with which the subject is attended. No time should therefore be lost in commencing its investigation, for it cannot be disguised that, with the increase of the causes demanding improvement in the condition of the militia, the difficulties of accomplishing it accumulate.

How, then, shall this investigation be commenced? or rather, what is the most expedient mode for the government to adopt to obtain the facts needed to enable it to act with that degree of intelligence on this which it discovers on other subjects of national concern? It is answered that reflection on the limited constitutional power over the militia possessed by the States, and the consequent extent of the authority of Congress respecting it, leave no doubt that the reform must be commenced by the national government. Let that government, then, inquire whether it possesses the beneficial sources of information on this that it does on other concerns of national regard, and whether the several States, even, are not furnished with superior advantages to it on this. In doing so, if it shall discover that it is rather to the State than to the United States laws that the diversity in the character of the militia of the several parts of the country is to be attributed, and that to the proper organization of an adjutant general's department in some of them the superiority of their militia is in a great degree to be attributed, it will naturally

extend the inquiry, and ask whether the adoption of the same means would not be attended with advantages to itself equal to those which the States alone now possess?

In the States referred to the adjutant general is the head of the commander-in-chief's staff; through him all his orders are communicated, by him all his detailed information is collected; to him appeals are constantly made by the officers for a construction of the laws and orders, for information respecting the exercise of their powers, and for opinions upon questions of rank, authority, and duty. By these officers all blank forms are prepared and instructions for making them given. By them registers of the officers in commission and rosters of those on duty are kept. The orders for holding general courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers are prepared by them, and their proceedings examined and submitted to the commander-in-chief for his approval. All commissions are made out, resignations received, and, when accepted, regular discharges of officers from their authority are issued by them. They have regular files of all returns, petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and papers received at their offices, and record all their orders, letters, and opinions. They collect the information necessary to enable the government to act understandingly on subjects connected with the organization of the militia and its arrangement into corps. They report the officers for neglect of duty when their returns are not punctually and accurately made; condense and make abstracts of these, and annually submit them to the commander-in-chief, by whom they are usually communicated to the legislature. Several of the States have derived the benefit of this arrangement for many years, while in others the perceptible improvement in the condition of their militia, from its more recent adoption, confirms its utility. In fact, omitting numerous other details, so important are the duties of these officers, where their departments are properly regulated, it appears impossible that a proper organization, even of the militia, could be maintained without them, much less that its concerns should be managed with order, harmony, and correctness.

Experience having thus produced the conviction that a department, under the direction of a responsible officer, is essential for the regulation of the militia, the inquiry becomes pertinent, why should not the national government adopt the means which, under its authority, the several States enjoy for the management of this important interest, and provide for the appointment of an officer whose whole duty it shall be to attend to militia concerns, and thus open to itself a channel of information similar to that which it possesses in every other branch of its authority?

Though the utility of the proposed measure is almost sufficiently apparent without further illustration, yet its advantages will be more conspicuous when the power and duties of the officer shall be pointed out. But before this is attempted, lest any one should suppose that there might be a constitutional impediment to the arrangement arising from the power of the States to provide for the appointment of all militia officers, it becomes necessary to make the previous remark, that the officer for whose appointment legal provision is proposed would be an officer of the United States and not a militia officer. If it were not so, the constitutional obstacle would be paramount. The United States adjutant general of the militia would be provided for the bureau, and, as he would of course have no command, there would be no more constitutional impediment to the congressional provision that all the returns of the militia of the several States should be made to the President through the adjutant general of the militia, and that he should prescribe the forms of those returns, than there is that they should be made through the Secretary of War, and that he should perform that duty, as is the case by the existing provision. Now, for the want of an officer who by law is obliged distinctly to attend to militia concerns, all the duty of the Secretary relating to them is performed *ex gratia* by the Adjutant General of the army. Thus the returning officers of the militia of the several States make their returns to and receive their forms from an officer of the general staff of the army inferior to them in rank, and to the constitutional authority and control of whose principal they are not subject.

The jealousy of concentrated power which existed at the adoption of the Constitution caused the States, when they granted to the federal government the unlimited power to maintain armies, build navies, and raise revenues, to reserve to themselves the militia force, except when its use defensively might be required for the preservation of the national domain and peace against foreign foes and rebellious subjects. This power must then be considered as the grand physical characteristic of State sovereignty. Without it the pillars of the Union would be too slender to support the national fabric. Those, therefore, who have a just estimate of the importance of the State sovereignties for upholding the national structure will be careful to avoid the amalgamation of the national and State forces, even so far as their holding correspondence with and making their returns through the same member of the general staff has a tendency to produce it.

Viewed in this light alone the suggestion must strike every one as an improvement in the present practice. For as the army and militia are different bodies, the one exclusively a national, and the other, (except in actual service, under the command of the President,) definitely a State force, their distinctive character should forever be preserved. Besides, as the habits and character of the army and militia are different the instructions must be different, and the forms of returns different, according to the organization and habits of duty in each; the expediency, even if no other consideration presented, is illustrated of having a separate officer assigned to each branch of service.

Notwithstanding the extent of this great State reservation, so long as the body politic preserves its moral strength the most important and, indeed, almost the only cases in which the militia will be called into service will be under the federal power. Considering it, then, as a muscle in the national arm, the militia should be so arranged as always to co-operate with the army. The United States adjutant general of the militia should consequently be attached to the War Department, so that the orders of the President to these national forces should pass to their destination through the same primary organ. The rank of the adjutants general of the several States should be fixed by Congress, as is that of other officers, and the United States Adjutant General should have precedence of them; so that when called to act on boards of officers or otherwise, conjointly with officers of the army or militia, he should rank the latter. He should reside at the seat of government of the United States, and the returns of the whole body of the militia in peace, and that part of it which is not detached for the national service in war, or other periods of constitutional emergency, would be made through the adjutant general of the militia; while those of the troops placed in the service of the United States would be made by the officers commanding them, under the authority of the President, through the office of the Adjutant General of the army, as at present.

As no confusion would result from this organization, then, let us look more minutely into the authority of the additional officer, that we may judge of its benefit.

Among other duties, the United States adjutant general of the militia shall be obliged to furnish

blank forms of all the different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they shall be made; to prepare and distribute to the several States books of instruction suited to the militia organization, for the drill and exercise of all the various corps of which the militia consists, according to the system of discipline prescribed for the army, and adopt all necessary and proper means for bringing the system into general use; to receive all the returns of the militia of the several States and Territories, and to make abstracts of the same once in every year, exhibiting the number of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, of what corps they consist, the strength of each, the number of officers and men, and the condition of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition. He shall also make inquiries respecting the local boundaries and extent of the different divisions of the militia, the state of their organization and drill, and the force which can be brought to the defence of their important neighboring positions in any given time, obtain the information needed to enable the President to call for the militia of the several States or any particular division of it, under the act of Congress in 1795, to the greatest public advantage, and by his returns the number of men which are taken into the national employ, the divisions from which they are detached and the effective strength which remains in reserve, either for future drafts or to guard against unexpected attacks, shall always appear. He will likewise prepare forms for the return of all the arms and equipments furnished to the several States and Territories, under the act of the 23d of April, 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," exhibiting the manner in which they are kept, or how they are distributed; of books of instruction, and of all other property, which shall be furnished to the militia at the expense of the government. He shall collect as much information as can be obtained relating to magazines and arsenals, belonging to the States or individuals, the quantity of powder and military stores deposited in them, the manufactories of gunpowder, muskets, rifles, swords, and other implements of war, the number of men employed, and the quantity which can be produced in any given time at each establishment; the situation of cannon foundries and furnaces for casting shot; the facilities of transportation, and the cost of it by land and water. He shall communicate to the adjutants general of the several States such information as shall be furnished to him from the Ordnance department relative to the best mode of keeping and preserving muskets and other fire arms, of cleaning and preserving leather harness, cartouch boxes, bayonet and sword scabbards, belts, straps, and all other military equipments; and also relating to the making of gun-carriages, ammunition-wagons, tumbrils and caissons, so as to produce an uniformity in their construction throughout the United States. And to cause punctuality and accuracy in the returns of the militia of the several States and Territories, provision shall be made (if the law does not now admit of that interpretation) that the arms and equipments procured under the act of Congress "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," shall be distributed among the several States and Territories according to the returns made of their militia for the year preceding each annual distribution. In fact, he shall collect all the information relating to the strength and condition of the militia, the materials of defence which the country can furnish, the cost of purchase and transportation; shall keep regular files of the papers received, and a record of his correspondence, and besides his annual returns, when called upon he shall communicate such information to the President as his bureau will furnish, and be liable to all such duties relating to the objects of his appointment as the President shall assign to him.

If military men should think that a part of these duties could more properly be attached to other bureaus, it will not be controverted; it is presumed that all the facts and information herein pointed out are necessary to be had, and should be collected for the government by some means or other. In the absence of all provision for this purpose, at present, these duties have therefore herein been assigned to the new officer as the first step in the work of reformation, leaving to time and experience that more orderly arrangement or sub-division of the whole duties of the War Department which shall appear to be most expedient.

It is also necessary to remark that the idea is not designed to be conveyed that all the duties of the office are comprehended in the foregoing enumeration. Enough only was intended to be shown to remove any doubt that the new office would be one of great utility, and that it would require the undivided and assiduous attention of at least one person for its methodical arrangement and laborious duty.

This plan, it will be perceived, has nothing new in it, but is suggested in furtherance of the system which in the late organization of the army has wisely been introduced, providing for the residence at Washington of intelligent officers at the head of each department or branch of its concerns, to collect such facts and details as the state of the country may at any time require for the government's use. The President has now no officer to call upon for answers to his inquiries respecting the militia except the Secretary of War, who, under the existing organization, possesses no official information other than such as is afforded by the present incomplete abstracts of the annual returns of the States and Territories, some of which have not made any for several years. He has no officer subject to his command whom he can assign to any of those various duties, which the importance of the institution requires should be performed by a person properly qualified by intelligence and experience. The paucity of the President's information alone, and the impossibility of his obtaining it under the present system, even if no prospective advantage was likely to be derived from it, affords an important motive for the adoption of the measure proposed. Though the positive advantages are thus shown to be of no small consideration, the prospective are much greater; for in the light in which the subject is viewed, after long contemplation, this appears to be the best, if not the only mode, by which those improvements can eventually be made in the militia of the United States, which its capacity admits and its present condition requires. That there will be some delay attending it is admitted; but this will be no greater than the difficulties of the case itself create. If all the country was like New England, with the experience that is there attained, certain specific amendments to the laws might be advantageously proposed. But that is not the case. In this immense territory the habits and customs of the people differ from each other. Education, and the means of obtaining it, are widely different; the wants and necessities, the resources and objects of the several States and Territories, essentially vary from each other. What, therefore, would be useful to one might be injurious to another. An uniform national militia in a confederacy of sovereign States is a desideratum, the practicability of establishing which is doubted by many, though none doubt its utility if it can be accomplished. Shall so great an object be abandoned, then, without even an examination of the difficulties which attend it? If we would inquire into these we shall find that some of them are habitual, and the strength of these is daily increasing, but that the most important are constitutional. These latter are not, however, supposed to be greater than those which have attended the true construction of the national and State powers in other branches of authority, and which the experience of every year is illustrating and defining. While the obstacles of habit are to be removed by new and improved

practices, those emanating from constitutional provisions, it is thought, by examination, will be found to be less consequential than has been imagined. Like those arising under the judiciary power, they require only to be investigated and settled to strengthen the connexion, and insure the continuance of that harmonious co-operation between the State and federal governments which every new decision is in practice producing. In reasoning upon constitutional barriers, with the view to an uniform system of operation in any one branch of authority, the magnitude of the impediment is often such as to make the sanguine wish for its removal by a greater concentration of power under one authority. But a recurrence to the system of checks and balances which forms the peculiar character of our frame of government, when its general influence is considered, will teach us that it is those very distinguishing features which preserve its identity, and which alone will secure its duration. Let us not be uneasy under them, therefore, nor look upon the federal government as a foreign government made for us, and not by us; as independent of public opinion, and not, as it is in truth, founded upon it, and receiving its daily support from that general concurrence in all its acts which shows that the exercise of all its powers is reduced to the standard of human reason. We need not fear that the same public sentiment which supports the one in all its authority will restrain the other from usurpation, and that the united approbation of the public, which strengthens the measures of the one, will incite the other to the exercise of its co-ordinate powers. Let the national government be content, then, with the authority which is given, and use it under the restraints imposed. Take the grant by its terms, and concede the reservation according to its intent, and thus unfasten that public jealousy which, more than any constitutional provision, has impeded our political progress. When the United States government executes its own powers wisely, that public sentiment which approves it will produce such correlative provisions under the State authorities as are necessary. Both governments are governments of the people, and of the same people. Let public opinion, the great corrective of public abuse, and at the same time the highest incentive to patriotic exertion, be appealed to, and it need not be feared that any constitutional object will be effected under our present forms of government, however complex they seem to many, if it be approved; and if it be otherwise, whether the authority over the subject be single or co-ordinate, it matters not, for vain would be the attempt to exercise it.

The embarrassment, then, which exists to making a perfectly national militia arises under the power reserved to the States by the Constitution to provide for officering and training the militia, while that for organizing, arming, and equipping it, and establishing the system of its discipline, is granted to the national government. This simple enumeration shows these to be dependent powers, and it sufficiently exposes the necessity of the joint co-operation of both governments for the advancement of the system in practice to the point intended at the time of its adoption; for it is at once apparent that the power of Congress to organize, arm, and equip the militia, and establish its system of discipline, is of no use unless the officers to command it are provided by the States, and the troops are disciplined according to the system prescribed. The States who made the grants to the federal government of their militia powers did it with an implied obligation of co-operation on their part with the co-ordinate powers they reserved. The object in view warrants the belief that but for such an understanding the grant would not even have been accepted. But in different States different modes for appointing officers should be provided, and that a difference of sentiment should exist among them respecting the extent of their obligation to train the militia after it is organized and officered; and this of itself is sufficient to create serious impediments to making an entirely uniform national militia by congressional provision solely. But though the national government cannot do everything to the accomplishment of this great object, it can do much. It can, at least, exercise the powers it has, and cease to claim those it has not.

It can conform the organization and numbers and rank of the officers of the militia to the most improved modes, and thus make the rules, provided for the exercise and manœuvres of the army, applicable in practice, as they are by statute, to the militia. Definitely establishing the form of the militia organization, it will no longer permit this, the most important of all its powers relating to this subject, to be rendered inoperative at the "convenience" of the States. Better is it, at once, for the United States to relinquish the power, than after having establishing its form not to require its execution. We should then expect to find an uniformity of organization in each State at least, whereas we now see companies containing from twenty to two hundred and fifty privates; regiments, from five to sixteen companies, composed sometimes entirely of infantry, sometimes of a part, and sometimes nearly of all the different corps of cavalry, artillery, infantry, light infantry, grenadiers, and riflemen, of which the militia consist, and containing from three hundred to fifteen hundred men. If the several States had the responsibility of this power, the unmilitary arrangement of eight regiments to a brigade, and of seven brigades, instead of two, to a division, would not be seen in any. All this deformity arises from the operation of the existing laws, defeating the design of those who granted the power to the national government for the sake of insuring a perfect uniformity of organization.

It can provide arms and equipments for both officers and soldiers, and authorize the delivery of colors and musical instruments from the national armories. Thus it would relieve those whose expenses and burdens are heavy and unequal, instead of attempting to impose on them an obligation which it has not the constitutional power to enforce. It is true that Congress has power to provide arms and equipments for the militia, but its authority to require the colors to be furnished at the expense of the field officers, and the musical instruments by the company officers, will be considered as vain as it would be for it to exact from those holding civil offices under State authority pecuniary or other grants, proportioned to their elevation, and its means of enforcing the penalties of disobedience would be no greater upon the military than the civil officers. The same observation may be applied to uniforming the militia, which is not only not one of the ceded powers, but is one which can both more economically and properly be exercised by the States, who may thus establish, for each, such characteristic marks or badges as will, when the troops of several States are together, distinguish the line of each from the other, and from the line of the army. These are attempts at legitimate legislation, which diminish the dignity of the enacting authority, and lessen the respect of those from whom submission is expected.

It can establish a system of discipline for the artillery and cavalry, as well as for the infantry.

It can provide and distribute books of instruction to the officers, and thus secure an uniformity in the words of command, of exercise, and manœuvres, throughout the Union; and, as the power of Congress to compel the attendance of militia officers at drills for instruction is not generally admitted, if it will furnish instructors to such of the States as choose to avail themselves of the advantage furnished, it need not be questioned that the opportunity will be embraced to the extent of the provision.

It can provide for the appointment of aides-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the several States, and other necessary officers, and fix the rank of some whose appointment is now provided for.

It can more accurately define the mode of arming the several corps, and make some improvement in the selection of arms to be used.

It can revise the provision for inspecting the troops which is insufficient, and for returning them, which is not only fixed at an inconvenient period for the use of the government, but is incomplete also in its details.

It can provide rules for the police of the militia, and add many necessary practical regulations.

It can relieve the elder class of those who are now enrolled from duty in time of peace; for it certainly cannot be necessary to require so great a proportion of the whole to be enrolled as was expedient when the population, upon the same territory, was about one-third the present number, and our other means of defence incomparably less. But if there are any particular parts of the country the character of whose population requires the keeping up a large military force in peace as well as war, the power can safely be left with the States to make additional enrolments, it being fairly to be presumed that no State will impose a burden on its citizens which its own peculiar exigencies do not require.

Above all, it can take back to its own exercise the power of exemption, which, under the State authorities has been used more destructively to the spirit of the militia, than even to its numerical force.

It can also do much, in other ways, to encourage the ambition of the officers and the pride of the soldiers, so indispensable to the preservation of the system in any degree of respectability, and no measure would be more likely to have this tendency, and produce the conviction that the general government intended to extend its protection to the militia, than the appointment of a staff officer to represent their interest, and become the official organ of their communications at the seat of the national government.

One of the most immediate and best effects of these measures will be to inform the public mind, which, not being obliged to reflect on principles that it is not called on to apply, is now too much influenced by the interested sentiments of those who proclaim a privilege a burden, and make individual hardships national calamities. The patronage of the government will undeceive the ignorant, disarm the cunning, and cause the thinking part of the community to reflect on the advantages, in a republican government, of placing arms in the hands of the whole people, and of training them to their use. Thus public opinion, the power with which the laws in all governments must ultimately accord, and whose effects, on those which are free, are almost immediate, will be enlightened. Let a change in the militia system be decreed by public sentiment, (and that it surely will be, when a clear perception of the best modes of effecting it is entertained,) and it matters not whether the powers to accomplish it belong in whole or in part to the State or the United States; whether they be co-ordinate, dependent, or contingent, their exercise will be commanded. Such patronage will make the militia service respectable and its offices desirable. Consequently men of higher attainments will be found in authority, an interest felt in the institution, and an influence created in the community, which will add much to the dignity and utility of the institution in peace, and to its strength in war. But the States alone can do nothing. The United States must begin the grand work of militia reform. The States have a right to demand it at their hands. The militia is their force, the service of which they have authorized the United States to use on certain occasions, and as these are the most important of any in which it will be called to act, they have yielded to that government the important powers to organize and arm it, and to establish its discipline. Certainly this would never have been done but under the full belief that those powers would be exercised; but, having ceded them, the States may with propriety claim their execution, in fulfilment of the implied obligation, which was the consideration of the grant, that thereby the force employed should be fitted for the service for which it is destined.

It is not herein intended to impute to the national councils a want of disposition to comply with their obligations. The cause of the evil does not arise from this source, but rather from the want of a satisfactory conviction in their mind that the remedies which have been proposed would answer their design; nor by the remark that, by the adoption of measures for the improvement of the militia such as have been suggested, or others which shall effect the same objects, the poorer class of citizens will be relieved, do we wish to be understood as claiming for the poor *exclusive benefits*; our only wish is to relieve them from *exclusive hardships*. It is not to be denied that the efficient militia is, in a great degree, composed of such as have not influence enough to obtain any of the numerous exempting offices, or pecuniary means to pay the forfeitures of non-compliance with legal requisitions. The claim we make, therefore, is one of justice to them not only, but it can be allowed without injustice to others; and, until it can be shown why those who fill the ranks of the militia, those, in fact, who do the work, why they should be obliged to provide arms for the defense of the whole without aid from any; why they should spend their time, without remuneration or other marks of consideration from those who share the advantage; furnish their own ammunition and rations, and pay the expenses of assembling, without assistance from their exempted and wealthier neighbors, whose property is a principal object of defense; the claim will continue to be urged on the strong ground of justice and equality.

It is believed that there is no department of the government deserves more attention than the militia; none in which the defects of the system are more apparent; none which is more susceptible of improvement; none about which public sentiment is more divided; none which is attended with extraneous difficulties; but all of which may be traced to the want of those facts and that information which, in all affairs, is indispensable to enlightened reform. It is not expected that all these difficulties can be removed at once. But, let the inquiry be commenced and the subject examined; let the habits and interests of the different sections of the Union be consulted; let the powers granted and those reserved by the States be considered; let amendments be the result of knowledge; let facts be collected, information communicated, and public sentiment enlightened, and reformation will surely follow.

This will not be an untried experiment. Its utility has been tested, and its result is exhibited in those States where the concerns of the militia are systematically conducted according to the provisions of their legislatures requiring it. How much more necessary it is that the President should have the advantage which would result from the establishment of a similar department at the seat of the government of the Union, the comparative extent of his authority sufficiently demonstrates.

But, though the laws for the regulation and government of the militia are defective, unequal, and oppressive, the principles upon which the system is founded are correct. They have been tested by experience, and carried into operation in the incomplete mode which is at present adopted, have already produced, as we often hear it remarked, a militia which Europe does not exhibit. But does it satisfy us, that those who have as much to fear as we have to hope from such an institution have not brought it to

the same degree of perfection as ourselves? Will the independent people of America, who place their chief military and their whole civil dependence on this force, be satisfied with having a militia which is only, comparatively, better than that of governments which resort to it always with fear, and never place arms in the hands of the people but when the invader is at hand? The possession of muskets by all the able-bodied men of a country gives to them that perfect sense of their own freedom which causes each, in his own castle, to stand like a sentinel watching his liberty. "If France had such a militia," said a late distinguished visitor, when he received the salute of six thousand of them, "she would have a free government." The militia is the preserving power of republicanism. What would dissolve arbitrary governments confirms and strengthens the free. It can hardly be believed that a community which, against all existing precedents, had the intelligence to found a system of self-government upon the basis of original equality of privilege and power, and the virtue to maintain it, to the delight of the philanthropist and the fear of the selfish and powerful, will ever forget that a self-depending must always be a self-defending power. Those who have set the world an example of unequalled wisdom in their civil institutions, derive too much pride and gratification from them to neglect the means of their preservation.

In addressing myself to our military head, my observations have been confined to the use of the militia as a defensive power. But in this light alone it might be viewed of equal importance to governments of all forms. I cannot, therefore, permit his republican virtue to impute to me the belief that its uses to ours are thus confined.

Under our Constitution the militia must ever be estimated as the bulwark of civil and individual liberty. Directed by public sentiment, it will guard us from the oppression of power; regulated by wisdom, and patronized by the government, it will secure us from anarchy; officered, trained, and supported by the States, it is the guarantee of their sovereignty and union; and properly armed and disciplined, in conjunction with the army and navy, and aided by a regular chain of permanent fortifications, it forms an impenetrable barrier to the invader. It is therefore as essential to the preservation of civil as it is to territorial rights. "As auxiliary to a regular force," says Mr. Madison, "and a substitute for a large one in time of peace, a disciplined militia forms an essential part of a republican system, it being certain that liberty cannot be safe with powerful standing armies, nor in danger without them, and that without an effective militia the danger of such armies cannot be precluded."

But its advantages are not confined to its military and civil uses exclusively. Its moral influence on society and individual character is also deserving of our regard. A disciplined militia, composed of all classes of citizens, of parents and sons, of masters and apprentices, of guardians and wards, commences its influence on those who, in their progress to maturity, become liable to enrolment at a period of life when parental authority begins to lose its control. It regulates the eccentricities of youth, inculcates subordination to authority, teaches obedience to the laws, and respect for those who are entrusted with their administration. Its associations promote civility, good manners, and friendly intercourse in society. Its exhibitions are public, encouraging cleanliness of person, and eliciting that pride of character which leads to the fear of reproach, and enlivens the desire of distinction. Its employments are active, requiring judgment and decision. Its exercises are manly, giving grace to the person, vigor to the muscle, and energy to the mind. Its duties are scientific, inciting to study, and inducing inquiry. Its objects are patriotic, animating the best feelings of the heart. Its offices, open to all, are the incentives of honorable ambition, affording to those in humble stations, whose merits might otherwise remain unnoticed, opportunities for disclosing those virtues and talents which recommend them for civil preferment as well as military promotion; and thus it is, this truly republican institution, in connexion with our systems of public education and establishments of religious instruction, contributes to produce that just subordination in society which influences all its conduct and constitutes an orderly community.

Let not, then, this valuable institution fall into disrepute for the want of the patronage of those who know its merits. In the militia all have an interest—those who have property to defend, homes to protect, and liberty to secure, as well as those whose lives are risked. It is composed and officered by men drawn from the various classes of society. No means should therefore be omitted for its improvement and instruction, and for lightening and equalizing its burdens. Militia laws should be made for the government of practical men, and the provisions of them should be as permanent and certain as the nature of the institution admits. The system of discipline should also be plain and fixed, so that the practice under it should be uniform. It should prescribe the discipline of the soldiers, and the duty of the officers; contain simple rules for the formation of companies and battalions, and instruction for a few of the most important manœuvres, such as all may comprehend and execute without much study or labor. These they must be taught to perform before they are brought into the field for actual service. It is not the intent of the Constitution that the militia should be converted into regulars in time of war, and be kept in service till they have learned their duty. This would be the most expensive system of defence that could be devised. Our forts are to be garrisoned by the army. The militia are intended as a reserve, to be called out on sudden emergencies, and discharged again as soon as the occasion which requires them ceases. Hence the necessity of their instruction at home, so that when they are called for they may come unhesitatingly into the field, and act with that confidence in one another, and in the skill of their officers, which none but those who are well drilled can ever discover.

One of the greatest difficulties under which the militia suffers is a deficiency of intelligence among its officers. This arises not from an indisposition to learn, but from the want of the means of instruction and opportunities for practice. The people of this country are too highminded to be dragged about the streets under the authority of those who are ignorant of their duty; yet, as the States have adopted different modes for appointing officers, and but little encouragement is given for men of education and ambition to accept commissions, this is often the case. Suitable methods, then, should be devised for their instruction, so far as the authority of Congress extends, and the States be encouraged to exercise their reserved powers. For this purpose drill-books should be distributed, and meetings for mutual instruction established, and the *esprit du corps* excited. The annual drills of officers, which have lately been provided by law in some of the States, are attended with such benefit to the service as makes an extension of the principle, under more favorable circumstances, desirable.

It is admitted that although many advantages might be thus gained, no very great approach can be made in the creation of an uniform militia throughout the United States, until the existing inequality of militia burdens, which has before been hinted at, is removed. These fall with unequal weight upon those who are least able to bear them. The unexempted class of citizens, between the age of eighteen and forty-five, principally consists of those who have the smallest pecuniary means. But they have life and liberty to preserve, which is as valuable to them, surely, as to their exempted and opulent neighbors.

They, therefore, most willingly and cheerfully contribute their time in support of an institution which gives them a perfect consciousness of their freedom. Compensation for this would be degrading. But is not this sacrifice of time to patriotism their full share? They contribute their due proportion of taxes for the support of government as well as others. If this equal obligation gives them equal rights, may they not properly demand the reason why such as have wealth as well as life and liberty at stake, should not furnish at least the instruments of its preservation to those who are thus willing and able to use them. But under the existing laws those who perform militia duty are obliged to arm and equip themselves, and also to provide a certain quantity of ammunition at their own expense. In this the poor man sustains an oppressive burden. Not only so, but he is subject to pecuniary penalties for a non-compliance with the exactions of legal provisions, which by accident or occupation he may be obliged to forfeit. He must also support himself while attending the company and battalion trainings, and defray the incidental and necessary expenses of travel and attendance at the public reviews. The distance to the place of parade is often so great that two or more days is taken up in the duty, making this item an addition of no very inconsiderable amount to the unequal exactions of the laws before noticed. The inequality thus produced is one of the greatest obstacles to the improvement of the militia. It is believed to be so great in those States where the laws are executed in the spirit of the institution, as to deter others from the attempt to accomplish its design. It should hence be inferred that much success in the establishment of an uniform national militia cannot be expected until this obstacle is removed.

There is only one class of persons whose condition furnishes any semblance of an argument in favor of the existing law requiring every soldier to arm himself at his own expense. This consists of those who, by reason of age or service are now exempted, but who, when they were enrolled, were subject to that obligation. They claim that as they have performed their tour of duty unassisted, their successors should do the same, or at least, that having provided their own arms when they were the subject of enrolment, they should not now be called on to contribute to their purchase for others.

This argument had some weight in it in 1792 when the militia law was passed. The country but a few years before that time had gained its independence principally by the personal exertions and contributions of those in whose favor the distinction is made, and surely it was not without reason when other resources were wanting, that those who came into the full enjoyment of liberty without the labor of its acquisition should be required to arm and equip themselves for its preservation as their fathers had done for its attainment. But since that period the condition of the country has changed. Its population has increased threefold, and its resources an hundred. Penury and suffering have been succeeded by affluence and independence, the public means are equal to its wants, and no good reason can now be perceived why the consequent amelioration which has taken place in the condition of all other classes of society should not also be extended to that which is subject to militia duty.

It will be observed, that in the remarks upon the inequality of militia duty no allusion is made to the national law which purports by the title of the act "to make provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States." This was purposely omitted, because the amount appropriated is so inconsiderable for the object it would have no weight in the argument. The title of the act is deceptive, as at the present rate of supply it will take seventy-five years to furnish the existing militia, making no allowance for the increase of population within that period. Until Congress shall provide for carrying into effect the design of that statute so as to make its provisions a substitute for the law of 1792, which requires the militia to arm themselves, our admiration of the principles of the act will only increase our regret at the want of means for its due execution. This we have now good reason to hope is its immediate design. The law of Congress at the last session, extending the provisions of the act for arming the whole body of the militia to the District of Columbia, according to its title, and for loaning arms from the national armory according to its provisions, is either an act of partial legislation or contains a pledge to this effect. There is a manifest propriety in according to the militia of that district the benefit of an appropriation which the original act confined to the several States and Territories. But if this were the sole object of the act, we should naturally have expected some provision in it for an annual return of the militia, as the arms are to be distributed in proportion to the numbers enrolled. But the after provision which authorizes a loan of arms to the militia of that district, makes annual returns for the purpose of future supply unnecessary. No reason is perceived why the militia of that district should obtain exclusive exemption from the requisition of the act of Congress of 1792, which requires the soldiers to provide their own arms, and yet there is no uneasiness discovered at what, undoubtedly, would have been considered as an act of unequal favor, unless its provisions had been of so decisive a character as to justify the opinion that it was intended as a precedent upon which an entire system of relief to the whole militia should be founded. A commencement of this just, and I might say, charitable work, may then be considered as made; and the rapid improvement which it has wrought in the militia of the district, it is believed, will tend to confirm the utility of extending the privilege to the whole body.

Another source of inequality arising from the numerous and unnecessary exemptions from militia duty of those who otherwise would be liable to enrolment which the laws recognize, will be the subject of just complaint so long as it continues. These are oppressive and discouraging to those who remain subject to duty not only; but under the unlimited authority given to the legislatures to grant exemptions at discretion, the power is exercised to an extent not contemplated when it was given, and principles are established and practices admitted in the different States which makes the law unequal in the operation of its own provisions. This is a growing evil, not more destructive of the militia numbers, however, than it is of the pride of those who are thus made to feel the inequality of their own condition and influence.

The service required of citizens towards the support of government is of two kinds—pecuniary and personal. All contribute to the former according to their ability; certain classes only render the latter. These are composed of such as hold offices in the civil departments of government, instructors of morality and religion, teachers of youth, jurymen, and others, who cannot perform their duties by substitutes. Although some ardent friends of the militia are opposed to the exemption of any person whatever who, by age, is liable to enrolment without the payment of an equivalent, the propriety of exempting from training such classes is not herein disputed. And if it were, and constitutional restrictions against exercising or granting such a power were made in all as was lately done in one of the States, still the legislature could do the same in all that it did in the one alluded to—put the fines of non-attendance so low as to do more injury than would have resulted from a grant of proper exemption. These abuses are easily corrected. The exempting is incident to the enrolling which is vested in Congress. Let Congress exercise it, then, and exempt such officers of the federal and State governments and other persons whose personal duties are equally important, but incompatible with militia service. The obligation and the

exemption will then be the same in all the States, and a great advance made in restoring that equality which the various exercise of this power by the several States, under the authority delegated to them by Congress, has destroyed. Viewed in some lights, indeed, certain exemptions seem to be necessary for the harmonious administration of our system of civil government. The executive, legislative, and judiciary functions must be performed, public education upheld, religion maintained, and the trial by jury preserved. Upon these and the militia the purity and security of our government, in a great degree, depends. They are all essential to the order of its practical operation. There would, therefore, seem to be manifest injustice in requiring those to pay an equivalent for not rendering that personal service in one branch which their duty required of them at the same time in another. This reason, however, should not release them from the obligation of providing themselves with arms, as is required of those who have less ability to procure them. For until suitable measures are adopted for a more liberal distribution of arms at the general expense, consideration for the public safety will enforce the argument for equalizing the militia burdens in favor of this requisition.

These remarks are not intended as propositions for amendments in these particulars, but are merely thrown out for consideration. Though under the experience of some parts of the country there could be no doubt of their general acceptance, yet their bearing on others should be well weighed before their adoption. They are sufficient, perhaps, to show the necessity of a thorough examination of the whole subject by one whose situation would afford him the means of ample information. In such case many suggestions of improvement, better suited, perhaps, to the condition of the whole country, would be proposed, which would facilitate the means of rendering the system more perfect than could be expected to be the result of individual exertion.

Upon two points, however, it is believed there is no division of sentiment. These are the making suitable provisions for arming the militia, and for the distribution of books of instruction at the national expense. The adoption of these would, perhaps, induce the States to supply rations, and afford other encouragement to the troops while engaged in public duty, at the charge of the whole community from which they may be drawn. The obligations upon the soldier in these respects are now oppressive, and the public means for their relief abundant.

It is fortunate for the country that, however great the diversity of sentiment is respecting the details of the militia system, there is no division upon the propriety of upholding it in dignity and usefulness, so long as it is maintained at all. The mode in which the government shall do this is not so important as it is to have the fact established that a system of militia patronage is introduced by the government which has for its object equality, relief, and instruction. This would be in the highest degree salutary to the establishment. The militia, considering themselves as under the protection of a just government disposed to cherish their interest, would engage in their duties with that pride which the inequality of their present condition depresses. They would then be all equally well armed, and their exercise would be uniform throughout the United States. Military service would no longer be considered as a drudgery. All would engage in it heartily. The disposition to obtain exemption would in a great degree cease. The militia would become the national guard, in which every citizen would be proud to be enrolled. Its offices would be sought for by those who now decline them. A commission would become the passport of merit, and an honorable discharge the evidence of faithful service.

But looking beyond the beneficial consequences which a few amendments to the law, inconsiderable in the amount of their expense to the public, would effect in the militia itself, and reflecting on the difficulty there always will be in a free country, where compulsory processes are not available, of quickly filling up the ranks of the army, when a sudden increase of it becomes necessary, the conviction is irresistibly forced on the mind, that one of its most important resulting advantages would be, that the country would be furnished with a large class of intelligent and practical officers, from which judicious selections for appointments to army commissions might be made, of such as, from their known attainments and popularity in their several districts of command, would soon be able to recruit its ranks.

The improvement of the militia will not only increase the national strength and facilitate its means, but the measure will be one of national economy, considered both with regard to its effect on the public coffers and the resulting advantages of productive labor; for, if the officers are uninformed and the soldiers imperfectly armed and untrained, when invasion impends, a larger number of troops than otherwise would be necessary must not only be assembled, but they must be called out in anticipation of the period of service, to be drilled and receive those common elements of instruction which, if previously attained, would have made it unnecessary to have taken them from the profitable employments of domestic industry until the danger was immediate. If it would not be considered invidious, strong illustrations of the importance, in point of expenditure, of this truth, might be drawn from the amount of the disbursements for the militia employed during the late war in different parts of the Union. But facts cannot now be necessary to show the economy of substituting discipline for numbers, in every light in which the proposition can be viewed; nor arguments adduced to prove how much more zealous and valuable his services are who is employed for the defence of his own neighborhood, where all his early associations, domestic attachments, and local knowledge are brought in aid of his patriotic ardor, than when marched away for the protection of strangers to distant places. It may almost be laid down as an axiom, that in proportion to the length of time the militia continues in service, and the distance of its employment from home, will its moral force be diminished, though its military attainments might be increased. The militia should always be employed where its moral power is greatest; and as this is advanced, the expenses of defence, by this arm, will be proportionably diminished. National economy, a most powerful operator in political concerns, is thus brought in aid of other considerations, making it desirable that such improvements should be made in the instruction of the officers of the militia, and in its organization, arms, and discipline as to give it that confidence in itself which will prevent its taking needless alarm, make its employment for long periods less frequent, and its march to distant places unnecessary. The militia trainings are sufficient for this. The dignity and order of military exercises, under the direction of the experienced officers of the revolution, made them public favorites, and so they continue to this day in some of the States. The militia trainings are the people's holidays, and, in the country, form their chief amusements. Relieve the militia from the expenses incident to duty, and make the appearance and conduct of the troops such as to gratify their pride, and they will ask no pay for their time and services. This will naturally result from a due public estimate of the value of the institution. The effect of it will show itself in the wise exercise of the constitutional powers of Congress; in restoring the equality of military obligation which all citizens owe to their country, by exempting none from militia duty but those who have personal service to render in other conflicting capacities; by establishing an uniformity of militia organization, and affording instruc-

tion to the officers, and arms and relief from burdensome exactions to the soldiers. This must be done to bring back the militia to the object of its establishment, and some measures of fostering care, at least, soon adopted, to prevent the laws from being treated with contempt by those who are subject to their authority. The respectable yeomanry and patriotic citizens of this happy country will do anything for the preservation of their institutions which is equal and honorable. But to be mulcted for not appearing at the public trainings under ignorant officers, a laughing-stock to the exempts, is what wise councils will not long expect submission to from a free and high-minded people.

Judging from present effects, there are some who, doubting whether the trainings, even under favorable circumstances, would render the militia good soldiers, prefer that it should be classed, and a portion of it called out every year, for a definite period, for camp duty and military exercise. Their views are solely military, and, as such, are entirely accorded with, and the principle fully admitted, that a few days continued instruction in camp will do more towards turning citizens into soldiers than many separate days of instruction. When this conversion shall become necessary, these means will undoubtedly be adopted as the readiest to effect the object. But if a proper organization is maintained, and the leading features of the institution are preserved, the citizens may uninterruptedly continue their vocations until the immediate presence of danger calls them into actual service. Those who aim at making the militia equal to the regular corps look for more than it was designed to accomplish. To effect this they must alter the character of the force; for so opposite are the pursuits of military and civil occupation, that when the former becomes the chief object every step the soldier gains the citizen loses. Such is the effect of incorporating the militia of Europe with the regular forces. But it is not our wish to turn citizens into soldiers in time of peace. The object of our military establishments, on the contrary, is to preserve to us the enjoyment of our civil blessings. We should, therefore, exceedingly fear the effect of such a change on our moral habits and domestic enjoyment; and those republican statesmen who think that its effect would be alike injurious to the stability of our free constitutions, will avoid every measure which shall cause the business of the soldier to become the sole object of the citizen. The term citizen soldier accurately conveys the character of an American militiaman; and the constitutional object and design of his enrolment and instruction cannot be better expressed or defined than by the use of those words as convertible terms. The citizen soldier of peace is to become the soldier citizen of war; but neither in peace nor war is the character of either the citizen or soldier to be merged in the other. Thus will the principles of military subordination contribute to the good order of civil society, and the pride of honorable distinction furnish new incentives to virtuous efforts. But this cannot be the effect where militia exercises have become so inferior as to make a compliance with legal acquirements appear to be useless and derogatory. So far as this is to be attributed to the want of the parental care of the government, injury must be anticipated to the whole of its institutions. It is, however, hoped that the decision of the country upon the utility of the continuance of the militia establishment, which its present condition in the United States evinces will, ere long, be required, will not be delayed till this effect is produced. The importance of that decision, whenever it shall be made, to our free constitutions, is left to be discussed by those who will indulge me with the remark, that if the militia deserves no better encouragement than it receives, its abolition by a public act would be a measure of wisdom, before an institution calculated to produce the best moral and political impressions shall have so far deteriorated as to give it a demoralizing influence. There is nothing to be apprehended from the public decision upon this question; the difficulty is to get the subject taken into consideration. The result of this will be, none will doubt but those who would turn the militia into regular soldiers, that the militia shall be upheld as indispensable to the preservation of civil and political liberty; and this very decision will contain such a pledge of patronage as will check the progress of dilapidation, and give time for a careful survey of its condition and wants to be made, preparatory to such amendments to the laws as the useful continuance of its establishment makes imperious.

Without again recurring to those many and other considerations and advantages which have before been submitted to the public eye, and which will naturally present themselves to every considerate inquirer as resulting from the operation of a plan for improving that arm of defence which, after its adoption, it is hoped may with truth be called "the cheap defence of nations," I cannot omit to remark upon its general accordance with those improved practices in the administration of national affairs which have lately been introduced for establishing a perfect degree of responsibility in all its organs; thus, by increasing official accountability, diminishing the public jealousy, and adding greatly to the general confidence.

The object proposed is great, the expense of the experiment trifling. Even if it were considerable we should not fear that Congress would furnish the means, when it discovers the utility of their application. So long as no account is rendered of the arms which have been distributed at the public cost, no system of returns or accountability is provided, and no information given of the advantage which has resulted from former grants, it cannot be wondered at that an enlargement of militia appropriations is not made. But when a plan shall be devised for the suitable instruction of the officers and for teaching the privates, so far as they are instructed at all, upon the same uniform plan; when a perfect degree of accountability of all public property shall be established; when the files of the returns have only to be examined and the leaves of a record-book turned over by the members of Congress to enable them to ascertain all needed information respecting the condition of the militia in every State and Territory in the Union; when the public shall be informed that a system is proposed for the effectual preservation of their individual and political liberty at all times, and by which, when the invader approaches, a million of bayonets will be presented at a single word; he must, indeed, be a sceptic who would doubt that sufficient appropriations would not freely be made to carry it into effect, and give to the militia that stability, dignity, and efficiency which the theory of the system intends.

In truth, omitting further illustration to avoid prolixity, it seems to me that an intelligent officer, whose duty was confined to the object, by corresponding with the officers of the militia in all parts of the Union, conversing with the members of Congress, and other well-informed individuals from the several States and Territories, and adopting those facilities for obtaining such a knowledge of local habits and necessities as his situation at the seat of government afforded, would, in a reasonable time, be able to propose, with general concurrence, some simple provisions by the introduction of which the militia system would soon be established on the lasting basis of utility and honor.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 335.

[2D SESSION.]

ON CLAIM FOR THE RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF A FINE AS A MILITIAMAN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 20, 1826.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of William Cloyd, reported :

That, during the late war, the petitioner was a citizen of Tennessee, and liable to perform military duty; that a draft was made in the company of which he was a member, which would, if none of those drafted had been excused, have exposed him to be first drafted in the next requisition; that a part of those drafted from the company of which the said William Cloyd was a member were excused from the performance of a tour of duty, when they arrived at the place of rendezvous, on account of imbecility; that John Cloyd, a brother of the said William Cloyd, on his return from the performance of a tour of duty, met the detachment of militia at Highwassee, commanded by Captain Hartsell, and was informed by the said Hartsell that William Cloyd (in consequence of certain drafted militiamen being excused as aforesaid) was then liable to be called into the service, and proposed to the said John Cloyd to join his company as a substitute for the said William, and gave him an assurance that he, the said Hartsell, would deliver him a certificate which should exempt the said William from being drafted on the next call on the militia; that the said John, from various considerations, (and among them may be mentioned that he was a single man, when his brother had a family,) was induced voluntarily to substitute his services for those of the said William, performed a tour of duty in his, the said William's, room and stead, and received a certificate thereof. Soon after John Cloyd returned William Cloyd was drafted, but was excused by a court-martial on the presentation of the certificate aforesaid; and immediately thereafter was again drafted, those standing in the subsequent classes not then having been required to perform a tour of duty. He again presented his certificate aforesaid, and claimed, by virtue thereof, to be discharged; but the court-martial, then convened to try delinquents, deemed the same insufficient, and assessed a fine against him to the amount of ninety-six dollars, which he afterwards paid to the deputy marshal. The facts stated above are proven by John Cloyd, the Hon. John Blair, and the payment of the money by the receipt of the deputy marshal.

The petitioner prays to have this money refunded to him. The committee would proceed with great caution in reviewing the decisions of any court, whether civil or military; but, if great injustice has been inflicted, they do not doubt either the power in Congress to grant relief or the propriety of so doing.

Each person enrolled in the militia is liable to be called into the service in time of war in the order in which he is enrolled and classified, and when he has performed a tour of duty either by himself or substitute, or paid the penalty of the law, he is exonerated from any further liability until each member of the company has been drafted.

The proof is clear that the petitioner by his substitute performed a tour of duty; that all the members of the company had not been drafted when this fine was imposed, nor were they during the war; and that the fine was paid there is no room for doubt. With this proof the committee think the petitioner was not obliged to have performed the tour of duty, for the non-performance of which the fine was assessed; and, it having been improperly assessed and paid, that he is entitled to relief. They are not without precedent, and refer to the case of John M. Causland, 2d session, 15th Congress, Report 120, and to Statute, vol. 4, p. 440.

Persons have been frequently relieved against judgments recovered in the United States courts, and the committee refer to the case of the representatives of Elijah Wadsworth, 2d session, 18th Congress, vol. 1, Report 17; Statute, vol. 8, chapter 23. Also to the case of Henry Lightner, 1st session, 18th Congress, vol. 1, Report 73; Statute, vol. 8, chapter 76. A bill accompanies this report.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 336.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 22, 1826.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, December 19, 1826.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the chief engineer, of this date, and beg leave respectfully to refer to it as affording, as far as practicable, the information called for by a resolution which was passed in the House of Representatives yesterday, directing the Secretary of War "to report to the House whether the projects of the works intended for the defence of the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina, will be finished, and when the works will be commenced."

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1826.*

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions to report to you the information called for by a resolution which was passed in the House of Representatives yesterday, directing the Secretary of War "to report to the House whether the projects of the works intended for the defence of the harbor of Charleston, in South Carolina, will be finished, and when the works will be commenced," I have the honor to report that the projects alluded to will be finished as soon as practicable, and that it is contemplated to commence the works as soon, after the completion of the projects, as an appropriation for that purpose can be obtained and an officer of engineers to superintend the same may be disposable for that service.

During last winter a member of the board of engineers was instructed to prepare the projects above stated, and it was then expected they would have been finished by this time. It is believed that expectation would have been realized had the member of the board alluded to been furnished, as soon as it had been supposed he would be furnished, with the drawings exhibiting the results of the surveys which would afford the data principally to be relied on in aid of the formation of the projects; but the completion of those drawings has been unexpectedly protracted until this time, in consequence, as it is understood, of the frequent indisposition of the persons who have been engaged in preparing them. It is believed they have been finished and are now on the way to this place. As soon as they shall be received they will be put into the hands of the member of the board to whom, as has been stated, the formation of the projects has been committed; and it is possible the projects may be completed in the course of the month of March next.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 337.

[2D SESSION.]

ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE ARSENAL AT WATERVLIET, N. Y.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1827.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of this House instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the purchase of addition land for the arsenal at Watervliet, in the State of New York, reported:

That, on a full consideration of the documents submitted to the committee at the last session of Congress, as contained in the printed report of this House, No 148, and of a letter received from the Ordnance department, dated the 29th December, 1826, they deem the purchase not only advisable but important to the public interest, and therefore report a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed object.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *December 29, 1826.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have to inform you that all the information deemed material to the subject of purchasing additional ground at Watervliet is contained in the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, (No. 148,) made at the last session. No official reports on this subject have since been made.

The necessity for an immediate purchase of this additional land is now more urgent than at the date of my last report. The proprietor of the land is now dead, and I have been informed, by the officer commanding the arsenal, that the executors of his estate want money and are desirous of selling a part of the land, all of which consists of village lots. They have, however, agreed not to make any sale until after the close of the present session of Congress, and will reserve the ground until that time for the United States. And if the United States do not then purchase they will proceed to sell to individuals, and the sale of one lot to an individual may put it out of the power of the government to obtain the ground upon any terms. It is, therefore, considered of the utmost importance to the service that the purchase of the ground should be authorized at the present session. The land can now be had on reasonable terms; if the purchase of it be deferred we may not be able to obtain it all. The possession of the ground is considered of essential importance to the public interests, for without it the large magazines must be placed in the immediate vicinity of other extensive works, which would be hazardous to a large amount of public property, and endanger the lives of many individuals.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*HON. AARON WARD, *of the Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 338.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE FORTIFICATIONS AT PENSACOLA, IN FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 26, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the chief engineer, of this date, and beg leave to refer to it as the answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 18th instant, calling for information respecting plans and estimates of fortifications contemplated for Pensacola.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *December 26, 1826.*

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions to report to you the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House what progress has been made in the projection of the plans and estimates of fortifications for the defence of Pensacola bay and the navy yard and depot established there, when they are expected to be completed, and what has prevented their completion at the time suggested by the report from the department during the last session, I have the honor to make the following report:

At the last session two reports on the subject of fortifications for Pensacola were communicated to the House of Representatives, one of them dated December 22, 1825, and the other February 10, 1826.

I do not perceive in either of those reports any intimation that plans and estimates of fortifications for the defence of the navy yard and depot at Pensacola would be projected at any early date; nor any suggestion of the time at which the plans and estimates of any of the fortifications, having reference to the objects stated in the resolution, would be completed.

The resolution of the House, dated the 8th of February last, which the report of the 10th of February last was intended to answer, appeared to indicate a disposition on the part of the House to have the plans and estimates for one of the fortifications intended for the defence of the entrance into Pensacola bay completed as soon as practicable; and in accordance therewith, instructions were immediately given to the board of engineers to project the plans and estimates for the work proposed to be erected on the western extremity of Santa Rosa island.

The board of engineers have made considerable progress in the fulfilment of this duty, and it is expected will complete it in the course of next month.

The fortifications requisite for the defence of Pensacola bay will comprise that above stated, and one at the Barancas, to co-operate therewith in the defence of the entrance into the bay, and those that may be required for the defence of the navy yard and depot.

The progress which has been made in the projection of the plans and estimates of the fortifications proposed to be erected on Santa Rosa island has been stated. Before plans and estimates for the other fortifications mentioned can be projected it will be necessary to examine and make minute surveys of the position selected for the navy yard, and of its connexion with the position at the Barancas. The examination and surveys of the connexion between the positions alluded to will be necessary to determine whether, and to what extent, it might be practicable, in the location of the works with which it is proposed to occupy those positions, and in the projection of plans for them, to adapt them to the purposes of reciprocating defences with each other, and of co-operating in the fulfilment of the objects of their destination respectively.

The board of engineers will be at Pensacola in the course of the ensuing spring; and should the views of the government, in pursuance of which the fortifications for the defence of the entrance into the bay and of the navy yard were determined upon, have undergone no change in the meantime, the board will be required to make the examinations alluded to, and to furnish instructions for making the surveys which the results of those examinations may indicate to be necessary, and which will be executed without delay.

The above remark, from which may be inferred the fact of its being supposed that the views of the government in relation to the proposed defences for Pensacola may possibly be changed, was suggested by information recently received respecting the result of a survey lately made of the bay of St. Joseph. It is understood the channel leading into that bay has been ascertained to have a depth of thirty feet; and Gould's chart exhibits the bay as being very capacious, and as having the depth of five and six fathoms throughout its whole extent. The best channel of entrance into Pensacola bay has a depth of twenty-one and a half feet.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 339.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 5, 1827.

JANUARY 2, 1827.

SIR: The object of affixing to the memorandum, left at your quarters a day or two since, of the present topographical engineers, was that an opinion of their experience in their duties might be formed. I take the liberty to add the following corrections:

Major Kearney was a captain of topographical engineers for about four years previous to his present appointment. Major Perrault was also about four years on these duties, before the appointment he now holds. Captain McNeil obtained his present appointment January 27, 1823, previous to which he had been on the duty with me about seven years.

Most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT.

General VANCE.

A communication from the topographical engineers to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The first establishment of the topographical engineers was by a law passed March 3, 1813, providing for eight majors and eight captains. Their duties under the regulations of that period were "to make such surveys and exhibit such delineations as the commanding generals shall direct; to make plans of all military positions which the army may occupy and of their respective vicinities, indicating the various roads, rivers, creeks, ravines, hills, woods, and villages to be found therein. To accompany all reconnoitering parties sent out to obtain intelligence of the movements of the enemy or of his positions; to make sketches of their routes, accompanied by written notices of everything worthy of observation therein. To keep a journal of every day's movement when the army is in march, noticing the variety of ground, of buildings, of culture, and distances, and state of roads between given points throughout the march of the day; and lastly, to exhibit the positions of contending armies on the fields of battle, and the dispositions made either for attack or defence."

On the termination of the war in 1815, the army being reduced, the expression of the law "and that the corps of engineers as at present established be retained," was not considered as embracing the topographical engineers, who being looked upon by the executive as part of the general staff and not of the "corps," were disbanded. Although when the bill was in transitu the topographical engineers considered it as sufficient to cover them, and did not therefore make any efforts to have it differently expressed. They were, in consequence, for a short period out of service. But in the next year they were again authorized and five majors appointed; and in 1817 and 1818 the whole number allowed were appointed, constituting in all six majors and four captains. The duties prescribed for these officers by the regulations relating entirely to a state of war, and adapted only to their condition as part of the general staff and attached to the actual command of the different generals, ceasing or being suspended in times of peace, with a view of collecting the officers together and of having their services more immediately under the control of the Secretary, and their surveys, reports, and returns accessible to him without delay, an order was issued placing them at the disposal of the chief engineer, then General Swift.

About the same period a topographical office was established at Washington, for the purpose of collecting and safe-keeping the results from the operations of its officers, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Roberdeau. This office still continues and under the same officer. The recognition or establishment of it by the proposed bill is only to give to it a more permanent character. It is only to authorize what was found necessary, and to place under the protection of the law an office, the necessity and utility of which experience had at first suggested and has during a course of several years fully proved. It is no unimportant argument in favor of the bill proposed, that it contains no innovations upon our own established customs, and of the declared wishes of the executive and former military committees.

The numbers now proposed are two less than those in the bill of last year. That bill asked for one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, twelve first lieutenants, and twelve second lieutenants. This for one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, eight captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants. It is true the present proposition requests also ten brevet second lieutenants, that of the last year did not. But it is supposed this difference is rather the effect of the consideration of a law* authorizing brevet second lieutenants to be attached as supernumeraries to the army at the rate of one for every company than of design. Under this law brevet second lieutenants have been attached to the present corps of engineers, and under the same they might also be attached to the proposed corps, and most probably would be. By introducing them, however, in the bill, it is relieved from all ambiguity on an interesting point, as it secures to it officers educated for its duties, and who, as brevet second lieutenants and aiding its operations, are acquiring valuable experience.

The pay is precisely the same as that introduced in the bill of the last session.

The desire of a separate bill for the topographical engineers is not that we have any feeling adverse to the increase of the engineers of fortifications. We know it to be a corps of scientific men, and believe it to deserve the patronage of government. But we are of the opinion that there does not exist a strong disposition for the increase of both corps, and that by the uniting of them in one bill would certainly occasion a failure in the increase of either. We are also led to believe that there does exist a strong disposition to increase the topographical engineers, from a conviction that such an increase is highly necessary, and we see no reason why, under such circumstances, we should not be presented by ourselves. It could not certainly be considered as in any way disapproving of the engineers of fortifications, or in the least as undervaluing their merits. The only inference which could be drawn from such an act is, that the committee does not at present think an increase of both corps advisable.

* See Cross's edition of Military Laws, p. 163, sec. 4.

Having already shown that a topographical office now exists at Washington, and under one of our own officers, and that it has been in existence for years, we will further add, in relation to the value of such an office and the duties of the corps, the following extracts from a letter written by General Bernard:

"In comparing your corps with those of the same denominations in all the European armies, it seems to me that the duties assigned to it are of two kinds, those in time of peace, and those in time of war.

"In time of peace, topographical engineers are employed in surveying the frontiers, in forming descriptive and military memoirs on their topography; they also, by astronomical observations and detail surveys, make those extensive maps which require a knowledge of the highest branches of mathematics. They lend their assistance to the levelling and surveying preparatory to projecting fortifications, roads, and canals. They act when necessary in the capacity of hydrographers, in surveys of the coast, seaports, &c. In a few words, the duties assigned to topographical engineers are to furnish such information as will enable the general, the military or civil engineer, and the navy to carry into effect their several plans.

"In time of war the topographical engineers form an essential branch of the general staff. It is by means of their reconnoiterings, maps, and descriptive memoirs, that the importance and military properties of positions are known, and that the strategic circumstances of a country are ascertained. Modern armies cannot move without a perfect knowledge of the geography and topography of the field of operation, and it belongs to the topographical engineer to furnish all information calculated to assist the general in the research of local circumstances, in order that he may be able to plan his operations accordingly.

"Your corps enjoys the advantage of being greatly useful in time of peace as well as in time of war. But the first of its labors would be lost were there not a central office wherein all the works of the corps, and those of other officers of the army could be preserved, and classed and properly combined, I mean a topographical bureau and depot.

"Such a depot must secure not only all maps, charts, plans, surveys, and military memoirs, but also all the various documents necessary to the history of the several wars made in the country and the neighboring States. It was in the archives of the French depot that Voltaire found all the information he wanted to write his age of Louis the 11th, and it is in the same depot that Dumas finds all his materials for his celebrated military and political history of the campaigns made by the European powers from 1792 to 1815.

"In the topographical bureau all memoirs written on similar subjects ought to be abridged, and a critical analysis of them made. Maps and charts to be drawn up in order to connect separate surveys. Statistical tables, showing the resources of all kinds that the country can afford, make also an interesting part of its business. Itinerary tables respecting the concentration of militia on points of rendezvous. Military and critical history of operations made during the last war ought to be written and kept in manuscript to help the government in planing military combinations that other wars might call for.

"The depot at Washington is already very rich in materials of all sorts, and your own exertions connected with the activity and talents of the military and topographical engineers, as also of other officers of the army, will every day add new documents to its collection, and contribute to increase its useful importance."

The present topographical office, as before remarked, is established at Washington by the authority of the Executive, which possesses the right of stationing any officer of the army where his service may be the most wanted, and to assign to him his duties there. If this is considered all sufficient, and any opposition is apprehended from that section of the bill providing for an office, on the ground that it might be considered as creating some new department, the section might be left out.

The great object is an adequate organization of the corps. The office may be continued as it is and by the same authority. Under this impression the enclosed draft of a bill is substituted for the one before sent, and the remarks in favor of the office may be considered as only explanatory of the advantages to be derived from the labors of the corps.

List of topographical officers.

John Anderson, major, April 12, 1813; lieutenant colonel, April 12, 1823.
 Isaac Roberdeau, major, April 29, 1813; lieutenant colonel, April 29, 1823.
 John J. Abert, major, November 22, 1814; lieutenant colonel, November 22, 1824.
 James Kearney, major, April 29, 1816.
 J. H. Long, major, April 29, 1816.
 P. H. Perrault, major, February 17, 1817.
 W. T. Poussin, captain, February 17, 1817.
 J. Le Conte, captain, April 18, 1818.
 H. Bache, captain, July 24, 1818.
 G. W. McNiell, captain.

And about 30 first and second lieutenants from the artillery and infantry, attached to the same as assistants, many of whom have been several years on these duties.

A communication from the topographical engineers to the Secretary of War.

Understanding that any views from the topographical engineers relative to the contemplated organization of a corps of topographical engineers would not be unacceptable, we have the honor to submit the following remarks, and the enclosed projet for a law in relation thereto:

One of the principal differences between the proposed plan and the one offered by the committee during the last session is that we are anxious to come before Congress in a bill distinct from any views of increase of the engineers of fortifications. In the proposition of the last session the two corps were blended in one bill, and many of the friends of either were unwilling to support it because they were not disposed to increase both.

We are not desirous of sheltering ourselves under any reputation which may belong to the engineers of fortifications, nor of impeding their prospects by any want of reputation in ourselves. We are willing to rest our claims for an increase upon the necessity for that increase and whatever merit may be considered as attached to us from our long and, as we trust, useful services. We have held our present commissions for many years. We have spared no exertions to prove the value of such a corps. We are

insufficient in numbers to accomplish the designs of government, and we present a plan for that enlargement which shall make us adequate to those designs.

The great and important objects of military defence and internal improvement, and which may be also considered as but necessary consequences of our increasing condition of prosperity, seem to demand such an enlargement, and to defend us from imputations of personal interest which might otherwise be laid to our charge. When, also, it is considered that by the enclosed proposition we lose two field officers, we conceive ourselves as furnishing unequivocal evidence of our disinterestedness, and that our desires in relation to our own corps do not extend beyond those which, in our opinion, are connected with its public usefulness, within which limit we consider our wishes not only justifiable but praiseworthy. We do not seek to raise ourselves beyond what we think necessary to increase the value of our labors, nor do we wish to be thought emulous of personal distinction, further than is compatible with our public vocation or may extend our usefulness, enabling us to render to the government an adequate return, and which may be considered as necessary to the fulfilment of its own views.

The necessity of an organization into a distinct corps sufficiently large to incorporate in it our assistants now on topographical duty might be demonstrated from the general principle that every profession should have for its members those whose education and practice have informed them in its duties. This principle prevails throughout all the orders of civil society, as well as in the various distinctions of military service. And during our experience we have found the want of it in our particular arm lead to the greatest inconveniences. An assistant placed with us on these duties considers himself as but temporarily arranged. He feels no personal fame or fame of his corps dependent upon his efforts. He sees no certainty of remaining upon them any given time, and therefore no probability of continuing sufficiently long to acquire expertness and familiarity in all its various points of practice, or advantage from his labors in learning the theory, while he is also conscious of losing by his absence the practical knowledge of his proper calling, and of becoming a stranger to his own officers and corps. After a limited period he returns to his corps with these disadvantages, finds officers younger than himself more familiar than himself in his proper duties—of course more reliable to and more esteemed by his superiors; has again to learn that which he has forgotten, and also in time loses that which he had learned with us, and can never be better than when he left, while our course of practice is continually improving; so that if he were called on these duties again he is again humiliated in his expectations, and competent only to aid in the most subordinate parts. This system, therefore, so far from increasing the value of an officer, lessens the same, and confines to a very limited sphere the degree of utility which he can ever attain.

The knowledge of this reacts insensibly upon ourselves. We can reap no lasting advantage from our efforts to instruct, see them continually lost to our corps and wasted, and are brought at last to consider our duties as a mere school of practice in the most simple part of our profession, and are placed, in consequence, under the necessity of extending our demands of aid from the army beyond what would otherwise be requisite, as we have to make up in numbers what is wanting in familiarity and expertness in practice. From this cause also our surveys are the more expensive, as each officer has to be supplied with men and set to work.

Another and more unfortunate result is that our duties are involved in all the errors, delays, and inadequacy of execution so inevitably ensuing from inexperienced assistants. We feel this most sensibly, not only as affecting our own characters but our very duties, and which cannot fail to lead to consequences the most disastrous to our reputations, while they are also most undeserved. The army, from which our assistants are taken, and to which no more subalterns are allowed by the laws than are requisite, likewise suffers seriously. It is a system, therefore, which injures all parties, and which the organization of a distinct and adequate corps only can remedy.

The first section of the proposed plan creates the corps and defines its duties. This definition is considered necessary to distinguish it from the present corps of engineers. It states only, in the most general terms, the duties which we now perform and to which we may be called in times of war, when many surveys would have to be suspended. This is taken from the book of regulations issued during the period of the last war, and on the first organization of topographical engineers. But to prevent the appearance of a wish to avoid any duty, a clause is introduced vesting in the President the power to assign to us any other duties than those specified, similar in effect to the provision by law in relation to the present corps of engineers, which prohibits the ordering of them out of the line of their duty, except by the President.

The second section provides for one colonel, two majors, eight captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, and brevet second lieutenants from the academy which may in time equal ten. By this the corps, when at its maximum, would consist of thirty-eight subalterns and four field officers, keeping the great mass of increase in the lower and less costly grades, where they are the most wanted. The topographical engineers now consist of six majors and four captains, to whom are attached about thirty lieutenants from the army as assistants, and also two brigades of civil or citizen engineers, making in all a much greater number than the contemplated corps, but which are yet found inadequate to the wants of the country. This inadequacy, it is believed, will be more than made up from the advantage of incorporating in the new corps all the practiced talent of the lieutenant assistants as captains, and forming new surveying parties under these and the older first lieutenants. Eight is the greatest number of parties which have been in the field at the same time under the present system, including the two citizen brigades. The new plan would enable the War Department at once to employ fifteen parties, under three field officers, eight captains, and four first lieutenants. By the second year more first lieutenants would become competent to command, and by the third the whole; so that in three years twenty-one separate surveying parties, under the proposed plan, could be in active operation and arranged on all the various and interesting objects of surveys of the coast boundary lines, points of national defence, and purposes of internal improvement.

The additional expense consequent upon the new organization would not be great, as it would require no new appointments. We have now six field officers and four captains, and as the supernumeraries from the Military Academy are sufficient to supply the places of those transferred from the army into the corps, and as these supernumeraries are all joined to the army by the law as brevet second lieutenants, the increased expense of the new corps would only be the difference between the pay of four captains and four second lieutenants, and between ten first and ten second lieutenants. Against this increase of expense there would be in time a set-off of the balance from the two majors less, after deducting what would be necessary to make up the pay of one colonel and one lieutenant colonel, and a set-off immediately of the expense of the two brigades of citizens. So that the actual increase of expenditure

a year would be very trifling. The Military Academy supplies annually officers enough for the lower grades of this corps and of the army generally, who are, as already remarked, provided for by law, whether this new organization should take place or not.

The provision in favor of those who might be retained at a less rank than they now hold is in our opinion as necessary as just. It would fall to the lot of at least two majors, and to preserve to them until they should be promoted the pay of their present brevets is due to their long and faithful services and to their individual support. We could not present a plan excluding this feature, nor do we think the preservation of it will appear to any one otherwise than correct.

The necessity of a depot or office at Washington to preserve the valuable results from the labors of this corps cannot be doubted, and is but a consequence of its organization. Nor that it should be superintended, as well as the duties which this corps may have to perform, by one of its own officers, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War. Other nations, who have frequently tried the blending of this with other corps, have at last, from the importance, extent, and distinct character of its duties, resolved it into a separate and distinct command. And if it be necessary that the engineers of fortifications, the artillery, infantry, and cavalry should all have officers to superintend the details of each brought up in their particular arm, it is equally necessary in this.

Already have the topographical engineers been years in service, pursuing the practice of their profession; already have they passed through that first stage in which the engineers of fortifications were held before that corps was fully organized. Like it acquiring experience, and awaiting that development and enlargement of the views of the nation as its wealth and numbers, extent and wants increased to a degree requiring the proposed augmentation. They are now, therefore, in a condition to meet this new state of things and to execute all the duties in which it may involve them; none, however, different from those which they have for years been called to perform, except the single one of superintending their own details, to which they are ready and anxious to prove themselves competent.

Section 4 assimilates the pay to that of the dragoons, according to the law of 1808. As the officers cannot do their duty without horses their pay is made similar to mounted troops. The pay now allowed to topographical engineers is at that rate, the change would only be in favor of subordinate grades.

Section 5 places them under the rules and articles of war and of established customs in relation to promotions and appointments, after the corps shall have been once organized.

The topographical engineers have been in the habit of considering you as the patron of their establishment, and that to your efforts when in the Senate of the United States they are principally indebted for their present existence. They flatter themselves that no act of theirs has lessened your good feelings towards them since under your more immediate control, or contradicted your anticipations of their usefulness. They feel, therefore, as if they still had a claim on your support, and that whatever tended to enlarge their means and to extend the public benefits to be derived from their exertions, would be in harmony with the enlightened policy which gave to them their present form, and could not fail in meeting with your approbation.

Supported by this expectation and conscious that they have gone no further than the details of those principles in relation to their corps already entertained and expressed by yourself, the topographical engineers respectfully submit the same to your consideration.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 340.

[2D SESSION.

APPLICATION OF GEORGIA FOR THE REMUNERATION OF CITIZENS OF THAT STATE FOR
MILITARY SERVICES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 8, 1827.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Wednesday, December 13, 1826.*

The Committee on the State of the Republic, to whom was referred the petition of Colonel William Melton, for himself and others, who performed certain militia services in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, on the frontiers of Georgia, and praying compensation for the same, reported:

The claim belongs to that class of cases emphatically called the Georgia militia claims, and which have so often been presented to the general government for satisfaction. Your committee believe it to be a just claim, but as firmly believe the obligation for its discharge rests with the general government.

The refusal to satisfy these claims cannot but be a matter of regret if not surprise to Georgia. If there is any one consideration more than another that entitles the federal government to our respect and admiration, it is the uniform good faith with which it has always complied with its pledges; indeed, it is proverbial for this estimable trait, and the unbounded credit which it sustains in all its monied transactions affords ample proof of the fact. But your committee are constrained to believe that in the instance of these claims there is a departure from this elevated and wonted character, doubtless resulting not from design, but from an improper understanding of their true merits. Georgia was one of the first States that readily and heartily entered into the Union under the present Federal Constitution, adopted, as will be recollected, in the year 1787. In that Constitution the States yielded the right to the general government to regulate and conduct the whole military force of the Union, and especially to "call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and *repel invasions.*" This was not all: the Constitution tied up the hands of the States from the hostile use of arms, or the engaging "in

war, unless *actually invaded*, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay," by which every one must at once perceive there was an undoubted pledge to protect the States. The general government was to *repel invasions*; but when her immediate aid could not be had, and the necessity of defence became so urgent as to admit of no delay, then the States were authorized to fight for themselves; but it must be obvious the general government could not be released from the obligation to pay the expenses, as well when the States, from inevitable necessity, were compelled to protect themselves, as when the invasions were repelled by the general government itself. Protection was due from her by contract; the allowing the States to do it in particular instances was only a modification of the *manner* of affording that protection, leaving her still bound to discharge the cost. The situation of the States, especially the frontier ones, rendered them peculiarly liable to invasions; and from the then recent troubles, as well as the character of the enemy from which invasion might be expected, there can be but little doubt that the very case upon which these claims are founded was fully in the eye of the convention when the Constitution was framed.

From the moment of the adoption of this Constitution, while many of the States, from their internal situation, were rapidly improving in population and wealth, the State of Georgia, as every one knows, was subjected to a constant harassing invasion from this exterminating enemy. The growth of the State was retarded, the progress of improvement was arrested, the arts of industry were suspended, and the whole frontier, four hundred miles in extent, presented a scene of the most heart-chilling massacres and desolating ravages. These bloody and waste-laying depredations could no longer be repelled by the voluntary exertions of the frontier settlers, who alone for years, without the aid of either State or general government, withstood these destructive incursions, and had, nevertheless, greatly extended the settlements of the country. At length a crisis arrived when the frontier had to be abandoned, or defended by a different force from that which had constituted its former support, and in 1792, but five years after the federal government had guaranteed protection against invading enemies, the State of Georgia was constrained to call out her militia, not only under the express authority of that instrument, as contained within the exception above expressed, but by the explicit and now well established direction of General Washington, then President of the United States. Every one knows that this militia was composed of poor men; they were in constant and highly useful service; they were so long in service as to lose the means of support by their honest labor, and their families were deprived of the supplies which usually result from farming pursuits. These are the facts that constitute the claim of the Georgia militia.

There is something peculiarly hard in taking from a State the right to use its military force, except in certain cases, compel the State to contribute to the maintenance of that force under the direction of the government, and in a few years, after having pledged the national faith to give protection, to see that State suffer the most unspeakable injuries from murderous invasions, and refuse her satisfaction for repelling them with her own force, and that force used, too, by every right that could sanctify its exercise. It is this view of the case which authorized your committee to intimate the appearance of a want of good faith on the part of the general government, not, however, designing to charge the same as by any means wilful or intentional. Your committee therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully requested to take the Georgia militia claims once more under their serious consideration, and to afford the relief which seems, as Georgia would with great deference allege, to be so justly due to those individuals who defended the frontier of this State against the invasions of the Indians, at a time when the emergency would not admit of delay, and when the general government was not prepared to afford the support and protection contemplated by the Constitution, but was afterwards approved and confirmed by them, and that his excellency the governor be requested to take measures to have this application submitted to Congress.

IRBY HUDSON, *Speaker*.

Attest: WILLIAM C. DAWSON, *Clerk*.

IN THE SENATE, *Saturday, December 16, 1826.*

Read and concurred in.

THOMAS STOCKS, *President*.

Attest: WILLIAM Y. HANSELL, *Secretary*.

Approved December 20, 1826.

G. M. TROUP, *Governor*.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 341.

[2D SESSION.]

AMOUNT PAID TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON ACCOUNT OF BREVET RANK FROM 1821
TO 1825.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 8, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 2, 1827.*

SIR: In reply to a letter of the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, of the 8th of May last, transmitting a resolution of the House of the 6th of March last, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report the amount received by each officer of the army, since the year 1821, who has been brevetted and paid according to his brevet rank, the time for which such pay was allowed, &c., I transmit herewith reports of the Second and Third Auditors, with documents appended to each, lettered A, B, C, respectively, and a report of the Adjutant General of the army, lettered D, which furnish the committee with the information required by the aforesaid resolution.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOSEPH VANCE, *Chairman of the Military Committee, House of Reps.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, December 26, 1826.*

SIR: I had the honor of receiving from you, on the 8th of May last, the copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 6th of March preceding, which is in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report the amount received by each officer of the army, since the year 1821, who has been brevetted and paid according to his brevet rank; the time for which such pay was allowed; what station or separate post he commanded for which such payment was made; the name and lineal rank of the officer; what amount has been paid to any officer for extra services; to whom paid and for what; where and how employed. Also, to inquire and report the number and grade of officers whose services can be dispensed with without injury to the public service; and also inquire and report the amount actually received for the last three years by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, keeping each year separate, with the name and rank of each officer, and the rule adopted by the department for which brevet pay or extra pay has been allowed," accompanied by your directions that I would report such information in relation to it as this office can furnish.

Agreeably to your instructions, I now beg leave to hand you herewith three statements, which contain all the information the files and records of this office afford on the subjects embraced in the resolution.

The statement marked A exhibits the amount received by each officer of the army for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, who has been brevetted and paid according to his brevet rank, and the time for which such pay was allowed, consisting of pay, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants.

The statement marked B exhibits the amount that has been paid to any officer for extra services, to whom paid, and for what, where, and how employed.

The statement marked C shows the amount actually received for the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, consisting of pay, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants.

In extending to brevetted officers the compensation of their brevet rank, the accounting officers of the treasury were governed by the act of Congress of the 16th of April, 1818, the first section of which states "that the officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty and having a command according to their brevet rank." Their *station*, therefore, did not enter into the consideration of the accounting officers in making the allowance, but merely the extent of their command; nor can an answer to that part of the resolution be furnished by this office.

The compensation allowed officers for disbursements on account of arsenals, and the payments for extra services to such officers of the army as were stationed at the seat of government, were predicated on the regulations of the War Department of the 27th of February and the 10th of August, 1818. In all other cases the accounts received the special sanction of the Secretary of War.

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

WM. LEE.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement showing the amount received by each officer of the army for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, who has been brevetted and paid according to his brevet rank, and the time for which such pay was allowed, consisting of pay, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Time for which brevet pay was allowed.		1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
			Jan.	Dec.				
Edmund P. Gaines.....	Brigadier general...	Major general.....	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	\$5,415 00			
			....do...	May 7		\$1,914 18		
				July 26	Dec. 31	2,236 34		
			Jan. 1	....do...			\$5,263 46	\$5,266 39
Winfield Scott.....	....do.....	....do.....	....do...	....do...	5,866 00	5,909 71		
			....do...	June 30			2,953 68	
			April 1	Dec. 31				4,442 56
*Alexander Macomb.....	Colonel.....	....do.....	Jan. 1	....do...	3,969 00	3,969 00	3,974 40	3,967 11
Henry Atkinson .....	....do.....	Brigadier general...	....do...	May 15	1,469 00			
			May 6	Nov. 30		2,165 52		
			Jan. 1	Dec. 31			3,855 50	3,815 92
John R. Fenwick.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Colonel.....	....do...	May 8	585 12			
Henry Leavenworth.....	....do.....	....do.....	Jan. 5	Jan. 30	160 95			
			Feb. 15	July 20	853 69			
			July 23	Sept. 24	400 72			
			Oct. 5	Dec. 31	577 49			
			Jan. 1	....do...		2,993 23	2,413 69	
			....do...	Sept. 20				1,618 01
William Macrea.....	....do.....	....do.....	April 19	Dec. 31			1,745 23	
			Jan. 1	....do...				2,486 96
George Bomford .....	....do.....	....do.....	Feb. 9	....do...				2,286 27
John McNeal, jr.....	....do.....	....do.....	Aug. 17	....do...			912 33	
			Jan. 1	June 30				1,224 64
George M. Brooke.....	....do.....	....do.....	May 9	Oct. 31		879 68		
			Jan. 1	Feb. 29			324 04	
Jacob Hindman.....	Major.....	....do.....	June 20	Oct. 31	831 80			
			Jan. 1	Dec. 31		2,470 00		
			....do...	April 30			703 15	
John B. Walbach.....	....do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	....do...	Dec. 31	1,893 79			
			....do...	Dec. 28		2,000 72		
			Jan. 4	Dec. 31			2,043 97	
			Jan. 1	....do...				2,064 80
*Joseph G. Fotten.....	....do.....	....do.....	....do...	....do...	1,519 69	1,396 08	1,459 36	1,603 45
A. R. Woolley.....	....do.....	....do.....	Dec. 1	Dec. 15				83 93
*Sylvester Thayer	Captain.....	....do.....	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	2,083 00	2,131 02	2,242 72	2,254 12
Saunders Donoho.....	....do.....	Major.....	April 1	April 14		62 04		
			Jan. 27	Mar. 31			287 31	
William Davenport.....	....do.....	....do.....	Jan. 26	May 14		385 81		
			April 23	June 15				146 59
John A. Bird.....	....do.....	....do.....	Sept. 1	Oct. 6	108 72			
			June 20	July 29				143 91
John Bliss.....	....do.....	....do.....	July 8	Aug. 16			117 14	
A. C. W. Fanning.....	....do.....	....do.....	Sept. 1	Dec. 31			502 40	
			Jan. 1	July 31				876 86
			Sept. 1	Oct. 31				376 20
William S. Foster.....	....do.....	....do.....	Feb. 1	Feb. 14	61 30			
			June 22	Aug. 26		346 35		
J. F. Heileman .....	....do.....	....do.....	Aug. 23	Sept. 19			112 30	
			May 26	June 15				82 89
			Sept. 1	Sept. 14				58 25
			Oct. 16	Dec. 31				315 89
B. K. Pierce.....	....do.....	....do.....	Feb. 7	Mar. 31			245 52	
			Aug. 1	Aug. 31				126 06
			Sept. 15	Oct. 15				197 53
Thomas Hamilton .....	....do.....	....do.....	May 17	June 9				88 83
*William J. Worth .....	....do.....	....do.....	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	1,797 00	1,798 20	1,801 32	1,799 44
*R. E. De Russey.....	....do.....	....do.....	Feb. 9	....do...				1,356 43
R. M. Kirby.....	First lieutenant...	Captain.....	Jan. 1	Oct. 23	963 06			
			Nov. 10	Dec. 31	121 97			
			Jan. 1	July 31		542 40		
			Sept. 1	Dec. 31		318 26		
			Jan. 1	April 16			251 08	
			May 16	Aug. 5			190 55	

* Those officers to whose names this mark is prefixed were allowed their brevet pay and emoluments by the special decision of the President of the United States.

B.

Statement of the amount of extra compensation paid to the officers of the army between the 1st of January, 1822, and 31st of December, 1825; prepared in pursuance of a resolution of Congress at their last session.

To whom paid.	Rank.	For what services allowed, where, and how employed.	Amount.
Winfield Scott.....	Brevet major general...	For the estimated difference between his pay and emoluments as major general and as brigadier general, from July 1, 1824, to March 31, 1825, while engaged in revising and publishing the book of Infantry Tactics and the Regulations of the Army, at \$6 per day.	\$1,644 00
John Anderson.....	Topographical engineer.	For a per diem of \$1 50, on duty in the vicinity of the lead mines in the State of Illinois and Territory of Michigan, from December 24, 1822, to September 30, 1823.	420 00
T. P. Andrews.....	Paymaster.....	For a per diem as above, from October 1 to April 28, 1825.	864 00
		For services as a special agent for 170 days, in 1825, to Georgia and to the Creek nation of Indians, at \$5 per day.	850 00
I. Roberdeau.....	Topographical engineer.	For extra services in the Engineer department, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per day.	1,826 25
Trueman Cross.....	Assistant quartermaster.	For extra services in the office of the Quartermaster General, from January 1, 1822, to Dec. 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per day.....	\$1,826 25
		For extra services while engaged in compiling for publication the laws of the United States relating to the army and the militia, being the difference between the compensation of a captain of infantry and that of a major of cavalry, from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1825.....	934 90
William Wade.....	Brevet major.....	For extra services rendered in the Ordnance office, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	2,761 15
			1,826 25
James H. Hook.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	1,826 25
Charles J. Nourse.....	do.....	For services rendered in the office of the Adjutant General, from March 25 to July 23, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	150 00
John L. Smith.....	Captain.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Chief of Engineers, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	1,826 25
Thomas Hunt.....	do.....	For extra services in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, from September 27, 1824, to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per day.	575 00
M. M. Payne.....	do.....	For two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements in the first quarter of 1824, erecting buildings at the arsenal near Augusta, Georgia.	31 20
John L. Gardner.....	do.....	For extra service rendered in the office of the Quartermaster General, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	1,826 25
Samuel Cooper.....	Lieutenant.....	For extra services in the office of the Adjutant General, from January 1, 1822, to July 13, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	1,612 50
Thomas Johnson.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Quartermaster General, from January 1, 1822, to January 20, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	1,395 00
John Farley.....	do.....	For extra services from July 8, 1824, to December 31, 1825, in the office of the Chief of Engineers, at \$1 25 per diem.	677 50
E. Kirby.....	do.....	For extra services from May 28 to August 4, 1824.....	86 00
C. Burdine.....	do.....	For extra services, locating quarter sections of land and exploring the lead mine country, in 1822.	180 00
J. Symington.....	do.....	For extra services at the arsenal at Baton Rouge, from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1822, at \$1 per diem.....	\$273 00
		Commission of two and a half per cent on disbursements made between October 1, 1822, and April 30, 1823.....	43 87
M. Thomas.....	do.....		316 87
		For superintending the repairs of arsenals, from March 19 to December 31, 1823, 288 days, at \$1 per day.	288 00
T. W. Tone.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Chief of Engineers, from April 1 to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	343 75
J. D. Lagnel.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Chief of Engineers, from September 16 to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	193 75
D. H. Vinton.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the Ordnance office, from October 27 to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	82 50
W. B. Davidson.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Adjutant General, from July 22 to December 31, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem.	203 00
C. Burdine.....	do.....	For extra services rendered between September 17, 1822, and August 18, 1823, exploring the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi.	427 00
E. R. Alberti.....	do.....	For extra services, shipping ordnance and quartermaster's stores at Amelia island, from September 23 to November 19, 1822, 58 days, at \$1 25 per diem.	72 00

B.—Statement of the amount of extra compensation paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Rank.	For what services allowed, where, and how employed.	Amount.
J. A. Brereton.....	Assistant surgeon.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Surgeon General and for attending Indians at the seat of government, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1824, at \$240 per annum..... \$720 00 For services as above, from January 1, 1825, to November 30, 1825, at \$1 25 per diem... 420 00 For services as above, from December 1 to 31, 1825, at \$1 per diem..... 31 00	\$1,171 00
W. E. Williams.....	Lieutenant.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Adjutant General, from February 1 to 5, 1822, and from May 5, 1822, to April 15, 1823, at \$15 per month.. \$187 50 For extra services at Greenleaf's Point, from June 15 to September 30, 1823, at \$1 per diem..... 107 00 For commission of two and a half per cent. on disbursements at Greenleaf's Point in the first of 1823, and first, second, and third quarters of 1824..... 106 82	401 32
C. Wharton.....	do.....	For extra services rendered in the office of the Quartermaster General, from August 5, 1824, to December 31, 1825.	642 50
H. Smith.....	do.....	For services as recorder to a board of general and field officers for the revision of infantry tactics, &c., and in the superintendence of the publication thereof, from July 1 to February 28, 1823..... \$126 00 For services as recorder to a board of general and field officers, as above, from April 1 to May 11, 1825..... 62 36	188 36
P. H. Galt.....	do.....	For services as recorder, &c., as above, from July 1, 1824, to January 31, 1825, and from February 1 to May 12, 1825.	392 70
T. G. Mower.....	Surgeon.....	For commission of two and a half per cent. on disbursements made by him at New York in the 3d quarter of 1825.	13 27
J. A. Adams.....	Lieutenant.....	For commission on disbursements made by him between July, 1823, and June, 1825.	93 77
G. Talcott.....	Captain.....	For commission of two and a half per cent. on disbursements at Watervliet arsenal in 1825.	238 16
T. F. Hunt.....	do.....	For commission of two and a half per cent. on medical disbursements at New Orleans in the years 1822 and 1824.	100 38
J. Symington.....	Lieutenant.....	For services rendered, copying artillery drawings for the Ordnance department, from May 11 to July 18, 1825, at \$1 25 per day.	86 25
James Grier.....	do.....	For services, copying artillery drawings as above, for the same period.	86 25
H. K. Craig.....	Major.....	For extra compensation between May 25, 1823, and November 11, 1824, while performing the duty of adjutant and superintendent of the United States lead mine lands on the Upper Mississippi.	592 17
E. J. Lambert.....	Lieutenant.....	For extra pay for performing ordnance duty at Mobile Point and Dauphin island, from June 1, 1822, to January 31, 1823.	173 67
			26,426 02

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, December 26, 1826.*WILLIAM LEE, *Auditor.*

C.

Statement of the amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, for the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, from the several paymasters, as exhibited in their accounts filed in the office of the Second Auditor, consisting of their pay, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants.

Names.	Rank.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Remarks.
Jacob Brown.....	Major general.....	\$5,898 00	\$5,920 80	\$5,912 04	
E. P. Gaines.....	Brigadier general.....	4,751 30	5,263 46	5,266 39	
Winfield Scott.....	do.....	5,909 71	4,510 11	5,212 06	
Thomas S. Jesup.....	do.....	3,832 20	3,815 20	3,826 78	
John E. Wool.....	Inspector general.....	2,326 56	2,295 60	2,324 04	
S. B. Archer.....	do.....	2,323 20	2,325 00	1,935 28	Died December 21, 1825.
C. J. Nourse.....	Acting adjutant general.....	2,031 18	2,325 60	509 91	
Roger Jones.....	Adjutant general.....			1,698 88	Appointed March 7, 1825.
George Gibson.....	Com. general subsistence.....	2,247 27	2,409 60	2,446 34	
Callender Irvine.....	Com. general purchases.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Nathan Towson.....	Paymaster general.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	

C.—Statement of the amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Remarks.
William Linnard.....	Quartermaster.....	\$1,434 00	\$1,435 20	\$1,440 60	
Henry Stanton.....	do.....	1,783 20	1,724 40	1,723 12	
Thomas Wright.....	Paymaster.....	1,378 16	1,315 44	1,319 76	
Asher Phillips.....	do.....	1,501 18	1,512 46	1,504 64	
A. Wetmore.....	do.....	1,506 20	1,497 00	1,504 62	
B. F. Larned.....	do.....	1,506 25	1,507 84	1,506 48	
David Gwynne.....	do.....	1,505 30	1,507 40	1,506 32	
D. S. Townsend.....	do.....	1,314 36	1,317 60	1,314 80	
C. B. Tallmadge.....	do.....	1,506 00	1,509 60	1,506 48	
Daniel Randall.....	do.....	1,547 90	1,465 92	1,467 56	
C. H. Smith.....	do.....	1,410 00	1,491 36	1,504 84	
Thomas Biddle.....	do.....	1,521 37	1,506 21	1,506 89	
A. A. Massias.....	do.....	1,312 80	1,371 34	1,464 96	
William S. Smith.....	do.....		384 32		} Appointed Mar. 22, 1824. } Resigned July 1824.
T. P. Andrews.....	do.....	1,501 85	1,507 20	1,494 76	
J. D. Hayden.....	do.....		665 96	1,387 96	Appointed July 1, 1824.
Edmund Kirby.....	do.....	1,295 00	1,131 77	1,506 80	
Satterlee Clark.....	do.....	1,255 00			Dismissed August 5, 1824. Resigned May 13, 1823.
J. W. Albright.....	do.....	554 10			
George A. Bibby.....	do.....	957 12	154 78		Died February 12, 1824.
MEDICAL STAFF.					
Joseph Lovell.....	Surgeon general.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Thomas Lawson.....	Surgeon.....	1,051 48	1,034 00	1,033 16	
Thomas G. Mower.....	do.....	1,114 04	1,114 80	1,115 20	
B. F. Harney.....	do.....	1,114 18	1,114 94	1,104 04	
W. V. Wheaton.....	do.....	1,114 14	1,114 48	1,115 34	
John Gale.....	do.....	990 90	951 60	1,034 62	
Josiah Everett.....	do.....	1,115 32	1,115 64	1,114 72	
Edward Purcell.....	do.....	1,114 53	1,114 20		Died January 11, 1825.
B. Delavan.....	do.....	1,094 82	1,017 46	1,074 72	
Robert Archer.....	do.....	981 60	965 63	1,049 91	
G. W. Maupin.....	Assistant surgeon.....	973 00	981 63	325 96	Died June 18, 1825.
James H. Sargent.....	do.....	973 18	982 29	981 40	
Sylvester Day.....	do.....	981 00	982 00	981 48	
Wm. Turner.....	do.....	981 06	982 26	981 28	
Foster Swift.....	do.....	933 00	982 00	980 52	
T. J. C. Monroe.....	do.....	981 00	981 60	980 37	
Samuel B. Smith.....	do.....	981 00	981 60	980 37	
James Mann.....	do.....	981 18	982 80	981 40	
J. Wallace.....	do.....	949 00	981 60	980 30	
Joseph Eaton.....	do.....	981 18	982 80	981 46	
George C. Clitherall.....	do.....	981 60	981 60	980 44	
Squire Lea.....	do.....	981 94	981 12	981 08	
Joseph P. Russell.....	do.....	775 30	801 90	981 56	
Richard Weightman.....	do.....	893 00	885 61	885 50	
J. P. C. McMahon.....	do.....	844 70	917 67	945 20	
William Beaumont.....	do.....	982 08	980 42	982 14	
William H. Nicoll.....	do.....	877 89	818 29	975 90	
Robert French.....	do.....	981 05	982 10	981 43	
William S. Comstock.....	do.....	981 02	981 12	408 58	Died June 13, 1825.
Richard Randall.....	do.....	933 00	909 60	611 03	
Lyman Foot.....	do.....	981 10	981 62	981 44	Resigned Aug. 15, 1825.
Thomas P. Hall.....	do.....	983 20	948 64	589 40	
C. A. Finley.....	do.....	980 92	977 48	926 94	Died Sept. 21, 1825.
B. M. Coleman.....	do.....	957 05	955 10	919 36	
Benjamin King.....	do.....	965 08	981 70	980 39	
Priestley H. Craig.....	do.....	981 39	982 29	949 40	
John Jackson.....	do.....	925 00	957 60	980 38	
John A. Brereton.....	do.....	981 00	981 60	980 37	
Henry Stevenson.....	do.....	980 82	981 68	981 30	
Mordecai Hale.....	do.....	898 90	818 50	981 28	
Richard S. Satterlee.....	do.....	982 92	981 52	981 16	
Zina Pitcher.....	do.....	964 80	982 40	980 96	
William E. Langdon.....	do.....	898 93	981 70	898 94	
Robert McMillon.....	do.....	719 68	938 34	929 34	
Edwin James.....	do.....	866 63	982 15	981 24	Appointed Jan. 27, 1823.
Charles F. Luce.....	do.....	195 37	968 37	980 53	
S. G. J. De Camp.....	do.....	211 26	933 01	441 58	Appointed Oct. 10, 1823.
Edward Macomb.....	do.....		859 56	868 16	
George P. Todsen.....	do.....		947 68	776 46	Appointed Jan. 20, 1824. Do. do.
John Torrey.....	do.....		362 21	925 56	
P. G. Randolph.....	do.....		185 75	971 94	Appointed Aug. 5, 1824. Appointed Oct. 8, 1824.
H. S. Hawkins.....	do.....		103 75	971 30	
John Thruston.....	do.....			891 40	Appointed Nov. 23, 1824. Appointed Jan. 1, 1825.
Joseph Goodhue.....	do.....	981 18	982 80		
Hanson Catlett.....	do.....	981 00	735 90		Resigned Dec. 31, 1824. Died October 21, 1824.
Wm. Stewart.....	do.....	441 60			
James Cutbush.....	do.....	1,053 51			Died September 21, 1823. Died December 15, 1823.
Geo. B. McKnight.....	do.....	955 64	483 50		
S. H. Littlejohn.....	do.....	981 24	654 47		Resigned July 1, 1824. Died September 8, 1824.
C. Mendenhall.....	do.....	379 25			
A. P. Merrill.....	do.....	687 70			Died October 15, 1823. Resigned Sept. 21, 1823.
H. F. Hall.....	do.....	489 60			
Alfred Wotkins.....	do.....	521 46	81 90		Resigned June 30, 1823. } Appointed June 11, 1823. } Resigned Feb. 1, 1824.

C.—Statement of the amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Remarks.
Alfred W. Elwes	Assistant surgeon			\$634 24	Appointed May 9, 1825.
Robert C. Wood	do			650 52	Appointed May 28, 1825.
Lawrence Sprague	do			499 69	Appointed June 22, 1825.
Joel Martin	do			371 89	Appointed Aug. 15, 1825.
Thomas S. Bryant	do			221 45	Appointed Oct. 5, 1825.
ENGINEER CORPS.					
Alexander Macomb	Colonel engineers	\$3,969 00	\$3,974 40	3,967 11	
Simon Bernard	Assistant engineers	3,093 00	3,096 00	3,090 90	
Charles Gratiot	Lieutenant colonel	2,062 40	2,068 06	2,062 83	
J. G. Totten	Major	1,396 08	1,459 36	1,603 45	
Samuel Babcock	do	1,410 00	1,433 70	1,503 60	
I. Roberdeau	Major T. E.	1,626 00	1,627 20	1,600 74	
John Anderson	Major	1,728 44	1,602 36	1,570 20	
John J. Abert	do	1,530 14	1,723 20	1,720 32	
James Kearney	do	1,722 00	1,722 20	1,711 24	
S. H. Long	do	1,625 64	1,627 60	1,624 62	
P. H. Perrault	Captain	1,722 16	1,723 20	1,724 00	
W. T. Poussin	Captain and aid	1,294 00	1,294 80	1,292 50	
Thos J Leslie	1st lieutenant & paymaster	1,506 24	1,508 88	1,506 80	
Andrew Tolcott	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.		163 80		
Wm. A. Eliason	do			686 69	
Richard Delafield	do	755 90			
George Blaney	1st lieutenant and adjutant	1,038 10	422 12		
Alfred Mordecai	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.			45 86	
George Dutton	do			77 23	
FIRST ARTILLERY.					
James House	Colonel	2,169 17	2,412 00	2,371 60	
Geo Bomford	Lieutenant colonel	2,243 80	2,209 60	2,532 91	
J. B. Walbach	Major	2,051 86	2,064 60	2,064 80	
N. G. Dana	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	982 18	996 00	1,053 44	Appointed captain Sept. 15, 1825.
Timothy Green	do	982 00	983 20	982 56	
J. J. Davis	do		626 27	982 48	
W. Smith	do	1,036 15	1,044 09	982 21	
H. W. Griswold	do	1,022 18	1,056 00	1,054 56	
M. A. Partrick	do	988 18	1,245 59	420 35	
A. McIntire	do	987 19	982 99	981 50	
Justin Dimick	do		964 00	982 40	
Henry Whiting	Captain and a. q. m.	1,102 18	1,103 35	1,101 24	
P. Melendy	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	244 51			Died May 15, 1824.
H. Saunders	do	899 86			
D. Van Ness	do		463 26	974 44	
Joshua Howard	do			322 51	
Giles Porter	do	251 33		160 09	
James Simonson	do	41 91			
H. P. Welch	do			612 62	
W. Wheelwright	do	77 30			
Henry J. Feltus	do			506 09	
SECOND ARTILLERY.					
Wm. MacRea	Lieutenant colonel	2,064 08	2,343 40	2,486 96	
Jacob Hindman	Major	2,470 00	1,905 15	1,747 14	
Elisha Lyon	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	636 00	983 40	982 44	
Richard Fache	do	854 90	946 02	768 84	
G. W. Gardiner	do	973 90	1,158 52	1,052 77	
C. S. Merchant	do	982 00	361 74	959 32	
Allen Lowd	do	886 93	238 68		
N. Baden	Captain and a. a. c. s.			441 92	
H. W. Fitzhugh	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	982 00	977 35	981 37	
R. L. Armstrong	1st lieutenant and adjutant	1,054 00	1,055 20	1,054 30	
Charles Mellon	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.	537 10			
W. Wells	do	788 10	534 86		
John A. Webber	do	1,023 27	82 03		
M. Thomas	do	915 76	589 61		
Henry Gilbert	do			126 32	
Sam. Cooper	Aid to General Brown		251 18		
A. C. Fowler	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.			912 64	
E. Harding	do		77 31		
James A. Chambers	do	663 86			
James E. Blaney	do	77 31	54 87		
James Green	2d lieutenant and a. q. m.	922 10	189 69		
THIRD ARTILLERY.					
W. K. Armistead	Colonel	2,370 80	2,391 60	2,312 74	
William Lindsay	Lieutenant colonel	1,928 02	1,823 40	1,931 88	
James Bankhead	Major	1,606 00	1,746 80	1,725 20	
Eneas Mackay	Captain and a. q. m.		849 14	1,102 56	
Joseph P. Taylor	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	492 20	409 13	947 21	
John A. Dix	1st lieutenant and aid	1,295 00	1,296 00	214 00	
Thomas Childs	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	982 00	1,018 20	1,016 17	
C. M. Thruston	Adjutant	1,049 85	1,049 80	1,093 97	

C.—Statement of the amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Remarks.
Thomas J. Baird	Adjutant and a. c. s.	\$383 77	\$674 20	\$933 34	
U. S. Frazer	do.	941 70	341 40	143 66	
T. W. Lendrum	do.	932 00	982 80	1,082 77	
J. R. Vinton	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.			1,080 30	
Samuel Ringgold	do.	688 01			
G. W. Corprew	1st lieut. & a. c. s. & q. m.	719 04	651 79		
R. B. Lee	do.		839 51	906 20	
John L'Engle	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	922 00	922 80	162 69	
L. A. Rigall	do.	761 07	1,002 51	747 69	
Rawlin Lowndes	2d lieutenant and aid	1,178 84	1,313 48	1,294 24	
Clifton Wharton	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	310 77	435 96		
John F. Scott	2d lieut. & a. a. c. s. & q. m.	269 35	761 60		
Campbell Graham	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	264 85			
Z. J. D. Kinsley	2d lieutenant and act. adjt.		83 40		
FOURTH ARTILLERY.					
John R. Fenwick	Colonel	1,956 59	1,715 47	1,879 52	
Abram Eustis	Lieutenant colonel	1,677 15	1,802 14	1,855 57	
William Wilson	Major	1,459 93	1,430 46	760 52	Died September 15, 1825.
J. L. Gardiner	Captain and a. q. m.	1,002 00	1,102 80	1,101 37	
J. B. Crane	Major			476 48	Promoted Sept. 15, 1825.
Hugh K. Mead	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	245 30	671 22		
John Munroe	do.	1,007 82	680 48	177 60	
P. H. Galt	1st lieutenant and aid	1,295 04	647 04	1,056 48	
Harvey Brown	do.	981 20	1,023 33	639 50	
Henry A. Thompson	1st lieutenant and adjt.	958 04	1,206 48	989 37	
William McClintock	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	490 42			
E. G. W. Butler	1st lieutenant and aid	84 00	1,296 40	1,293 30	
W. W. Morris	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	294 10	163 16		
J. W. Ripley	do.		249 45		
J. Schmuck	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.	601 44	252 76	926 89	
Henry H. Gird	2d lieutenant and adjt.		249 40	994 56	
Walter Gwynne	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.		167 11		
S. B. Dusenbury	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.			222 02	
A. Canfield	do.			307 32	
W. W. Wells	do.			684 45	
E. R. Alberti	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.		307 60	701 57	
Horace Bliss	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	79 40			
John Pickell	do.	765 80	467 90	669 10	
William Rose	do.		765 80	132 20	
George C. Hunter	do.	631 73			
J. C. Holland	do.		170 45	339 20	
FIRST INFANTRY.					
Talbot Chambers	Colonel	2,030 85	2,082 38	2,035 86	
Z. Taylor	Lieutenant colonel	1,847 69	1,737 67	1,697 64	
B. Whartenby	Major	1,538 11	1,675 46	513 68	Died May 14, 1825.
G. C. Spencer	Captain and a. a. c. s.	71 48			
Thomas Barker	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	982 16	981 31	1,044 98	
S. Shannon	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.		240 10		
John McKenzie	do.			573 21	
J. J. Abercrombie	2d lieutenant and adjutant			423 78	
Sam. McRee	1st lieutenant and aid		463 80	1,111 01	
William Day	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.	535 85	825 34		
E. J. Lambert	do.	72 30			
William Reynolds	2d lieutenant and aid		549 83		
J. W. Kingsbury	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.			605 10	
Thomas J. Ayres	2d lieutenant and adjutant	471 84			
Samuel Wragg	do.	218 11	978 52	331 58	
D. E. Twiggs	Major			1,088 99	Promoted May 14, 1825.
SECOND INFANTRY.					
Hugh Brady	Colonel	2,412 24	2,267 10	2,486 72	
William Lawrence	Lieutenant colonel	1,863 25	1,887 22	1,634 17	
Enos Cutler	Major	1,523 78	1,798 96	1,726 88	
James Young	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	981 37	834 16	982 12	
Walter Bicker	do.	982 59	882 70	408 98	
Joshua B. Brant	1st lieutenant and a. q. m.	982 00	882 85	981 16	
John Clitz	1st lieutenant and adjutant	966 56	1,055 24	1,054 52	
R. M. Harrison	1st lieutenant and a. q. m.	490 60	243 70		
Henry Smith	do.	1,128 22	1,236 07	1,103 93	
David Brooks	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.		231 10	307 60	
Thompson Morris	do.		122 34		
Sam. L. Russell	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.		332 53	922 48	
THIRD INFANTRY.					
N. Pinkney	Colonel	2,367 35	2,229 30	1,192 76	Died December 16, 1825.
John McNeill	Lieutenant colonel	1,995 37	1,962 26	2,109 08	
D. Baker	Major	1,648 22	1,749 47	1,754 05	
John B. Clark	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	932 82	981 58	982 82	
Andrew Lewis	do.	982 60	936 65	888 37	
James W. Webb	do.		569 00	736 40	
James Dean	1st lieutenant and adjutant	1,053 47	1,054 61	1,055 04	
H. N. Baker	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	327 60			
H. H. Loring	1st lieutenant and q. m.	253 20	771 69	392 02	

C.—Statement of the amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Remarks.
Benjamin Walker	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	\$41 67	\$384 10	\$246 16	
E. V. Sumner	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.			246 16	
Otis Wheeler	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	368 77			
S. W. Hunt	do.	61 86	371 04		
S. Cowan	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	576 33			
Henry Bainbridge	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.		90 69		
J. D. Hopson	do.		153 04	615 36	
Aaron M. Wright	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	360 50	860 20	650 52	
FOURTH INFANTRY.					
Duncan L. Clinch	Colonel	2,082 54	1,885 59	2,282 29	
George M. Brooke	Lieutenant colonel	1,710 31	1,842 64	1,869 64	
William Bradford	Major	1,506 00	500 00		Resigned May 1, 1824.
Saunders Donoho	do.		1,014 12	1,449 84	Promoted May 1, 1824.
James H. Hook	Captain and a. a. c. s.	981 01	986 88	993 97	
J. Page	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.		980 98	981 40	
William M. Graham	do.		573 79	571 93	
J. B. Shaw	do.		932 14	1,084 68	
A. W. Thornton	do.	800 00	907 10	981 38	
J. Yancy	do.	163 82			
P. Morrison	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.			152 32	
Gov. Morris	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.			72 23	
J. B. Triplett	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	152 20	368 72		
E. Phillips	do.		392 18	626 58	
Lorenzo Thomas	do.		76 90	461 78	
William Martin	2d lieutenant and adjutant	544 00	880 15	898 11	
George A. McCall	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.			40 00	
FIFTH INFANTRY.					
Josiah Snelling	Colonel	2,446 60	2,473 12	2,363 12	
Willoughby Morgan	Lieutenant colonel	1,723 92	1,874 09	1,921 64	
J. H. Vose	Major	1,677 20	1,788 53	1,627 16	
George Bender	Captain and a. q. m.	1,102 04	1,103 40	1,102 48	
T. F. Hunt	do.	1,102 12	1,102 93	1,101 58	
P. R. Green	1st lieutenant and adjutant	1,054 10	1,054 90	1,054 56	
Nathan Clark	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	952 40	952 40		
Thomas Hunt	do.	982 00	982 80		
C. Burbridge	do.	874 70			Promoted Sept. 15, 1824.
J. B. F. Russell	do.	736 60		900 40	
William E. Cruger	do.			232 56	
J. A. De Lagnel	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.	267 60	922 80	376 20	
John R. Wilcox	do.	601 86	507 66		
P. Andrews	do.	286 45			
W. Alexander	do.	134 11			
J. M. Baxley	2d lieut. and a. c. s. q. m.	214 74	920 23	326 40	
Henry Clark	do.			259 23	
A. Drane	do.			330 97	
SIXTH INFANTRY.					
Henry Atkinson	Colonel	2,900 83	3,855 50	3,815 92	
Henry Leavenworth	Lieutenant colonel	2,293 23	2,413 69	2,105 98	
A. R. Woolley	Major	1,456 95	1,447 38	1,836 33	
J. Clark, jr.	Captain and a. q. m.	285 86	275 85		
Jacob Brown	1st lieutenant and a. q. m.	818 72	982 95	1,069 48	
Z. C. Palmer	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	788 00	656 80	976 36	
Joseph Pentland	1st lieutenant and adjutant	56 19	1,055 45	570 35	
C. Pentland	do.	566 99			
John Bradley	1st lieut. and a. c. s. q. m.	60 00			
Jason Rogers	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	87 09	113 26		
Thomas Noel	1st lieutenant and adjutant			479 87	
N. J. Cruger	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	348 30	37 75		
Levi Nute	2d lieutenant and a. c. s.		80 77		
R. Holmes	2d lieutenant and q. m.		580 86	615 42	
SEVENTH INFANTRY.					
Matthew Arbuckle	Colonel	2,246 94	2,392 10	2,162 18	
James B. Many	Lieutenant colonel	1,916 64	1,976 64	1,964 32	
Alexander Cummings	Major	1,515 04	1,004 96	336 00	
Truman Cross	Captain and a. q. m.	1,136 20	1,122 00	1,110 37	
D. E. Burch	do.	1,102 00	1,102 90	1,101 16	
H. Berryman	Captain and a. a. c. s.	92 31			
John Philbrick	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	948 97	183 77		
B. L. E. Bonneville	do.	818 40	779 40	96 12	
W. S. Colquhoun	do.	423 16	982 88	776 89	
Charles Thomas	do.	1,018 10	327 23	981 55	
James L. Dawson	1st lieutenant and adjutant	946 25	1,034 56	1,194 70	
R. Wash	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.	125 54	334 60		
W. W. Outlaw	1st lieutenant and a. c. s.	538 77	895 60	967 85	
N. G. Wilkinson	1st lieutenant and q. m.	432 28	912 98	643 84	
John Stewart	1st lieutenant and a. a. c. s.			615 02	
P. M. Butler	2d lieutenant and a. a. c. s.	71 50	17 87		
Wm. Davenport, (6th inf.)	Major			65 06	Promoted Dec. 16, 1825.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, December 18, 1826.*

Sir: In pursuance to your directions of the 8th of May last, accompanied by a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 6th March preceding, that I would report such information in relation to the subject of it as this office can furnish, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the following statements, to wit:

A. Exhibiting the amount received by each officer who has been brevetted, and was settled with agreeably to his brevet rank, showing also his lineal and brevet rank, the separate station or post he commanded, and the time for which brevet allowances were made him.

B. Exhibits the names and amount received by officers of the army for extra services, for what, where, and how employed.

C. Exhibits the names and amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army in each of the years 1823, 1824, and 1825.

From the lateness of the period at which the report is made, it may be proper to state in explanation that, immediately after the receipt of your directions, an examination was begun, when it was soon found to be impracticable to furnish the statement during the then session of Congress, for the reasons which I had the honor to state in my letter to you of the 10th May, and to which I beg leave to refer you. Since then the examination has continued, embracing, as therein suggested, the greater part of the settlements made in the office for the period embraced in the resolution, this being indispensably necessary from the circumstance that no special accounts are kept for either of the items called for, they being charged to the appropriation to which the service appertained, in common with all other expenditures belonging to the same.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement exhibiting the names and amount received by brevetted officers of the army of the United States, in the years 1822 to 1825, inclusive, on account of fuel, quarters, transportation of baggage and forage, in addition to the allowances according to their lineal rank, ascertained from accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor; prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of March 6, 1826.

Officers' names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	For what object.	Amount received.
Winfield Scott, commanding a department.	Brig. general....	Major general...	Quarters at New York, from October 1, 1822, to December 31, 1823, and fuel for the same period, as commanding the eastern department.	\$197 55
			Quarters at Louisville, Ky., from January 1 to March 31, and from May 1 to November 30, 1825, commanding the western department.	80 00
			Fuel at same place for 1st quarter of 1824, and November, 1825.	14 66
			Quarters and fuel at New York, for December, 1825, while commanding the eastern department.	20 44
			Transportation of baggage from New York to sundry places, in the year 1822, as commanding officer of the eastern department.	71 38
			Transportation of baggage from New York to Watervliet, and back, in November, 1823.	3 10
			Transportation of baggage in 1824, as commanding officer of the western department.	131 96
			Transportation of baggage in 1825, from Washington city to sundry places, as commanding officer of the western department.	16 52
			Transportation of baggage in December, 1825, travelling from the western to eastern department, by order of General Brown.	17 00
E. P. Gaines, commanding a department.	Brig. general....	Major general...	Quarters at New York, from January 1 to June 12, 1824, and fuel from January 1 to April 30, and from November 1 to December, 1824, as commanding officer of the eastern department.	115 42
			Fuel for 1st quarter of 1825, as commanding officer of the eastern department.	40 68
			Fuel for 1st quarter of 1823, at Louisville, as commanding officer of the western department.	9 00
			Transportation of baggage from Louisville to Baton Rouge, as witness on court-martial, March, 1823.	16 08

Statement exhibiting the names and amount received by brevetted officers, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	For what object.	Amount received.
E. P. Gaines, commanding a department.	Brig. general ---	Major general---	Transportation of baggage from Louisville to sundry places, and back to Louisville, in 1822 and 1823, as commanding the western department.	\$72 62
			Transportation of baggage to and from sundry places, in 1824 and 1825, as commanding officer of the eastern department.	100 84
			Transportation of baggage from Louisville to New York, paid at New York, in January, 1824.	18 93
			Amount received in virtue of his brevet rank..	373 57
Alexander Macomb, chief engineer, at Washington.	Colonel.....	Major general---	Quarters and fuel at Washington city, from January 1, 1822, to December 31, 1824, and for February, 1825.	507 45
			Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Old Point Comfort, and back, June, 1822.	11 40
			Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Old Point Comfort, West Point, Rouse's Point, New York city, New Castle, and back to Washington, November, 1822.	30 40
			Transportation of baggage from Washington city to West Point, <i>via</i> New York, and back to Washington, in July and August, 1823.	13 80
			Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Old Point Comfort, and back, in October, 1823.	8 44
			Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Old Point Comfort, and back, in December, 1824.	11 40
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank....	582 89
Colonel Henry Atkinson, commanding right wing western department.	Colonel.....	Brig. general....	Quarters from January 1 to May 15, 1822, and fuel for same, at St. Louis.	63 75
			Transportation of baggage from Fort Atkinson to Fort Smith, and back, in December, 1822.	24 00
			Transportation of baggage from Louisville to Big Bone Spring, and back, thence to St. Louis, in August 1823.	9 24
			Transportation of baggage from St. Louis to Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, and to St. Louis, in November, 1823.	20 00
			Transportation of baggage to sundry places in the year 1824, paid at St. Louis.	46 08
			Transportation of baggage from St. Louis to Louisville, Ky., and back, in 1825.	10 48
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank....	173 55
George Bomford, on ordnance service at Washington.	Lieut. Colonel...	Colonel.....	Quarters and fuel from March 1 to December 31, 1825.	57 00
Jacob Hindman, commanding Fort McHenry and 2d regiment of artillery.	Major	Colonel	Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Frankford, in July, 1822.	2 10
			Ditto from Frankford to Watervliet, Niagara, Plattsburg, and back to Frankford, in September, 1822.	28 26
			Ditto from Frankford, <i>via</i> Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and back to Baltimore, in October, 1822.	12 72
			Ditto from Frankford to Fort Independence, and back, in December, 1822.	11 84
			Ditto to Fort McHenry, in July, 1823, on court-martial duty.	4 28
			Ditto to Fort McHenry, in August, 1823, on court-martial duty.	4 16
			Ditto from Frankford to Watervliet, N. Y., on court-martial duty, and back, in July, 1823.	8 80
			Ditto to Pittsburg, on court-martial duty, in September, 1823.	5 56
			Ditto inspecting second regiment of artillery, in September, 1823.	8 80
			Ditto to sundry places, in 1824.....do.....	11 96
			Ditto to Pittsburg, on court-martial duty, in May, 1824.	10 60
			Ditto to Fort Severn, on court-martial duty, in June, 1824.	1 20
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	110 28

Statement exhibiting the names and amount received by brevetted officers, &c.—Continued.

Officers' names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	For what object.	Amount received.
Joseph G. Totten -----	Major -----	Lieut. colonel...	Transportation of baggage, as superintendent of fortifications, in May, 1824.	\$5 50
			Transportation of baggage, as superintendent at Fort Delaware, George's island, Plymouth beach, &c., in 1825.	38 34
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	43 84
Wm. Macrea, commanding 2d regiment of artillery.	Lieut. colonel...	Colonel -----	Transportation of baggage from New York to Fort Delaware, in December, 1824.	1 28
			Ditto from New Castle to Baltimore, in February, 1825.	3 87
			Ditto to sundry places, on tour of inspection, second regiment of artillery, in June, 1824, of which regiment he was commanding officer, when not engaged on the recruiting service.	9 50
			Ditto as above, and to Fort Lafayette, on court-martial duty, in August, 1825.	9 72
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	24 37
R. E. De Russey-----	Captain -----	Major -----	Transportation of baggage from Mobile to New York, in December, 1825.	27 22
			Fuel at New York, in December, 1825-----	16 87
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	44 09
John A. Burd, commanding at Fort Moultrie.	Captain -----	Major -----	Forage and fuel at Fort Moultrie, in December, 1822.	36 70
Enoch Humphreys, commanding at Fort St. Philip.	Captain -----	Major -----	Transportation of baggage, in 1822, from New Orleans to Pensacola.	12 00
W. J. Worth, commanding a battalion of cadets.	Captain -----	Major -----	Transportation of baggage, as commanding officer of the corps of cadets at West Point, from West Point to New York, and back, in February, 1823.	2 40
A. C. W. Fanning, commanding at Norfolk and Governor's island.	Captain -----	Major -----	Quarters at Norfolk, from April 23 to May 30, 1824.	11 89
			Fuel at Governor's island, from November 1, 1823, to April 30, 1824.	54 09
			Fuel at Old Point Comfort, from September 1, 1824, to July 31, 1825.	37 62
			Transportation of baggage to Old Point Comfort, in September, 1824.	22 50
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	126 10
B. K. Pierce, commanding at Norfolk.	Captain -----	Major -----	Quarters at Norfolk, in February and March, 1824.	13 33
			Fuel at Fortress Monroe, in September and October, 1825.	3 50
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	16 83
S. Donoho, commanding Cantonment Clinch.	Captain -----	Major -----	Fuel at Cantonment Clinch, from January 1 to April 30, 1824.	30 00
			Forage at Cantonment Clinch, from January 1 to April 30, 1824.	103 50
			Amount received in virtue of brevet rank..	133 50
J. T. Heileman, commanding at Old Point Comfort.	Captain -----	Major -----	Fuel from September 1 to December 31, 1825..	10 37

B.

Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army of the United States for extra services, to whom paid, and for what, and where employed, in the years 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, ascertained from accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor, prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 6, 1826.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Abert, J. J., major.....	Per diem while surveying Potomac canal, from July 1 to October 8, 1824....	\$141 00
	Per diem while on topographical duty, surveying, from May 24 to August 4, 1823.	124 50
	Per diem while surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from September 27 to November 15, 1825.	75 00
	Commissions on disbursements in relation to said canal in the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of 1825.	161 27
		501 77
Archer, Robert, assistant surgeon.	Services as judge advocate at Norfolk, in January, 1822	10 00
	Services as judge advocate at same place, in May, 1822	8 75
	Services as judge advocate at same place, in March, 1824	28 75
	Court-martial duty at Old Point Comfort, in May, 1824	7 86
		55 36
Armstrong, L. R., lieutenant....	Court-martial duty at Fort Mifflin, in March, 1822	8 40
	Services as judge advocate at New London, May to July, 1822	115 42
	Services as judge advocate at Frankfort arsenal, in October, 1822	17 50
	Services as judge advocate at Frankfort arsenal, in November, 1822	12 20
	Services as judge advocate at Sackett's Harbor, in May, 1824	103 20
	Services as judge advocate at New Castle, in September, 1824	80 95
	Services at Sackett's Harbor, 1st quarter, 1825	122 93
	Services as judge advocate at New London, in June, July, and August, 1822.	63 00
	Services as judge advocate at Fort McHenry, in October, 1822	4 00
	Services as judge advocate at Fort Mifflin, in November, 1822	8 00
	Services as judge advocate at Fort Mifflin, in March, 1823	10 00
	Services as judge advocate at Philadelphia, in April, 1823	12 50
Services as judge advocate at Watervliet, in July, 1823	22 00	
	580 10	
Alexander, Edward, lieutenant.	Services as member of court-martial at Baton Rouge, in January, 1822	45 00
Andrews, P., lieutenant.....	Services on court-martial at Fort Crawford, in August, 1824	65 00
Allen, W. G	Witness to a court-martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824	31 25
Atkinson, Henry, colonel	As president of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in March and April, 1823	395 40
Archer, B. S., colonel and inspector general.	Services on a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824	64 85
	As president of a court of inquiry at Cantonment Towson, in May, 1825	109 46
		174 31
Adams, A. I., lieutenant	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, 1823	44 00
	As judge advocate at New Orleans, in February, 1824	12 50
	As judge advocate at New Orleans, in March, 1824	15 00
	As judge advocate at New Orleans, in May, 1824	15 00
	86 50	
Ansart, Felix, captain.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in September, 1822	22 63
	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in February, 1824	23 85
	As member of a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824	133 31
	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in April, 1824	122 92
	302 69	
Armistead, K. W., colonel.....	As a witness to a court-martial at Fortress Monroe, in April and May, 1825	88 10
Abeel, S. James, lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, in August, 1825	11 86
	As member of a court-martial at same place, in September, 1825	2 20
		14 06
Arbuckle, M., colonel.....	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, 1823	288 60

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Bennett, B. N.-----	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 27 to September 30, 1824.	\$99 00
	Per diem allowance while surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from September 25 to November 15, 1825.	78 00
		177 00
Bernard, Simon, general.-----	Extra services as member of the board of engineers, in January and February, 1822.	265 50
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers, from March 11 to April 30, 1822.	274 50
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers whilst surveying Chesapeake and Delaware canal, from July 15 to 27, 1823.	58 60
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers, from September 17 to December 31, 1823.	477 00
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers whilst surveying the harbor of Erie, from July 28 to September 6, 1823	229 50
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers, whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from May 7 to July 31, 1824.	387 00
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers whilst engaged on canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from August 1 to October 31, 1824.	414 00
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers whilst employed in relation to a canal across the isthmus of Cape Cod, and between Boston harbor and Taunton river, from November 1 to December 11, 1824.	180 00
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers, 14 days, between August 5 and October 31, 1825.	63 00
	Extra services as member of the board of engineers on Chesapeake and Delaware canal, from January 1 to 24, 1824.	108 00
		2,457 10
Bankhead, James, major.-----	Two and a half per cent. commission on his disbursements at Fort Moultrie, in the first and second quarters of 1822.	67 36
	Two and a half per cent. commission on his disbursements at Fort Moultrie, in the first quarter of 1824.	2 62
	As member of a court-martial at New London, in June, 1822 -----	99 66
		169 64
Burch, E. Daniel, captain.-----	Two and a half per cent. on disbursements in the quartermaster's department at Louisville, Kentucky, in the third quarter of 1822.	49 93
	As witness to a court-martial at Baton-Rouge, in February and March, 1823..	157 20
	Per diem allowance of three dollars per day for marking out a road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, from October 21 to December 30, 1823.	234 00
		441 13
Babcock, Samuel, major.-----	Two and a half per cent. on his disbursements at Fort Delaware, during the year 1822.	669 52
	Per diem allowance for disbursements at Fort Delaware, from January 1 to October 31, 1823.	608 00
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements at Fort Delaware, from January 27 to September 30, 1824.	300 73
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements in relation to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in 1825.	36 36
		1,614 61
Bache, Hartman, captain.-----	Per diem whilst employed surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 15 to April 18, 1822.	94 50
	Per diem whilst surveying, from August 12 to November 3, 1822-----	126 00
	Per diem whilst surveying, from March 6 to June 6, 1823-----	139 50
	Per diem whilst surveying Susquehanna, from July 26 to August 31, 1823....	55 50
	Per diem whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 10 to May 26, 1824.	160 50
	Per diem whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from December 24 to June 29, 1825.	282 00
	Per diem whilst surveying at Holmes's Hole, Massachusetts, from November 4 to 19, 1825.	24 00
	Two and a half per cent. commission on his disbursements at Charleston, South Carolina, from March 26 to September 30, 1825.	133 22
	Two and a half per cent. commission on his disbursements at Holmes's Hole, in four quarters of 1825.	4 67
		1,019 89
Boyce, M. W., lieutenant.-----	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty, surveying, from August 12 to November 3, 1822.	126 00
	Per diem allowance whilst on the survey of the Susquehanna, from July 27 to August 30, 1823.	52 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 10 to April 23, and from May 14 to 26, 1824.	130 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from December 23, 1824, to June 23, 1825.	274 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying at Marblehead, Massachusetts, from November 1 to 9, 1825.	13 50

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Bradford, William, major-----	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements made by him at Fort Smith, from January 1, 1818, to February 28, 1822.	\$90 17
Brewerton, Henry, lieutenant ..	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements at Fort Jackson, in the second quarter of 1823.	94 05
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements at Mobile Point, in the third quarter of 1823.	65 75
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements at Mobile Point, in the first quarter of 1824.	7 50
	Extra pay for issuing provisions at Fort Jackson, from November 6 to 30, 1824.	16 16
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer, &c., at New York, from April 1 to June 30, 1824, on account of fortifications.	182 00
		365 96
Brown, Jacob, lieutenant -----	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements on the barracks at Baton Rouge, first and second quarters of 1824, as assistant quartermaster.	102 28
Bronaugh, N. W., lieutenant...-	As member of a court-martial at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822.....	77 55
	As judge advocate at Fort Smith, in March, 1822.....	66 87
	As witness to court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, 1823.....	136 41
		280 83
Bonneville, E. L. B., lieutenant.	On court-martial duty at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822.....	33 87
Blaney, George, captain.-	As judge advocate at West Point, in October, November, and December, 1822..	26 25
	As judge advocate at West Point, in April, 1833.....	11 25
	Services on court-martial at West Point, in January, 1824.....	18 70
	As recorder to a court of inquiry at Newcastle, in June, 1824.....	92 35
	As judge advocate at Newcastle, in August and September, 1824.....	14 37
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Fort Delaware, in the third and fourth quarters of 1824.	65 49
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at New Utrecht Point, from April 1 to September 30, 1825.	366 00
		594 41
Brockenbrough, A., lieutenant.	As member of a court-martial at Richmond, in June, 1822.....	11 75
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying St. Mary's river, Maryland, from June 1 to August 16, 1824, and from October 28 to December 3, 1824.	171 00
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from April 28 to September 30, 1825.	231 00
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from October 1 to 31, 1825.	46 50
		460 25
Brady, W. F., captain.....-	As witness to a court-martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824.....	31 25
Brooke, M. George, lieut. col...-	As president of a court-martial at Pensacola, in January, 1822.....	121 00
	As member of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, from February 20 to April 7, 1823.	195 50
	As president of a court-martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824.....	77 33
		393 83
Boardman, E., captain.....-	Court-martial duty at Sackett's Harbor, in August and September, 1822....	58 04
	Court-martial duty at Fort Niagara, in July, 1824.....	55 45
	Court-martial duty at Sackett's Harbor, in January, 1825.....	55 45
		168 94
Bell, H. William, lieutenant...-	As judge advocate at West Point, in May, 1822.....	6 25
Brooks, S. Alexander, captain...-	Court-martial duty at Boston, in October, 1823.....	42 33
	Court-martial duty at Fort Sullivan, in May, 1824.....	55 26
	Court-martial duty at Portland, in June, 1824.....	43 81
	Court-martial duty at Fort Independence, in January, 1825.....	66 62
		208 02
Baker, L. R., captain.....-	As a member of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823.....	138 98
	On a court of inquiry at Fort Independence, in October, 1823.....	32 86
	On a court of inquiry at same place, in December, 1823.....	66 20
		238 04

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Burd, A. J., captain.....	On court-martial duty at Pittsburg, in September and October, 1823.....	\$15 00
	On court-martial duty at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824.....	68 50
	On court-martial duty at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.....	404 89
		188 89
Belton, S. F., captain.....	As a member of a court-martial at Philadelphia, in April, 1823.....	31 99
	On court-martial duty at Newcastle, in January, 1824.....	42 66
	On court-martial duty at Fort McHenry, in March, 1824.....	19 16
	On court-martial duty at Pittsburg, in April, 1824.....	71 25
	On court-martial duty at Newcastle, in August, 1824.....	60 00
	On court-martial duty at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.....	24 37
		249 43
Burke, Thomas, lieutenant....	On court-martial duty at Watervliet, in February, 1824.....	24 28
	On court-martial duty at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.....	10 00
		34 28
Brady, Hugh, colonel.....	As president of a court-martial at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824.....	53 50
	As president of a court-martial at Sackett's Harbor, in December, 1823.....	37 51
	Per diem allowance and transportation as member of the board for revision of infantry tactics, in session at West Point, in the summer, autumn, and winter of 1824.....	87 00
		178 01
Berryman, H., captain.....	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, from February to April, 1823..	85 82
Brooks, E., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Detroit, in September, 1824.....	5 00
	As judge advocate at same place for eighteen days, between November 10, 1824, and August 10, 1825.....	22 50
		27 50
Baker, Daniel, major.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Brady, in June and July, 1825.....	137 26
Bradley, John, lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Sackett's Harbor, in December, 1825.....	5 00
Baden, N., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823.....	3 75
Birch, George, captain.....	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, 1823.....	152 72
Baxley, M. J., lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Crawford, in August, 1825.....	18 75
Comstock, S. Wm., ass. surgeon..	As judge advocate at Fort Wood, in July, 1823.....	3 75
Cruger, E. W., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Fort St. Anthony for twenty-four days, between October 25, 1822, and June 27, 1823.....	30 00
Churchill, S., captain.....	On court-martial duty at West Point, in January and February, 1822.....	33 15
	On court-martial duty at Watervliet, in July, 1823.....	80 20
	On court-martial duty at Fort Independence, in October, 1823.....	104 28
	On court-martial duty at West Point, in December, 1823.....	15 82
	On court-martial duty at Watervliet, in January, 1824.....	50 50
		283 95
Chase, H. William, captain.....	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer on the Gulf of Mexico, for the year 1822, on account of fortifications.....	639 50
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at the Rigolets, from January 1, 1823, to June 10, 1824.....	1,094 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Plymouth beach, from August 1 to November 13, 1824; from August 1 to 17, surveying the beach previous to the repairs of the same; from August 18 to November 18, 1824, as agent of fortifications in the repairs of Plymouth beach.....	201 50
	Per diem as agent of fortifications at the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, from July 1 to September 30, and from November 1 to December 31, 1824.....	368 00
	Per diem as agent of fortifications at the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, from January 1 to September 30, 1825.....	546 00
		2,849 00

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Cook, William, lieutenant	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 4 to October 6, 1824.	\$132 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from April 20 to September 24, 1825.	232 50
		364 50
Childs, Thomas, lieutenant	Two and a half per cent. commission on his disbursements at Fort Washington, in third quarter of 1824, as assistant quartermaster.	64 62
Chambers, Talbot, colonel	Attending a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in July and August, 1824.	265 20
Coleman, M. R., assistant surgeon.	As recorder of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in March, 1823.	30 00
	As judge advocate of a court-martial at Bellefontaine, in April, and at St. Louis in July, 1824.	45 50
		75 50
Craig, K. H., captain	As member of a court-martial at Fort Armstrong, &c, in August, 1824.	28 60
Capron, M. Seth, lieutenant	As judge advocate at West Point, in August, 1824.	3 75
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from June 10 to September 30, 1825.	169 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route from Pittsburg to Erie, from 1st to 28th October, 1825.	42 00
	215 25	
Crane, B. I., captain	As member of a court-martial at New London, in May, June, and July, 1822.	85 45
	As member of a court-martial at Fort Independence, in October, 1823.	56 75
	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.	189 43
	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in March and April, 1824.	255 68
	As member of a court-martial at Fort Independence, in January and February, 1825.	40 00
	627 31	
Clitz, John, lieutenant	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements on account of the military road from Sackett's Harbor to Plattsburg, in 1823 and 1824.	50 79
	As witness to a court-martial at West Point, in August, 1825.	44 60
		95 39
Cummings, A., major	On a court-martial at Old Point, in January, 1822.	38 00
	As president of a court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in November, 1825.	107 66
		145 66
Catlett, Hanson, assistant surgeon.	As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in August, 1822.	5 00
Cross, Trueman, captain	Attending a court of inquiry at Pittsburg, in September, 1823.	33 75
Clark, Satterlee, paymaster	On court-martial duty at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824.	46 36
Corprew, W. George, lieutenant.	As witness to a court-martial at Old Point, in May, 1824.	6 10
	As judge advocate at Fort Moultrie, in April, 1825.	8 75
		14 85
Courtenay, H. Edw'd, lieutenant.	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from July 11 to September 30, 1824.	69 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from October 1 to December 9, 1824.	114 70
		183 70
Cadle, Joseph, lieutenant	Transportation of baggage from Cantonment Towson to Cantonment Jesup, in November, 1825, for the purpose of being tried by a general court-martial.	33 00
Collins, C. D. R., lieutenant	As judge advocate at Cantonment Brooke, in March, 1825.	6 25
Clinch, L. D., colonel.	As member of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, March, and April, 1823.	203 60
Drane, Anthony, lieutenant	Per diem allowance whilst employed in surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from the 1st to 23d September, 1824.	30 00
Delavan, Benjamin, assistant surgeon.	As judge advocate at Detroit, in March, 1822.	8 75
	As judge advocate at Cantonment Jesup, in November, 1825.	23 25
		32 00

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Delafield, Richard, lieutenant ..	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements made by him on fortifications at New York, to first quarter of 1822.	\$106 16
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Plaquemine Bend, from February 1, 1824, to September 30, 1825.	1,216 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Fort Jackson, from October 1 to December 31, 1825	184 00
		1,506 16
De Russey, E. R., captain.....	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer, &c., at Mobile Point, from January 1, 1822, to March 31, 1823.	1,311 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer, &c., at Fort Delaware, from November 8, 1823, to January 26, 1824.	160 00
	Two and a half per cent. on disbursements at Mobile Point, in March, April, and May, 1824.	124 08
	On court-martial duty at Annapolis, in June, 1824.....	32 50
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Mobile Point, from July 15, 1824, to August 31, 1825.	824 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Fort Hamilton, from the 1st to the 31st December, 1825.	62 00
		2,513 58
De Russey, G. Lewis, lieutenant.	On topographical duty, surveying, from May 30 to August 15, 1823.....	117 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 5 to October 6, 1824.	143 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from April 20 to September 24, 1825.	219 00
	479 00	
Dillahunt, N. John, lieutenant.	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 30 to October 13, 1823.	114 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from the 13th to the 28th July, 1824.	24 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from April 20 to September 24, 1825.	223 50
	361 50	
Dade, L. F., lieutenant.....	Attending a court-martial at Pensacola, in January, 1822.....	97 00
Dumeste, A. J., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823.....	54 21
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying St. Mary's river, Maryland, from June 4 to July 16, 1824, and from October 28 to December 3, 1824.	120 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route in Pennsylvania, from ——— 30 to September 30, 1825.	228 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route in Pennsylvania, from the 1st to the 29th October, 1825.	43 50
	445 71	
Day, William, lieutenant.....	On a court of inquiry at St. Louis, in April, 1824.....	1 25
Drane, S. G., lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Niagara, in September, 1822.....	21 12
Dawson, James, lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Fort Smith, in August, 1822.....	15 00
	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, from February to April, 1823.....	92 00
	107 00	
Demick, J., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Boston, in November, 1823.....	35 00
Davis, J. J., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Independence, in April, 1824.....	7 83
Dana, G. N., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Independence, in April, 1824.....	12 33
Dettart, C. W., lieutenant.....	On court-martial duty at West Point, in May, 1824.....	7 50
	On court-martial duty at Fort Independence, in January, 1825.....	32 49
	On court-martial duty at Fort Independence, in February, 1825.....	75 90
	115 89	
Datton, George, lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from July 1 to October 1, 1824.	90 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from October 1 to December 9, 1824.	81 60
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying on the National road from Washington city to New Orleans, from March 9 to August 4, 1825.	246 23
	417 83	

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Davenport, William, captain....	Allowance, at the rate of ten dollars per month, for constructing barracks at Cantonment Gibson, from July 1, 1824, to June 15, 1825.	\$115 00
Dawson, L. J., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Cantonment Gibson for 16 days, between July 8 and October 3, 1824.	17 50
Despenville, Charles, lieutenant..	As member of a court-martial at Fort Independence, in September, 1825....	66 71
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying and marking a road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, from October 20, 1824, to January 10, 1825.	121 50
		188 21
Dusenberry, B. S., lieutenant...	As post quartermaster at St. Mark's, at ten dollars per month, from July 16, 1822, to March 21, 1823.	85 00
	As acting quartermaster at St. Mark's in the second quarter of 1823.....	30 00
		115 00
Eliason, A. W., lieutenant.....	Extra, for superintending military convicts, at labor at Fortress Monroe, in the months of April, May, June, July, and August, 1822.	128 00
	As witness to a court-martial at Norfolk, in June, 1823.....	5 76
		133 76
Eakin, M. C., lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 16 to April 18, 1822.	93 00
	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty, surveying, from August 12 to November 3, 1822.	126 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from March 6 to June 6, 1823.	139 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Susquehannah, from July 27 to August 29, 1823.	51 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 22 to April 18, 1824.	97 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from December 23, 1824, to June 27, 1825.	280 50
		787 50
Evans, F. Henry, lieutenant....	On court-martial duty at Fort Mifflin, in March, 1822.....	15 83
	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in January, 1822.....	6 25
	As judge advocate at Fort Fayette, second quarter 1824.....	2 50
		24 58
Fessenden, M. John, lieutenant..	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from July 13 to October 6, 1824.	127 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from April 20 to September 24, 1826.	229 50
		357 00
Fanning, W. C. A., captain.....	On court-martial duty at Fort Independence, in October, 1823.....	101 04
Fowler, C. A., lieutenant.....	Attending a court-martial at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824....	72 36
	Attending a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in May, 1824.....	30 15
	Attending a court-martial at Annapolis, in June, 1824.....	40 30
		142 81
Findlay, K. J., lieutenant	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from September 25 to November 15, 1825.	78 00
Gratiot, Charles, lieut. colonel..	An allowance as an equivalent for double rations at Fortress Monroe, from January 1 to May 31, 1822.	151 00
	Per diem allowance, as agent of fortifications at Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun, from January 1, 1822, to September 30, 1825.	2,738 00
	On court-martial duty at New Castle, in August, 1824.....	304 07
		3,193 07
Graham, D. James, lieutenant...	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 15 to April 18, 1822.	94 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from August 12 to November 3, 1822.	126 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from March 6 to June 6, 1823.	139 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Susquehannah, from July 26 to August 31, 1823.	55 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 10 to May 26, 1824.	160 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from December 23, 1824, to June 27, 1825.	280 50
		856 00

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Green, James, lieutenant -----	An allowance of \$25 per month as assistant quartermaster, for extra services, procuring clothing, &c., for the cadets at West Point, and in lieu of clerk-hire, in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823.	\$900 00
	As member of a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, in August, 1825 -----	11 86
		911 86
Galt, H. P., lieutenant -----	As judge advocate at West Point, in January, 1822 -----	17 50
Griswold, W. H., lieutenant ---	On court-martial duty at New London, in July, 1822 -----	70 83
	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in November, 1822 -----	3 75
	As recorder of a court of inquiry at Watertown, Massachusetts, in February, 1823.	39 05
	On court-martial duty at Fort Independence, in September, 1824 -----	5 00
	118 63	
Gale, John, surgeon -----	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in September, 1823 -----	15 00
Gale, H. James, captain -----	Attending a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in July, 1824 -----	85 50
Gates, Lemuel, lieutenant -----	On court martial duty at Fort Columbus, in September, 1824 -----	43 83
Griswold, B. E., lieutenant ---	On court-martial duty at Fort Trumbull, in December, 1824 -----	42 19
	On court-martial duty at Boston, in February, 1825 -----	108 46
	On court-martial duty at Fort Niagara, in February and March, 1825 -----	63 00
		213 65
Gallagher, S. J., lieutenant. ---	As member of a court-martial at Fort Niagara, in September, 1822 -----	101 92
	As member of a court-martial at same place, in July, 1823 -----	59 06
	As member of a court-martial at same place, in November, 1823 -----	25 58
		186 56
Griffith, L. F., lieutenant. ---	As judge advocate at Charleston, in January, February, April, and May, 1823.	61 25
	As judge advocate at West Point, in December, 1823 -----	16 25
		77 50
Gates, William, captain -----	On court-martial duty at Fort Columbus, in January, 1824 -----	11 21
	On court-martial duty at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824 -----	53 94
	On court-martial duty at Sackett's Harbor, 1st quarter 1824 -----	128 96
		194 11
Gird, H. H., lieutenant. ---	As judge advocate at West Point, in January, 1824 -----	16 25
	As judge advocate at West Point, in May and June, 1825 -----	12 50
	As judge advocate at West Point, in July and August, 1825 -----	13 75
	As recorder of a court of inquiry at West Point, in August, 1825 -----	3 75
		46 25
Gaines, E. P., brigadier general.	As a witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in March, 1823 -----	187 50
	As member of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in April, 1823 -----	171 38
		358 98
Gardiner, W. G., lieutenant. ---	On court-martial duty at New Castle, in September, 1824 -----	25 15
Green, S. George, lieutenant ---	As judge advocate of a court-martial at West Point, in December, 1824 -----	12 50
Graham, Campbell, lieutenant. ---	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from April 28 to September 30, 1825.	231 00
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from October 1 to 28, 1825.	45 00
		276 00
Hunt, F. Thos., captain, assist- ant quartermaster.	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements on account of old claims made by him in 3d quarter of 1822 and 1st quarter 1823.	34 27
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements on account of the barracks at Baton Rouge, in the 4th quarter 1823 and 1st quarter 1824	168 56

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods	Amount.
Hunt, F. Thos., captain, assistant quartermaster.	Two and a half per cent commission on disbursements on account of war claims, 4th quarter 1824.	\$4 55
		207 38
Hook, H. James, captain; on duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, at Washington.	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased in Georgetown and Baltimore between August 17 and October 4, 1822.	179 22
	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased in different places, between December, 1822, and April, 1823.	335 28
	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased for Old Point in December, 1823.	162 26
	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased for May and June, 1822.	168 84
	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased for August and September, 1823.	168 09
	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased for June, 1824.	235 04
	Two and a half per cent. commission on provisions purchased for October and December, 1824.	332 34
	As witness to a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in September, 1822.	14 50
	As witness to a court-martial at Fortress Monroe, in August, 1824.	34 07
	As witness to a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824.	56 04
As witness to a court-martial at Old Point, in August, 1824.	39 59	
	1,725 27	
Hazard, E. R., lieutenant.	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from July 13 to October 13, 1824.	127 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying canal routes from the Ohio to Lake Erie, and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, from April 17 to September 24, 1825.	234 00
		361 00
Hindman, Jacob, major.	As president of a court-martial at St. Augustine, in December, 1821.	348 98
	As president of a court-martial at Frankfort arsenal, in November, 1822.	12 52
	As president of a court-martial at Fort Independence, in November, 1822.	119 45
	As witness to a court of inquiry at Fort McHenry, in July, 1823.	48 37
	As president of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823.	62 70
	As president of a court-martial at Watervliet, in July, 1823.	105 06
	As president of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in September, 1823.	137 08
	As president of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in March, 1824.	118 61
	As president of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in April, 1823.	137 46
	As president of a court-martial at Fort Severn, in June, 1824.	14 60
	1,104 83	
Holland, C. J., lieutenant.	Attending a court-martial at Charleston, in October, 1824.	76 25
Harding, E., lieutenant.	As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in July and August, 1823.	48 75
House, James, colonel.	As president of a court of inquiry at Watertown, Mass., in February, 1823.	19 06
	Attending a court-martial at Madison barracks, in February, 1825.	126 84
		145 90
Harney, S. N., lieutenant.	As member of a court-martial at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822.	59 00
Hitchcock, A. E., lieutenant.	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, in February, 1822.	23 75
Harrison, M. R., captain.	As judge advocate at Sackett's Harbor, in August, September, and October, 1822.	27 50
Heileman, F. I., captain.	On a court-martial at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.	129 85
	On a court-martial at Pittsburg, in March and April.	166 10
		295 95
Humphreys, E., captain.	As member of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, 1823.	121 80
	As member of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in August, 1824.	31 25
		153 05
Holmes, R., lieutenant.	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in November and December, 1825.	37 50
Hyde, B. R., captain.	As witness to a court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in November, 1825.	61 85
Hunter, David, lieutenant.	As judge advocate at Fort St. Anthony, in September and October, 1824.	13 75

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Howard, John, lieutenant -----	Attending a court-martial at Fort Independence, on March 10, 1824.....	\$1 25
	Attending a court-martial at Fort Independence, in September, 1815.....	16 25
		17 50
Jewett, R. W., as assistant to A. Q. M.	Extra services in quartermaster's department at Baton Rouge, from March to August, 1823, and from October to December, 1823, at \$1 25 per day.	305 00
	Extra services in quartermaster's department at Baton Rouge, from January to February, 1824.	50 00
	On a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in August, 1824.....	8 12
		363 12
Jones, John, captain -----	As superintendent of barracks erecting at Baton Rouge, from January 1 to March 31, 1822, at \$1 50 per day.	121 50
James, E., assistant surgeon----	As recorder to a court of inquiry at Fever river, in December, 1824.....	57 50
Ingalls, R. T., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in January, 1824.....	3 75
Jones, Roger, captain -----	As a member of a court of inquiry at Fort McHenry, in July, 1823.....	15 33
	As a member of a court-martial at Philadelphia in April, 1823.....	37 48
	As a member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.....	26 58
	As a member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in March, 1824.....	41 87
	As a member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in April, 1824.....	81 87
	As a member of a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824.....	48 03
	251 16	
Jamison, T. Louis, lieutenant --	As member of a court-martial at Fort Crawford, in August, 1825.....	23 75
Kavanaugh, W. Thomas, lieutenant.	As judge advocate to a court-martial at Fort Atkinson, in September, 1822..	16 25
Kearney, James, major.....	Per diem allowance whilst on the survey of St. Mary's river, Maryland, from June 4 to August 16, 1824.	111 00
	On a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824.....	55 20
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring a canal route in Pennsylvania, from April 3 to September 30, 1825.	231 00
	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements in relation to internal improvement, in 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of 1825.	168 15
	565 35	
Kirby, M. R., captain -----	As judge advocate at Boston, in October, 1823.....	48 75
	As judge advocate at Old Point, in the 1st quarter of 1824.....	75 00
	As judge advocate at Watervliet, in January, 1824.....	89 41
		213 16
King, B., assistant surgeon ----	As judge advocate at Fort McHenry, in August, 1824.....	2 50
Kerr, H. W., captain -----	On a court-martial at New Orleans, in March, 1824.....	43 80
	On a court-martial at New Orleans, in May, 1824.....	11 25
	On a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in August, 1824.....	20 62
		75 67
Kirby, E., paymaster -----	As a witness to a court-martial at Fort Niagara, in December, 1825.....	80 56
Long, W. George, lieutenant...--	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 9 to September 30, 1824.	121 50
Le Conte, John, captain.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Savannah river, &c., from January to April, 1822.	141 00
	As witness to a court-martial at Frankford, Pennsylvania, in October, 1822..	36 42
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., Ossabaw sound, in Georgia, from December 7, 1824, to April 8, 1825.	181 50
		358 92
Long, H. Stephen, major -----	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements made by him on an exploring expedition on the waters of the Mississippi, in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, allowed in February, 1823.	164 41
	Per diem of \$1 25 per day on an expedition on St. Peter's river, in 1823....	67 50
	Per diem allowance whilst making an experiment for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, from July 6 to October 2, 1824, and from May 22 to November 8, 1825.	195 00
		426 91

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Lomax, P. Mann, captain.....	Extra allowance while commanding a guard of convicts at Old Point, equivalent to double rations, from July 24, 1823, to June 30, 1824.	\$205 40
Loomis, Gustavus, captain.....	On court-martial at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822.....	66 80
	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, from February 20 to April 7, 1823.....	58 75
	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, in August, 1824.....	56 87
	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, in February, 1825.....	8 75
		191 17
Lear, William, captain.....	As witness to a court martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824.....	211 63
Lindsay, Wm., lieut. colonel...-	As president of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in September, 1822.....	4 00
	As president of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in July, 1823.....	84 45
	As president of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in August, 1823.....	38 43
		126 88
Littlejohn, H. S., assist. surgeon.	As judge advocate at Sackett's Harbor, in July, 1822.....	8 75
	As judge advocate at Madison barracks, in January, 1824.....	5 00
		13 75
Lawrence, William, lieutenant colonel.	As member of a court-martial at New London, from May to July, 1822.....	137 73
	As witness to a court-martial at Green Bay, in August, 1822.....	187 05
	As witness to a court-martial at Green Bay, in September, 1822.....	79 46
		404 44
Legate, C. Thomas, captain....-	As member of a court-martial at Green Bay, in August, 1822.....	124 66
	As member of a court-martial at Green Bay, in November, 1823.....	92 06
	As member of a court-martial at West Point, in January and February, 1825..	45 00
		261 72
Lawson, Thomas, surgeon.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Smith, in March and April, 1822.....	145 33
	As recorder to a court of inquiry and as judge advocate to a court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in June and July, 1823.	17 50
	As judge advocate to a court martial at Cantonment Jesup, in November and December, 1823.	30 00
		192 83
Leftwick, G., captain.....	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, from February to April, 1823..	118 75
Loring, H. H., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate of a court-martial at Green Bay, in September, 1822.....	57 50
	As judge advocate of a court-martial at Detroit, in July, 1823.....	15 00
	As judge advocate of a court-martial at Detroit, in November, 1823.....	13 75
		86 25
Lee, Francis, lieutenant.....	As judge advocate to a general court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in February, 1825.	8 75
Lyon, E., lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, in August, 1825.....	10 52
Lowd, A., lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Niagara, in December, 1825.....	74 50
Maurice, W. Theodore, captain..-	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements at Fort Washington, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1st and 2d quarters of 1824.	1,429 80
	2½ per cent. on disbursements at Presque Isle, in the 3d and 4th quarters of 1824, and 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1825.	298 40
	2½ per cent. on disbursements at Presque Isle, in the 4th quarter of 1825....	61 53
		1,789 73
McNeill, G. Wm., captain.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 5 to October 15, 1824.	154 50
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from April 20 to September 24, 1825.	346 50
	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements made by him in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1825, on account of said canal survey.	72 99
		573 99

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
McKee, S., lieutenant	On a court-martial at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822	\$59 00
	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, in June, 1822	11 25
		<u>70 25</u>
Mann, James, assistant surgeon ..	As judge advocate at New York, in March, 1822	8 75
	As judge advocate at Fort Independence, in January, 1824	5 00
	As judge advocate at Fort Independence, in April, 1824	15 00
		<u>28 75</u>
Many, B. Jas., lieutenant colonel..	As a member of a court-martial at Baton Rouge, from February 20 to April 7, 1823.	103 83
	Attending a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in July, 1824	130 60
		<u>234 43</u>
McKenzie, J., lieutenant	As member of a court-martial at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822	59 00
Mason, Milo, captain	As member of a court-martial at Fort Columbus, in November, 1822	17 15
	As member of a court-martial at Watervliet, in July, 1823	79 94
	As member of a court-martial at Fort Independence, in October, 1823	25 16
	As member of a court-martial at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824.	68 50
	As commanding officer of military convicts at Fortress Monroe, from July 1 to December 31, 1825.	110 40
		<u>301 15</u>
Mountz, W. George, lieutenant..	As judge advocate at Pensacola, in January, 1823	15 00
	As judge advocate at Cantonment Clinch, in December, 1823	11 25
	As judge advocate at Pensacola, in September, 1824	146 66
	As judge advocate at Fort Mitchell, in October, 1825	5 00
		<u>177 91</u>
Millon, Charles, lieutenant	On a court-martial, in December, 1823	28 25
Martin, William, lieutenant....	As judge advocate at Cantonment Clinch, in February, 1824	3 75
	Attending a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in July, 1824	110 00
		<u>113 75</u>
Murdoch, George, captain	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, from February to April, 1823..	118 75
Maitland, S. Wm., lieutenant ..	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in September, 1824	7 50
	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in September, 1824	20 00
	On a court-martial at Fort Delaware, in December, 1824	40 02
		<u>67 52</u>
Macrea, William, lieut. colonel..	As president of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in 1st quarter of 1824	5 52
	On a court-martial at Fort Delaware, in December, 1824	27 74
	As president of a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, in August, 1825	11 25
		<u>44 51</u>
Mason, B. R., captain	As witness to a court-martial at Bellefontaine, in April, 1824	8 60
Morgan, Willoughby, colonel ..	On a court-martial at Fort Crawford, in August, 1824	85 00
Massias, A. A., paymaster	On court-martial duty at St. Augustine, in November, 1825	113 36
Mahon, H. Dennis, lieutenant..	Per diem allowance whilst allowed as assistant engineer at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river, (Md.,) from July 5 to August 23, 1824.	75 00
Macomb, Jasper, lieutenant....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from the 5th July to 30th September, 1824.	130 50
	Per diem allowance whilst on the same service, from the 25th September, to 15th November, 1825.	75 00
		<u>205 50</u>

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Mallory, S. H., lieutenant	As witness to a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823	\$24 50
Mower, G. T., assistant surgeon.	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in March, 1823	7 50
Mansfield, F. K. Joseph, lieutenant.	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements at New York, up to the 30th September, 1824, on account of fortifications.	37 76
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements at New York in the 4th quarter of 1824 and 1st and 2d quarters of 1825.	11 93
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at New Utrecht Point, from October 1, 1824, to March 31, 1825.	364 00
		413 19
McKenzie, Samuel, lieutenant.	As judge advocate at Fort Lafayette, in August, 1825	29 36
McIntire, A., lieutenant.	As judge advocate at Fort Independence, in December, 1822	8 75
McMahon, C. P. I., ass't surgeon.	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, from February to April, 1823	15 00
Newton, S. Wm, lieutenant.	Per diem allowance whilst surveying coast of South Carolina, from February 15 to April 16, 1822.	94 50
	As judge advocate at Norfolk, in June, 1823	7 50
	As a member of a court-martial at Norfolk, in April, 1824	2 50
	As judge advocate at Norfolk, in May, 1824	32 50
		137 00
Nauman, George, lieutenant	Attending a court-martial at Watervliet, in February, 1824	24 28
	Attending a court-martial at Plattsburg, in February, 1824	10 00
		34 28
Ogden, A. C., lieutenant	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty on the Gulf of Mexico, in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1822.	271 50
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Mobile Point, in 1823, 1824, and 1825, on account of fortifications.	1,128 00
	Twenty dollars per month extra for issuing provisions at Mobile Point, from July 15 to September 30, 1824, and from January 1 to August 31, 1825.	210 00
	On a court-martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824	25 83
		1,635 35
Outlaw, W. W., lieutenant.	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, from February 24 to April 5, 1823.	139 08
	As member of a court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in November, 1825	19 58
		158 66
Payne, M. M., captain	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in February, 1823	312 04
Phillips, Elias, lieutenant	For superintending the building of barracks at Cantonment Clinch, from February 23 to May 31, 1824, at \$10.	32 41
Poussin, T. W., captain	Per diem whilst attached to the board of engineers, from January 7 to April 30, 1822.	139 50
	Per diem whilst attached to the board of engineers, in July, 1823	16 50
	Per diem whilst attached to the board of engineers, from July to September, 1823, (harbor of Erie.)	61 50
		217 50
Porter, Giles, lieutenant	On a court-martial at Fort Independence, in January, 1822	64 18
	As judge advocate at Fort Columbus, in March, 1823	3 75
	As member of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823	76 70
	As judge advocate at Fort Independence, in November, 1820, paid in February, 1824.	88 75
	As judge advocate at Fort Sullivan, in May, 1824	20 00
	As member of a court-martial at Eastport, in May, 1824	220 81
		474 19
Porter, Peter, lieutenant	As judge advocate at Fortress Monroe, in December, 1824, and January, 1825	50 00

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods	Amount
Peirce, C., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Baton Rouge, in February, 1824.....	\$17 50
Pendleton, B. John, lieutenant..	On court-martial at Sackett's Harbor, in November, 1823.....	2 50
	On court-martial at Madison Barracks, in March, 1824.....	6 25
	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in March and April, 1824.....	25 00
	As judge advocate at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824.....	12 50
	On a court-martial at Fort Trumbull, in December, 1824.....	42 09
	As judge advocate at Fort Niagara, in February and March, 1825.....	122 74
	As judge advocate and member of the court at same place in April, 1825.....	33 50
		244 58
Palmer, C. Z., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in May, 1824.....	28 75
	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in June, 1824.....	10 00
	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in August, 1823.....	15 00
		53 75
Patrick, A. M., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Independence, in September, 1824.....	114 42
Perrault, H. P., major.....	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river, Maryland, from July 1 to November 11, 1823.	201 00
	Per diem allowance whilst on the same service, from July 5 to October 4, 1824.	138 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route to connect Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, from May 31 to August 16, 1825.	115 50
		454 50
Pentland, John, lieutenant....	As judge advocate at Fort Atkinson, in April and May, 1825.....	15 00
Phillips, Asher, paymaster.....	\$10 per month, from January 1 to December 31, 1825, for performing the duties of assistant quartermaster at Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky.	120 00
Plympton, J., captain.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Armstrong, in July and August, 1824..	16 25
Page, John, lieutenant.....	As witness to and member of a court-martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August and September, 1824.	48 75
Peirce, John, lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Green Bay, in September and October, 1822.	60 00
Ramsay, George, lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst on a survey of St. Mary's river, from June 1 to August 16, and from October 28 to December 3, 1824.	171 00
Roach, Isaac, captain.....	As member of a court-martial at Frankfort arsenal, in October, 1822.....	21 06
Randall, Richard, assist surgeon.	As judge advocate of a court-martial at Fort Moultrie, in August, 1824.....	45 00
Russell, L. S., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Cantonment Brady, between August, 1823, and May, 1824.	20 00
Ross, C. Edward, lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst employed as assistant topographical engineer at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river, Maryland, from July 1 to November 11, 1823.	201 00
	Per diem allowance whilst on the same duty, from August 20 to 28, 1824.....	12 00
		213 00
Ramsey, D. George, lieutenant..	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from April 28 to September 30, 1825.	231 00
	Per diem allowance whilst exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from October 1 to 26, 1825.	39 00
		270 00
Ripley, W. J., lieutenant.....	On a court-martial at St. Augustine, in April and May, 1823.....	176 50
	As judge advocate at Fortress Monroe, in February, 1825.....	20 00
		196 50
Ransom, O., captain.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Niagara, in December, 1825.....	67 99
Strong, I., lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty, surveying, from May 30 to August 19, 1823.	123 00

B.—Statement showing the names and amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Strong, I., lieut.—Continued...	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 5 to September 30, 1824.	\$103 50
		226 50
Swift, H. William, lieutenant ..	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty, surveying, from May 30 to August 19, 1823. Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 6 to September 30, 1824. Per diem allowance on the same duty, from October 12 to November 15, 1825.	123 00
		127 50
		52 50
		303 00
Story, C. Horace, lieutenant....	Per diem allowance as engineer officer, employed on the Gulf of Mexico, from January 1 to March 31, 1822. Two and a half per cent commission on disbursements at Plaquemine bend, in the 4th quarter of 1822 and 1st and 2d quarters of 1823, on account of fortifications.	121 50
		784 31
		905 81
Sumner, V. E., lieutenant	As judge advocate at Sackett's Harbor, in February, 1822..... As judge advocate at Fort Brady, in June and July, 1825	5 00
		17 00
		22 50
Searle, Frederick, lieutenant ...	Per diem allowance whilst employed as assistant topographical engineer at Hawkins's point, Patapsco river, Maryland, from July 1 to November 11, 1823. Per diem allowance on the same duty, at the same place, from July 5 to October 5, 1824. Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal to connect Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, from May 21 to August 16, 1825.	201 00
		138 00
		130 50
		469 50
Smith, F. T., captain	On a court-martial at Fort St. Philip, in January, 1822.....	66 80
Smith, B. Saml, assist. surgeon..	As judge advocate at Fort Mifflin, in March, 1822..... As judge advocate at Fort Mifflin, in July, 1823..... As witness to a court-martial at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824. As judge advocate at Fort Delaware, in December, 1824.....	10 00
		7 50
		67 80
		7 50
		92 80
Smith, H., lieutenant	As judge advocate at Sackett's Harbor, in March, 1822..... As judge advocate at Boston, in January, 1822..... As judge advocate at Boston, in 1822..... As judge advocate at Green Bay, from July 4 to October 19, 1822..... As judge advocate at Sault de St. Marie, in November, 1822..... Per diem allowance whilst surveying Nantucket island, from October 14 to December 20, 1825.	13 75
		36 40
		146 25
		210 57
		141 25
		99 00
		647 22
Scott, M., lieutenant.....	On a court-martial at Fort Crawford, in August, 1824	72 50
Spencer, C. George, captain....	On a court-martial at Bellefontaine, from June to August, 1824	124 08
Swift, Foster, assistant surgeon..	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Columbus, in March, 1825.....	35 93
Staniford, Thomas, captain	As member of a court-martial at Niagara, in July, 1822..... As member of a court-martial in September, 1822..... As member of a court-martial in December, 1825	123 89
		54 22
		67 99
		246 10
Satterlee, S. R., assist. surgeon..	As judge advocate at Niagara, in July and September, 1822.....	17 50
Stevenson, Henry, assist. surgeon.	As judge advocate at Fort St. Mark's, in February and May, 1822..... As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in May, 1825	18 75
		6 25
		25 00
Stockton, Thomas, captain.....	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in July, 1823	74 81
		87 30

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods	Amount.
Stockton, Thomas, captain— Continued.	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in August, 1823.....	\$45 54
	As witness to a court-martial at New Castle, in January, 1824.....	111 55
	On a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824.....	156 62
		475 82
Spencer, M. J., lieutenant	On a court-martial at West Point, in December, 1823.....	23 25
	On a court martial at Pittsburg, in February, 1824.....	37 18
	On a court-martial at Pittsburg, in March, 1824.....	55 25
	On a court-martial at Pittsburg, in April, 1824.....	97 60
	213 28	
Smith, G. C., lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Fort Moultrie, in 1823.....	25 00
Smith, L. John, captain	Attending a court-martial at Fort Delaware, in August, 1824.....	19 37
Smith, A. W. I., lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route to connect Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, from May 21 to August 16, 1825.	130 50
Smith, Walter, lieutenant	As member of a court-martial at Fort Independence, from December 30, 1824, to February 3, 1825.	51 25
	As judge advocate at Fort Independence, in September, 1825.....	10 00
		61 25
Totten, G. Joseph, major	Extra services as a member of the board of engineers, from January 1 to April 30, 1822.	540 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Mobile Point, from May 12 to June 11, 1823.	62 00
	Per diem allowance as a member of the board of engineers at the harbor of Erie, from July 28 to September 6, 1823.	229 50
	Per diem allowance as a member of the board of engineers on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, from September 17, 1823, to January 24, 1824.	643 60
	Per diem allowance as a member of the board of engineers on same service, from May 7 to May 22, 1824.	72 00
	Per diem allowance as a member of the board of engineers on internal improvements from June 19 to December 9, 1824.	783 00
	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements made by him in the third quarter of 1823, (collecting materials for Mobile Point).	68 52
	Attending a court-martial at New Castle, in March, 1824.....	115 70
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Brenton's Point, from April 1 to December 31, 1825, on account of fortifications.	550 00
		3,064 32
Tuttle, Stephen, lieutenant	Per diem allowance whilst on duty with the board of engineers, from January 1 to April 30, 1822.	165 00
	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements on fortifications at New York in the third quarter of 1822.	48 63
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Thompson's island, from January to April, 1823.	142 50
	As acting assistant commissary of subsistence for May and June, 1823.....	40 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer at Plaquemine Bend, from July 1, 1823, to January 31, 1824, on account of fortifications.	430 00
	For issuing provisions at Plaquemine, in February, 1824.....	20 00
	2½ per cent. commission on disbursements at Oak island, Cape Fear river, in the fourth quarter of 1825.	62 80
		908 93
Talcott, Andrew, lieutenant.....	Superintending convicts at labor at Old Point, from June 1 to June 7, 1822..	7 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer, &c., at Brenton's Point, from October 1 to December 31, 1824.	184 00
	Per diem allowance as disbursing officer, &c., at Fort Delaware, from April 1 to September 30, 1825.	366 00
		557 00
Trimble, Isaac, lieutenant	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from June 26 to October 6, 1824.	153 00
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the national road from Washington city to New Orleans, from March 9 to July 31, and from October 17 to December 31, 1825.	429 23
		582 23

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount
Turnbull, William, lieutenant..	Per diem allowance while surveying St. Mary's river, from June 4 to August 16, and from October 28 to December 3, 1824.	\$171 00
	Per diem allowance while exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from April 28 to September 30, 1825.	231 00
	Per diem allowance while exploring, &c., a canal route in Pennsylvania, from October 1 to October 28, 1825.	42 00
		444 00
Talcott, George, captain.....	On a court of inquiry at Rome, in September, 1824.....	21 08
Tyler, Daniel, lieutenant.....	As judge advocate at Boston, in June, 1822.....	8 75
	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Independence, in October, 1823.....	57 93
	As witness to a court-martial at Watervliet, in January, 1824.....	48 00
	As judge advocate at Fortress Monroe, from June to October, 1824.....	125 00
	239 68	
Twiggs, E. D., captain.....	Attending a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in July, 1824.....	47 55
Tompkins, D. D., lieutenant...	On a court-martial at Fort Independence, in January, 1825.....	59 79
Triplett, B. J., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Cantonment Clinch, in August, 1824.....	144 90
Talmadge, B. C., paymaster....	As witness to a court-martial at New London, May to July, 1822.....	80 34
Thomas, William, lieutenant...	As witness to a court-martial at Frankford Arsenal, in October, 1822.....	5 95
Taylor, Zachariah, lieut. colonel.	On a court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in December, 1823.....	130 66
Thruston, M. C., lieutenant.....	As recorder of a court of inquiry at Fort McHenry, in July 1823.....	49 00
	As judge advocate at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823.....	54 06
	As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in April, 1824.....	148 43
	As judge advocate at Annapolis, in May, 1824.....	19 70
	271 19	
Taylor, P. Joseph, lieutenant...	As witness to a court-martial at West Point, in the 3d quarter of 1824.....	36 62
Thompson, B. W., lieutenant...	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route to connect Barnstable and Buzzard's bay, from May 31 to August 15, 1825.	115 50
Thomas, Charles, lieutenant....	As witness to a court-martial at Cantonment Jesup, in November, 1825.....	115 08
Towson, N., paymaster general.	As witness to a court-martial at Philadelphia, in April, 1823.....	63 84
Vinton, B. J., lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in August, 1823.....	43 95
Vail, Jefferson, lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from September 25 to November 15, 1825.	78 00
Van Ness, D., lieutenant.....	As witness to a court-martial at Fort Independence.....	19 38
Underhill, A. F., lieutenant....	Per diem allowance whilst on topographical duty on the Gulf of Mexico, in the 1st and second quarters of 1822.	271 50
Wheaton, V. W., surgeon.....	As judge advocate at Fort Howard, between November 10, 1823, and May, 10, 1825.	25 00
	As judge advocate at the same place, between May 16 and September 1, 1825.	21 25
	46 25	
Waite, A. C., lieutenant.....	Ten dollars per month for extra services in the quartermaster's department, at Detroit, from May 5, 1823, to August 31, 1824, as assistant to quartermaster.	158 70
Wilson, A. H., lieutenant.....	Per diem allowance, whilst employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 13 to September 30, 1824.	115 50
	Per diem allowance, whilst employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from September 25 to November 15, 1825.	78 00
	193 50	

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c.—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Williams, G. W. lieutenant ----	Per diem allowance, whilst employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from July 13 to October 6, 1824	\$127 50
	Per diem allowance, whilst employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from April 17 to September 24, 1825.	229 50
		357 00
Whiting, Fabius, captain -----	On a court-martial at Fort Independence, in January, 1822 -----	10 48
	On a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823 -----	173 12
	On a court-martial at Portland, Maine, in June, 1824 -----	140 15
		323 75
Wallace, J., assistant surgeon --	As judge advocate at Fort McHenry, in February, 1822 -----	10 00
	As judge advocate at Fort McHenry, in March, 1823 -----	6 25
	As judge advocate at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823 -----	9 60
		25 85
Walbach, B. John, lieut. colonel.	On a court-martial at New London, in June and July, 1822 -----	82 67
	On a court-martial at Frankfort Arsenal, in October, 1822 -----	66 56
	On a court-martial at Fort Independence, in October, 1823 -----	60 67
	On a court-martial at West Point, in December, 1823 -----	73 86
	On a court-martial at Rome, in August, 1824 -----	95 97
	379 73	
Whiting, L., captain -----	As judge advocate at Pensacola, in January, 1822 -----	20 00
	As judge advocate at Pensacola, in August, 1822 -----	25 00
		45 00
Wells, W. W., lieutenant -----	As witness to a court-martial at New London, from May to July, 1822 -----	144 91
	As member of a court-martial at Governor's island, in September, 1824 -----	23 11
		168 02
Whartenby, R., major -----	Attending a court-martial at New Orleans, in May, 1824 -----	9 00
Whister, W. George, lieutenant.	On a court-martial at Fort Trumbull, in December, 1824 -----	7 50
Webb, A. James, lieutenant ----	As judge advocate at Chicago, in the year 1822 -----	17 50
	As member of a court-martial at Fort Independence, in October, 1823 -----	24 16
		41 66
Wilkins, H. J., captain -----	As member of a court-martial at Niagara, in July, 1822 -----	109 30
	As member of a court-martial at Niagara, in September, 1822 -----	114 72
	As member of a court-martial at Sackett's Harbor, in December, 1823 -----	8 08
	As member of a court-martial at Watervliet, in January and February, 1824 -----	51 36
		283 46
Weightman, Richard, assistant surgeon.	As witness to a court-martial at St. Augustine, in January, 1822 -----	8 00
	As judge advocate at Governor's island, in September, 1823 -----	8 75
	As judge advocate at St. Augustine, in May, 1825 -----	2 50
		19 25
Wragg, S., lieutenant -----	As judge advocate at St. Louis, in April, 1824 -----	8 75
Welch, T. D., captain -----	As member of a court-martial at Fort McHenry, in August, 1823 -----	75 90
	As member of a court-martial at Watervliet, in July, 1823 -----	56 47
	As member of a court-martial at Boston, in 1824 -----	16 70
	As member of a court-martial at Rome, in August, 1824 -----	205 08
	As member of a court-martial at Rome, in January, 1824 -----	7 98
	362 13	
Webb, George, lieutenant ----	As member of a court-martial at Watervliet, in July, 1823 -----	73 43
	As member of a court-martial at Fort Columbus, in November, 1823 -----	3 60
	As member of a court-martial at Pittsburg, in April, 1824 -----	97 60
	As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in March, 1824 -----	56 25
	As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in May, 1824 -----	136 10

B.—Statement showing the names and the amount paid to officers of the army, &c—Continued.

Names and rank.	Purposes, places, and periods.	Amount.
Webb, George, lieutenant—Continued.	As judge advocate at Fortress Monroe, in April and May, 1825.....	\$28 75
	As judge advocate at Pittsburg, in August, 1825.....	10 00
		<u>405 73</u>
Wheelwright, William, lieut. ...	On a court-martial at Fort Sullivan, in May, 1824.....	49 66
	On a court-martial at Portland, in June, 1824.....	38 39
		<u>88 05</u>
Wade, W., captain.....	Attending a court-martial at New Castle, in August, 1824.....	62 50
Webster, B. L., lieutenant.....	Attending a court-martial at Fort Independence, in September, 1824.....	118 92
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying at Holmes's Hole, Massachusetts, from November 11 to 19, 1825.	13 50
		<u>132 42</u>
Walker, Benjamin, lieutenant...	As member of a court-martial at Fort Brady, in July, 1825.....	116 07
Webb, H. S. Captain.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Brady, in June and July, 1825.....	130 37
Webster, Horace, lieutenant ...	As judge advocate at West Point, in March, 1825.....	7 50
Wells, William, lieutenant.....	As member of a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, in August, 1825.....	8 11
Wade, A. D. R., lieutenant ...	As witness to a court-martial at Pittsburg, in July, 1823.....	191 05
Young, N., captain.....	As witness to a court-martial at Baton Rouge, in April, 1823.....	37 50
	As recorder to a court of inquiry at Cantonment Towson, in May, 1825.....	137 43
		<u>174 93</u>
Zantzing, A. R., captain ...	On a court-martial at Fort Independence, in October, 1823.....	101 04
	On a court-martial at West Point, in December, 1823.....	69 69
	On a court-martial at Watervliet, in January, 1824.....	70 11
		<u>240 84</u>
Bernard, Simon, general.....	Amount brought forward.....	2,457 10
	Per diem allowance as member of the board of engineers, from March 1 to August 4, 1825.	706 50
		<u>3,163 60</u>
Poussin, T. William, captain ...	Amount brought forward.....	217 50
	Per diem allowance whilst engaged on sundry surveys, from May 6 to December 10, 1824.	174 74
	Per diem allowance whilst engaged on sundry surveys, from March 9 to August 4, 1825.	260 75
	Per diem allowance whilst employed on the contemplated national road from Washington city to New Orleans, from October 22 to December 31, 1825.	177 50
	Two and a half per cent. commission on disbursements made by him in 1825, on account of internal improvements.	117 73
		<u>948 22</u>
Anderson, John, major.....	Per diem allowance whilst surveying Nantucket island, from October 15 to December 20, 1825.	115 50
Kearney, James, Major.....	Amount brought forward.....	565 85
	Per diem allowance whilst surveying a canal route from Pittsburg to Erie, from October 1 to 28, 1825.	42 00
		<u>607 35</u>

PETER HAGNER, *Third Auditor.*

C.

Statement exhibiting the names and the amount actually received by the general, field, and staff officers of the army of the United States, in the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, ascertained from accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor; prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 6, 1826.

Names and rank.	1823.	1824.	1825
Atkinson, Henry, colonel	\$1, 110 22	\$610 34	\$206 30
Anderson, John, major	141 40		521 14
Andrews, Timothy P., paymaster	912 02	921 06	411 72
Archer, S. B., inspector general	978 80	1, 350 52	1, 190 78
Abert, John J., major	597 52	538 26	535 52
Armistead, Walker K., colonel	203 13	199 38	176 74
Arbuckle, Matthew, colonel	331 80		
Archer, Robert, assistant surgeon	11 25	95 61	70 41
Albright, Jacob, paymaster	113 75		
Bradford, William, major		90 17	
Bibby, George A., paymaster	716 32	42 91	
Bankhead, James, major	477 00	462 40	462 61
Biddle, Thomas, paymaster	730 31	739 47	1, 070 75
Bomford, George, lieutenant colonel	409 50	344 75	466 50
Brereton, John A., assistant surgeon	240 74	243 09	209 38
Brown, Jacob, major general	683 96	648 00	649 20
Brooke, George M., lieutenant colonel	855 92	326 06	
Bernard, Simon, assistant engineer	1, 088 60	1, 326 69	1, 128 83
Brady, Hugh, colonel	113 40	152 86	134 85
Baker, Daniel, major	7 50	34 87	235 65
Babcock, Samuel, major	801 00	399 60	168 27
Beaumont, William, assistant surgeon			66 20
Bryant, Thomas L., assistant surgeon			8 72
Comstock, William S., assistant surgeon	111 95		
Chambers, Talbot, colonel	49 01	440 40	319 86
Clark, Satterlee, paymaster	1, 395 35	570 74	
Coleman, R. M., assistant surgeon	177 80	225 50	
Clinch, Duncan L., colonel	467 34	553 71	642 81
Cutler, Enos, major	149 75	5 62	341 42
Craig, Prestley H., assistant surgeon		24 00	
Cletherall, George C., assistant surgeon		25 20	
Cummings, Alexander, major		144 48	107 66
Catlett, Hanson, assistant surgeon	3 33		
Crane, J. B., major			140 47
Decamp, Samuel G. I., assistant surgeon	9 80	163 14	
Delavan, B., surgeon	217 06	258 07	244 86
Donoho, Saunders, major		479 37	208 32
Day, Sylvester, assistant surgeon		32 82	16 43
Eustis, Abram, lieutenant colonel	347 94	192 04	234 61
Everett, Josiah, surgeon	6 00		
Elves, Alfred W., assistant surgeon			44 30
French, Robert, assistant surgeon		19 68	30 61
Fenwick, John R., colonel	817 26	610 46	105 20
Finley, C. A., assistant surgeon			215 80
Gale, John, assistant surgeon	15 00		
Gratiot, Charles, lieutenant colonel	853 55	1, 360 73	685 88
Gibson, George, colonel	220 86	355 83	442 43
Gaines, Edmund P., brigadier general	448 98	976 19	483 18
Gwynn, David, paymaster	234 25	278 19	251 20
Goodhue, J., assistant surgeon	28 75		
House, James, lieutenant colonel	383 67	123 52	452 60
Hale, Mordecai, assistant surgeon	6 87	24 20	
Hall, Thomas P., assistant surgeon	129 70	153 67	52 62
Harney, B. F., surgeon	115 00	49 23	17 48
Hindman, Jacob, major	423 87	590 36	204 37
Hayden, Jeremiah D., paymaster		382 59	1, 020 65
Hawkins, Hamilton S., assistant surgeon			213 59
Jesup, Thomas S., quartermaster general	240 76	306 34	476 92
Jackson, John, assistant surgeon	188 60	78 24	38 25
James, Edwin, assistant surgeon	60 00	57 50	
Jones, Roger, adjutant general			328 95
King, Benjamin, assistant surgeon	58 60	43 50	31 75
Kearney, James, major	208 02	483 41	535 65
Kerby, Edmund, paymaster		398 34	1, 017 77
Laurence, William, lieutenant colonel	229 66	15 40	150 06
Langdon, W. E., assistant surgeon	47 00	7 30	
Lindsay, William, lieutenant colonel	567 30	114 01	230 83
Lawson, Thomas, surgeon	240 56	162 07	220 32
Lovell, Joseph, surgeon general	489 50	472 50	472 52
Long, Stephen H., major	1, 066 70	399 52	348 10
Linnard, William, quartermaster	474 78	376 07	403 50
Larned, Benjamin F., paymaster	564 24	1, 014 06	918 69
Littlejohn, S. H., assistant surgeon	17 25	110 95	
Lea, Squire, assistant surgeon		20 00	14 08
Leslie, Thomas J., paymaster	250 80	100 80	
Macomb, Alexander, chief engineer	588 28	735 46	583 80
Macrea, William, lieutenant colonel	543 23	385 75	884 82
Massias, A. A., paymaster	1, 894 91	1, 679 69	1, 340 68
Mann, James, assistant surgeon		20 00	
Mower, Thomas G., surgeon	166 66	219 85	311 79
Maupin, George W., assistant surgeon	6 33	1 80	21 75
Many, James B., lieutenant colonel	151 66	178 96	

C.—Statement exhibiting the names and the amount actually received by the officers of the army.—Continued.

Names and rank.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Macomb, Edward, assistant surgeon		\$133 55	\$117 41
Monroe, T. J. C., assistant surgeon	\$28 55	38 12	14 00
MacKnight, George B., assistant surgeon	93 97	36 00	
Morgan, Willoughby, lieutenant colonel	60 00	85 00	45 00
Macmahon, J. P. C., assistant surgeon	202 06	70 65	348 50
Macmillon, Robert, assistant surgeon		151 70	223 98
Mendenhall, C., assistant surgeon	20 00		
Merrill, A. P., assistant surgeon	53 11		
Marten, Joel, assistant surgeon			55 51
Nourse, Charles J., adjutant general	282 75	321 75	111 02
Perrault, P. H., major	523 80	528 76	348 54
Purcell, E., assistant surgeon	90 00	90 00	
Phillips, Asher, paymaster	601 42	480 00	1,123 56
Pitcher, Zena, assistant surgeon		11 27	44 92
Randall, Richard, assistant surgeon	88 96	253 55	
Roberdeau, Isaac, major	438 75	409 89	309 50
Russell, Joseph P., assistant surgeon	88 51	57 16	53 10
Randall, Daniel, paymaster	676 42	371 11	76 62
Randolph, P. G., assistant surgeon			200 74
Swift, Foster, assistant surgeon	120 00	103 20	90 00
Scott, Winfield, brigadier general	1,129 60	1,855 17	836 84
Stevenson, Henry, assistant surgeon	136 20	14 40	5 83
Smith, Charles H., paymaster	1,196 01	939 62	960 52
Sargeant, James H., assistant surgeon		83 85	136 72
Smith, Samuel B., assistant surgeon	7 50	75 30	26 65
Satterlee, Richard S., assistant surgeon	99 00		25 00
Stanton, Henry, quartermaster	209 50	444 87	669 06
Sprague, Lawrence, assistant surgeon			11 91
Totten, Joseph G., major	1,111 69	1,244 10	1,144 38
Taylor, Zachariah, lieutenant colonel	200 66	161 79	
Todson, George P., assistant surgeon		114 96	
Turner, William, assistant surgeon		36 38	20 00
Towson, Nathan, paymaster general	63 84	91 20	
Townsend, David S., paymaster	1,303 74	1,520 71	1,633 48
Talmadge, Charles B., paymaster	1,272 19	1,176 03	968 55
Walbach, John B., major	327 86	400 27	329 13
Wool, John E., inspector general	1,597 48	1,644 37	1,643 40
Wetmore, A., paymaster	694 26	799 25	931 35
Weightman, Richard, assistant surgeon	209 51	240 72	227 66
Wallace, I., assistant surgeon	148 11	93 13	20 00
Wilson, William, major	359 99	732 23	158 79
Wright, Thomas, paymaster	1,604 26	2,098 66	2,012 38
Watkins, Alfred, assistant surgeon	15 00		
Whartenby, Richard, major	161 00	170 63	64 16
Wood, Robert C., assistant surgeon			119 00

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

TEASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, December 18, 1826.

NOTE.—This statement is confined to the allowances and sums received by the general, field, and staff officers on account of transportation of baggage, courts-martial, extra services, and for quarters, fuel, and forage received through the quartermaster's department, those being the only items of their emoluments settled in this office.

D.

List of officers of the army who have been brevetted since 1821.

No.	Names.	Regimental rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet rank.	Date of appointment.	Stations or commands, from the date of their respective brevets to December 30, 1825.
1	Hugh Brady -----	Col. 2d infantry---	July 6, 1812	Brig. gen.	July 6, 1822	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
2	William Lindsay---	Lieut. col. 3d artillery.	Mar. 12, 1813	Colonel --	Mar. 12, 1823	Norfolk and Charleston.
3	William MacRea---	Lieut. col. 2d artillery.	April 19, 1814	Colonel --	April 19, 1824	New York harbor.
4	George Bomford---	Lieut. col. 1st artillery.	Feb. 9, 1815	Colonel --	Feb. 9, 1825	Washington.
5	A. R. Woolley-----	Lieut. col. 6th infantry.	Dec. 16, 1825	Lieut. col.	-----do-----	Fort Atkinson.
6	James Bankhead --	Maj. 3d artillery---	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col.	Aug. 15, 1823	Charleston, and superintending recruiting service, New York.
7	Wm. Davenport---	Maj. 6th infantry---	Dec. 16, 1825	Major --	Sept. 28, 1822	Fort Smith, Cantonment Gibson, and superintending recruiting service, Louisville.
8	William Whistler---	Maj. 2d infantry---	April 28, 1826	Major --	Dec. 31, 1822	Mackinac and Fort Howard.
9	William Gates-----	Capt. 2d artillery---	Mar. 3, 1813	Major --	Mar. 3, 1823	Plattsburg and Fort Lafayette.
10	S. W. Kearney-----	Capt. 1st infantry---	April 1, 1813	Major --	April 1, 1823	Bellefontaine and Fort Atkinson.
11	J. F. Heileman-----	Capt. 2d artillery---	May 5, 1813	Major --	May 5, 1823	Fort Niagara, New York harbor, and Fortress Monroe.
12	George Bender -----	Capt. 5th infantry---	May 13, 1813	Major --	May 13, 1823	New York.
13	John Bliss -----	Capt. 3d infantry---	-----do-----	Major --	-----do-----	Fort Howard.
14	James H. Hook-----	Capt. 4th infantry---	May 20, 1813	Major --	May 20, 1823	Washington.
15	George Talcott-----	Capt. 2d artillery---	Aug. 5, 1813	Major --	Aug. 5, 1823	Watervliet, and on ordnance duty.
16	Sylvester Churchill.	Capt. 1st artillery---	Aug. 15, 1813	Major --	Aug. 15, 1823	Fort Lafayette and Pittsburg.
17	Benjamin K. Pierce.	Capt. 4th artillery---	Oct. 1, 1813	Major --	Oct. 1, 1823	Barrancas, Norfolk, and Fortress Monroe.
18	Sylvester Thayer---	Capt. engineers and maj by brevet.	Oct. 13, 1813	Lieut. col.	Mar. 3, 1823	West Point.
19	Henry K. Craig-----	Capt. 3d artillery---	Dec. 23, 1813	Major --	Dec. 23, 1823	Watertown.
20	Thomas Hamilton---	Capt. 5th infantry---	Feb. 21, 1814	Major --	Feb. 21, 1824	Fort Snelling.
21	M. M. Payne-----	Capt. 4th artillery---	March 2, 1814	Major --	Mar. 2, 1824	Augusta, Ga.
22	Alex'r R. Thompson	Capt. 2d infantry---	May 1, 1814	Major --	May 1, 1824	Fort Niagara.
23	J. Fowle -----	Capt. 5th infantry---	June 10, 1814	Major --	June 10, 1824	Fort Snelling.
24	John Green-----	Capt. 3d infantry---	Sept. 25, 1814	Major --	Sept. 25, 1824	Fort Howard.
25	Newman S. Clarke---	Capt. 2d infantry---	Oct. 1, 1814	Major --	Oct. 1, 1824	Fort Brady.
26	M. P. Lomax-----	Capt. 3d artillery---	Nov. 17, 1814	Major --	Nov. 17, 1824	Fortress Monroe.
27	R. E. De Russey---	Capt. engineers---	Feb. 9, 1815	Major --	Feb. 9, 1825	Washington.
28	William Wade-----	Capt. 4th artillery---	-----do-----	Major --	-----do-----	Washington.
29	N. Baden-----	Capt. 2d artillery---	April 1, 1824	Captain --	Aug. 6, 1823	Baltimore.
30	James Young-----	First lieut. 2d infantry.	June 30, 1814	Captain --	June 30, 1824	Sackett's Harbor.
31	W. Bicker-----	First lieut. 2d infantry.	Sept. 1, 1814	Captain --	Sept. 1, 1824	Fort Brady.
32	John Anderson---	Bvt. maj. top. eng---	April 12, 1813	Lieut. col.	April 12, 1823	
33	Isaac Roberdeau---	Bvt. maj. top. eng---	April 29, 1813	Lieut. col.	April 29, 1823	Washington.
34	John J. Abert-----	Bvt. maj. top. eng---	Nov. 22, 1814	Lieut. col.	Nov. 22, 1824	

NOTE—The monthly returns of regiments heretofore very imperfectly state the "command" of their officers.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 5, 1826.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 342.

[2D SESSION.

STATEMENT OF THE NAMES AND RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, &c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 10, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, January 10, 1827.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to report to this House the name and rank of each officer of the continental army who served to the end of the revolutionary war, and who were by the resolution of Congress entitled to half pay during life; and also, as nearly as practicable, the names of the surviving officers and their places of residence," I transmit herewith a list of the names and rank of the officers of the revolutionary war, as complete as the records of the department will furnish, with the exception of foreign officers. There is no evidence in the department to show which of them "were by the resolution of Congress entitled to half pay during life," nor is it known which of them are still living, with their places of residence, except those who are on the pension list.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence chiefly returned as belonging to the lines or corps of the thirteen original United States soon after said army was disbanded in 1783; arranged alphabetically, and numbered distinctly according to States.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment
1	Adams, Samuel	Lieutenant	New Hampshire	First
2	Adams, John	do	do	First
3	Adams, Winbourn	Lieutenant colonel	do	Hale's
4	Allen, Ethan	Colonel	do	
5	Aldrich, George	Captain	do	Whitcomb's rangers
6	Allen, David	Surgeon's mate	do	First
	Butterfield, Jonas		do	Whitcomb's rangers
1	Boyton, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	First
2	Blodget, Caleb	do	do	First
3	Blake, Thomas	do	do	First
4	Blanchard, James	do	do	First
5	Bell, M. William	Captain	do	Second
6	Bacon, Oliver	Lieutenant	do	Second
7	Brownson, Gideon	Major	do	Warner's
8	Beach, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Warner's
9	Barrett, Oliver	do	do	Warner's
10	Barnett, Robert	do	do	Invalids
11	Beal, Zachary	Captain	do	Scammell's
1	Cilley, Joseph	Colonel	do	
2	Clapp, Daniel	Captain lieutenant	do	
3	Cass, Jonathan	Captain	do	First
4	Carr, James	Major	do	
5	Cherry, Samuel	Captain	do	First
6	Cilley, Jonathan	Lieutenant	do	
7	Church, Reuben	Ensign	do	Warner's
8	Colbourn, Andrew	Lieutenant colonel	do	Scammell's
1	Dearbourn, Henry	Lieut colonel command't.	do	
2	Dufton, Moses	Captain	do	First
3	Duffin, Moody	do	do	
4	Dennitt, John	do	do	
5	Dunning, Michael	do	do	Warner's
1	Ellis, Benjamin	do	do	First
2	Evans, Israel	Chaplain	do	
3	Eno, Martin	Ensign	do	Warner's
1	Frost, P. George	Captain	do	
2	Farwell, Isaac	do	do	First
3	Frye, Isaac	do	do	First
4	Fogg, Jeremiah	do	do	First
5	Faey, Joseph	Ensign	do	Scammell's
1	Gilman, Nicholas	Captain	do	
2	Gookin, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	Second
3	Green, Ebenezer	Captain	do	
1	Hutchins, Nathaniel	do	do	
2	Henry, R. Robert	Surgeon	do	First
3	Howe, Bezaleel	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Harvey, John	do	do	First
1	Levitt, Nehemiah	do	do	
2	Livermore, Daniel	Captain	do	First
3	Lyon, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Warner's
1	Penniman, Adna	Captain lieutenant	do	
2	Potter, Joseph	Captain	do	First
3	Perkins, Jonathan	Lieutenant	do	Second
4	Page, Moses	do	do	Second
5	Payne, Francis	do	do	Warner's
1	Robinson, Noah	Captain lieutenant	do	
2	Rowell, William	Captain	do	
3	Reid, George	Lieut. colonel command't.	do	First
4	Robinson, Caleb	Major	do	Second
5	Reed, James	Brigadier general	do	
1	Stark, Archibald	Lieutenant	do	First
2	Scott, William	Major	do	Second
3	Senter, Asa	Captain	do	
4	Stockton, Ebenezer	Surgeon	do	Second
5	Scammell, Alexander	Colonel	do	
6	Smith, Simeon	Captain	do	Warner's
7	Safford, Samuel	Lieutenant colonel	do	Warner's
8	Stevens, Ebenezer	Lieutenant	do	Warner's
9	Stark, John	Brigadier general	do	
1	Titcomb, Benjamin	Lieutenant colonel	do	
2	Thompson, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Second
3	Talman, Thomas	do	do	Warner's
4	Taylor, Nathan	do	do	Whitcomb's rangers

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
5	Thomas, Joseph	Lieutenant	New Hampshire	Scammel's
1	Weare, Nathan	do	do	First
2	Wilkins, B. Robert	do	do	Second
3	Washburn, Azel	Surgeon	do	Warner's
4	Warner, Seth	Colonel	do	Warner's
5	Walcott, Giles	Captain	do	Warner's
6	Whitcomb, Benjamin	Major	do	Rangers
7	Wear, Richard	Captain	do	Scammel's
	Total number, 79.			
1	Allen, Noah	Major	Massachusetts	First
2	Allen, C. Nathaniel	Captain	do	Seventh
3	Alden, Judah	do	do	Second
4	Ames, Jotham	Lieutenant	do	Second
5	Abbot, Josiah	Ensign	do	Second
6	Ashely, Moses	Major	do	Sixth
7	Adams, Henry	Surgeon	do	Sixth
8	Armstrong, Samuel	Lieutenant and paymaster	do	Eighth
9	Abbot, Stephen	Captain	do	Eighth
10	Adams, Samuel	Hospital surgeon	do	
11	Andrews, William	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
12	Austin, John	do	do	Crane's artillery
13	Alden, Ichabod	Colonel	do	Alden's
14	Allen, Jacob	Captain	do	Bailey's
1	Bailey, John	Colonel	do	Old second
2	Bradford, Gamaliel	do	do	
3	Bassett, Barachiah	Lieutenant colonel	do	
4	Ballard, H. William	Major	do	
5	Burley, William	Captain	do	
6	Buxton, James	do	do	
7	Bates, Joseph	do	do	
8	Bannister, Seth	do	do	
9	Bussey, Isaiah	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
10	Bailey, Thomas	do	do	Crane's artillery
11	Bradley, Levi	do	do	
12	Buffington, Samuel	do	do	
13	Bills, Jabez	do	do	
14	Benjamin, Samuel	do	do	
15	Browne, Ezekiel	Surgeon	do	
16	Bartlett, Daniel	do	do	
17	Baldwin, Jeduthan	Colonel	do	
18	Bigelow, Timothy	do	do	Old fifteenth regim't.
19	Brooks, John	Lieut. colonel command't.	do	Seventh
20	Bramhall, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
21	Bradford, Gamaliel	do	do	Seventh
22	Bailey, Luther	Captain	do	Second
23	Bailey, Adams	do	do	Second
24	Bradford, Robert	do	do	Second
25	Bullard, Asa	Lieutenant	do	Second
26	Blanchard, John	Captain	do	Fourth
27	Belcom, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
28	Brown, Ebenezer	do	do	First
29	Bowman, Samuel	do	do	First
30	Bowles, H. Ralph	do	do	First
31	Burnham, John	Major	do	Fifth
32	Benson, Joshua	Captain	do	Fifth
33	Bowman, Phineas	do	do	Fifth
34	Brigham, Origen	Surgeon's mate	do	Second
35	Bancroft, James	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
36	Barnet, John	Chaplain	do	Second brigade
37	Baylis, Hodijah	Major	do	
38	Barlow, Joel	Chaplain	do	
39	Burbeck, Henry	Captain	do	Crane's artillery
40	Bliss, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	
41	Blake, Edward	do	do	
42	Ballentine Ebenezer	Surgeon's mate	do	Tupper's
43	Burr, Ephraim	Captain	do	Bailey's
44	Baker, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Bailey's
45	Barney, Jabez	Ensign	do	Lee's
1	Cogswell, Thomas	Major	do	
2	Carr, Samuel	do	do	
3	Clark, Silas	Captain	do	
4	Cook, David	Captain artillery	do	Crane's third
5	Cole, Thomas	Lieutenant infantry	do	
6	Crane, John	do	do	
7	Crane, John	Surgeon	do	
8	Coburn, Asa	Captain	do	Seventh
9	Cogswell, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
10	Cooper, Ezekiel	Captain	do	Second
11	Clapp, Caleb	do	do	Second
12	Condy, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
13	Chapen, Samuel	do	do	Fourth
14	Chambers, Matthew	Captain	do	Sixth
15	Clayes, Peter	do	do	Sixth

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
16	Crook, Joseph	Lieutenant	Massachusetts	Sixth
17	Cushing, Thomas	do	do	First
18	Carlton, Moses	do	do	Fifth
19	Cushing, Nathan	Captain	do	First
20	Castaing, Peter	Lieutenant	do	Third
21	Cobb, David	Lieut. col. commanding	do	Fifth
22	Clap, Joshua	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	Eighth
23	Cogswell, Amos	Captain	do	Eighth
24	Carey, Jonathan	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
25	Clarkson, Matthew	Major	do	Eighth
26	Crane, John	Colonel	do	Second reg. artillery
27	Callender, John	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's
28	Crowley, Florence	Lieutenant	do	Crane's
29	Cooper, Samuel	do	do	Crane's
30	Colton, Charles	Captain	do	Greaton's
31	Cleveland, Ephraim	do	do	M. Jackson's
32	Cartwright, Thomas	do	do	H. Jackson's
33	Carlton, Samuel	Lieutenant colonel	do	Brewer's
34	Conant, John	Paymaster	do	Tupper's
35	Chapin Leonard	Lieutenant	do	Greaton's
36	Chaloner, Edward	Ensign	do	Putnam's
1	Dean, Walter	Captain	do	
2	Day, Elijah	Lieutenant	do	
3	Day, Luke	Captain	do	Seventh
4	Danforth, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Second
5	Davis, John	do	do	Fourth
6	Daniels, Japheth	Captain	do	Sixth
7	Dodge, Levi	Lieutenant	do	First
8	Drew, Seth	Major	do	Third
9	Davis, James	Lieutenant	do	Third
10	Dana, Benjamin	do	do	Third
11	Davis, Ebenezer	do	do	Third
12	Darby, Samuel	Major	do	Eighth
13	Dix, Nathan	Captain	do	Eighth
14	Donnel, Nathaniel	do	do	Crane's artillery
15	Duffield, John	Surgeon	do	Crane's artillery
1	Emmerson, Nehemiah	Captain	do	
2	English, Andrew	do	do	
3	Eldridge, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	
4	Emery, Ephraim	do	do	Sixth
5	Everett, Pelatiah	do	do	Fifth
6	Egleston, Azariah	Lieutenant and paymaster	do	First
7	Eysandeau, William	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
8	Edwards, Thomas	do	do	
9	Eustis, William	Surgeon	do	General hospital
10	Eaton, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
11	Eddy, Joshua	Captain	do	Bradford's
12	Ellis, Paul	do	do	Bigelow's
1	Fernald, Tobias	Lieutenant colonel	do	
2	Frye, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	
3	Francis, Thomas	Captain	do	
4	Fox, Joseph	do	do	
5	Finlay, Samuel	Surgeon	do	Seventh
6	Freeman, D. Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
7	French, Elijah	Ensign	do	Seventh
8	Fuller, John	Captain	do	Fourth
9	Frost, Samuel	do	do	Sixth
10	Frye, Frederick	Ensign	do	First
11	Floyd, Ebenezer	do	do	First
12	Foster, Elisha	do	do	First
13	Fisk, Joseph	Surgeon	do	First
14	Finley, B. E. James	do	do	Fifth
15	Felt, Jonathan	Captain	do	Fifth
16	Fowles, John	do	do	Third
17	Foster, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
18	Frink, Samuel	Ensign	do	Eighth
19	Frothingham, Benjamin	Captain	do	Crane's artillery
20	Freeman, Constant	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
21	Fenno, Ephraim	do	do	Crane's artillery
22	Ford, Chilion	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
23	Frisby, Jonah	do	do	Vose's
24	Francis, Ebenezer	Colonel	do	Tenth
1	Glover, John	Brigadier general	do	
2	Givens, Robert	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
3	Garret, Andrew	do	do	Sixth
4	Graves, Asa	Ensign	do	Sixth
5	Green, Francis	Captain	do	First
6	Goodale, Nathan	do	do	Fifth
7	Gilbert, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
8	Gibbs, Caleb	Major	do	Second
9	Goodwin, B. L. Francis	Surgeon's mate	do	Third
10	Greenleaf, William	Lieutenant	do	Third
11	Greaton, H. Richard	Ensign	do	Third

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
12	Greaton, W. John	Ensign	Massachusetts	Third
13	Green, John	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
14	Gridley, John	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
15	George, John	do	do	Crane's artillery
16	Gardner, James	do	do	Crane's artillery
17	Graeton, John	Brigadier general	do	Crane's artillery
18	Graham, G. Isaac	Surgeon's mate	do	Sproat's
19	Gage, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	Greaton's
20	Goodrich, Ezekiel	do	do	M. Jackson's
21	Gray, Hugh	do	do	Marshal's
1	Holden, Aaron	Captain	do	
2	Henly, Samuel	do	do	
3	Holbrook, Nathan	Lieutenant	do	
4	Hastings, Walter	Surgeon	do	
5	Haskell, Jonathan	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
6	Hastings, John	Captain	do	Seventh
7	Hill, Jeremiah	Lieutenant	do	Second
8	Hurd, John	Ensign	do	Second
9	Hart, John	Surgeon	do	Second
10	Holbrook, David	Captain	do	Fourth
11	Hollister, Jesse	do	do	Fourth
12	Hunt, Ephraim	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
13	Hamlin, Africa	Ensign	do	Fourth
14	Hull, William	Lieutenant colonel	do	Sixth
15	Heywood, Benjamin	Captain	do	Sixth
16	Holden, Levi	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
17	Holden, John	do	do	Sixth
18	Horton, Elisha	Ensign	do	Sixth
19	Howe, S. Richard	do	do	Sixth
20	Hooker, Zibeon	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
21	Holland, Ivory	do	do	Fifth
22	Holdridge, John	do	do	Third
23	Hunt, Thomas	Captain	do	Third
24	Hobby, John	do	do	Third
25	Haskell, Elnathan	do	do	Fourth
26	Houdin, G. Michael	do	do	Fifth
27	Holland, Park	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
28	Hartshorn, Thomas	Captain	do	Eighth
29	Heldreth, William	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
30	Hivell, John	do	do	Crane's artillery
31	Heath, William	Major general	do	
32	Hall, James	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
33	Hammond, Abijah	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
34	Hoey, Benjamin	do	do	
35	Henley, David	Colonel	do	
36	Haines, Aaron	Captain	do	Wigglesworth's
37	Hovey, Dominicus	Lieutenant	do	Shepherd's
1	Jackson, Henry	Colonel	do	Fourth
2	Jackson, Simon	Captain	do	Sixth
3	Jackson, Michael	Colonel	do	Eighth
4	Jackson, Michael, jr.	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
5	Jackson, Amasa	Ensign	do	Eighth
6	Jackson, Charles	do	do	Eighth
7	Jenkins, Joel	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
8	Jackson, Ebenezer	do	do	Crane's artillery
9	Jackson, Thomas	Captain	do	Crane's artillery
10	Johnson, William	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
11	Jackson, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
12	Jefferds, Samuel	do	do	Crane's artillery
13	Ingersoll, George	do	do	Crane's artillery
14	Jacobs, George	do	do	Vose's
15	Jackson, Jeremiah	Ensign	do	Shepherd's
16	Jones, Solomon	do	do	Nixon's
1	King, Zebulon	Captain	do	Seventh
2	Kendry, William	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
3	Knapp, Moses	Major	do	Fifth
4	Killam, Joseph	Captain	do	Fifth
5	Knox, Henry	Major General	do	
6	Kingman, Edward	Ensign	do	Bailey's
1	Littlefield, M. Noah	Lieutenant colonel	do	
2	Lord, Simeon	Captain	do	
3	Lee, Daniel	do	do	
4	Lunt, James	Lieutenant	do	
5	Lovejoy, Obadiah	do	do	
6	Lincoln, Rufus	Captain	do	Seventh
7	Leonard, Jacob	Ensign	do	Second
8	Lyman, Cornelius	do	do	Second
9	Learned, Simon	Captain	do	Fourth
10	Lilley, Reuben	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
11	Lord, Jeremy	Ensign	do	Sixth
12	Lunt, Daniel	Captain	do	First
13	Leland, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
14	Lincoln, Benjamin	Major general	do	

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
15	Lockwood, W	Chaplain	Massachusetts	First brigade
16	Ligwell, John	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
17	Lillie, John	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	Crane's artillery
18	Laughton, William	Surgeon's mate	do	First
1	Marshall, Thomas	Colonel	do	Tenth
2	Maynard, Jonathan	Captain	do	Tenth
3	Mills, William	do	do	Seventh
4	Means, James	do	do	Second
5	Merrick, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Second
6	Morton, Silas	do	do	Second
7	Moore, William	Captain	do	Fourth
8	Miller, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
9	Miller, Jeremiah	Captain	do	First
10	Marshall, Christopher	do	do	First
11	Mills, John	do	do	First
12	Marble, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
13	McClay, Daniel	Ensign	do	Fifth
14	Mellen, James	Lieut. colonel command't	do	Third
15	Maynard, John	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	Third
16	Mellish, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Third
17	Maxwell, Hugh	Lieutenant colonel	do	Eighth
18	McLane, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
19	Mason, David	do	do	Crane's artillery
20	Moore, William	do	do	Crane's artillery
21	Morgan, Benjamin	do	do	Crane's artillery
22	Moore, Benjamin	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Hazen's
23	McFarland, Moses	Captain	do	Invalids
24	Maynard, William	Lieutenant	do	Invalids
25	Mayberry, Richard	Captain	do	Tupper's
26	McNeil, Joseph	do	do	Wigglesworth's
27	Munroe, Edmund	do	do	Bigelow's
1	Nixon, Thomas	Colonel	do	Sixth
2	Newell, Ezra	Lieutenant colonel	do	Fourth
3	Nason, Nathaniel	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	First
4	Nelson, Henry	Lieut. and paymaster	do	Third
5	North, William	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	Fourth
6	Nichols, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	Nixon's
7	Noble, Caleb	do	do	Wesson's
1	Oliver, Robert	Major	do	Second
2	Oliver, Alexander	Ensign	do	Fifth
1	Patterson, John	Brigadier general	do	
2	Peters, Andrew	Lieutenant colonel	do	
3	Pike, Benjamin	Captain	do	
4	Parker, Levi	Lieutenant	do	
5	Parker, Benjamin	do	do	Wesson's
6	Pilsbury, Daniel	Captain	do	
7	Porter, Billy	Major	do	Seventh
8	Pratt, Joel	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
9	Pettingel, Joseph	Major	do	First
10	Pray, John	Captain	do	First
11	Parker, Elias	Lieutenant	do	First
12	Pierce, Benjamin	do	do	First
13	Pope, Isaac	Major	do	Third
14	Phelon, John	Lieutenant	do	Third
15	Phelon, Patrick	do	do	Third
16	Pritchard, Thomas	Captain	do	Third
17	Phelon, Edward	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
18	Pierce, Silas	Captain	do	Eighth
19	Putnam, Rufus	Brigadier general	do	
20	Popkin, John	Lieutenant colonel	do	Crane's artillery
21	Perkins, William	Major	do	Crane's artillery
22	Pearce, John	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
23	Price, William	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
24	Porter, Moses	do	do	Crane's artillery
25	Pardee, Aaron	do	do	Crane's artillery
26	Pool, Abijah	Lieutenant	do	Wigglesworth's
27	Patrick, William	Captain	do	Alden's
1	Richardson, Abijah	Surgeon	do	
2	Reab, George	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	Seventh
3	Ripley, Hezekiah	Lieutenant	do	Second
4	Rice, Nathan	Major	do	Fourth
5	Rice, Oliver	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
6	Richard, William	do	do	Fourth
7	Rawson, Jeduthan	Ensign	do	Sixth
8	Remick, Timothy	Captain	do	First
9	Rouse, Oliver	do	do	Eighth
10	Rowe, John	Ensign	do	Eighth
11	Root, Elihu	do	do	Putnam's
12	Richmond, Benjamin	do	do	Twelfth
13	Reed, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	Alden's
1	Smith, Calvin	Lieut. colonel command't	do	

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
2	Stacey, William	Lieutenant colonel	Massachusetts	
3	Spurr, John	Major	do	
4	Smith, Josiah	Captain	do	
5	Scott, William	do	do	
6	Stone, Jonathan	do	do	
7	Stratton, Aaron	do	do	
8	Shepherd, William	Colonel	do	
9	Sturtivant, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
10	Sampson, Crocker	do	do	Seventh
11	Scaven, James	Ensign	do	Seventh
12	Sawyer, James	do	do	Seventh
13	Scott, James	do	do	Seventh
14	Sprout, Ebenezer	Lieut. colonel command't.	do	Second
15	Sewall, Henry	Captain	do	Second
16	Selden, Charles	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
17	Sprung, Simeon	do	do	Fourth
18	Shute, Daniel	Surgeon	do	Fourth
19	Shepherd, William	Ensign	do	Fourth
20	Smith, K. John	Captain	do	Sixth
21	Smith, Ebenezer	do	do	Sixth
22	Smith, Josiah	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
23	Scammel, L. Samuel	Ensign	do	Sixth
24	Stone, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	First
25	Smith, Sylvanus	Captain	do	Fifth
26	Smith, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Second
27	Storer, Ebenezer	do	do	
28	Savage, Henry	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Third
29	Stafford, R. John	Ensign	do	Third
30	Sumner, Job	Major	do	Third
31	Smith, John	Lieutenant	do	Third
32	Stocker, Ebenezer	do	do	Third
33	Smith, Ebenezer	Captain	do	Eighth
34	Storey, William	do	do	Eighth
35	Slone, Sturgeon	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
36	Swan, Caleb	Ensign	do	Eighth
37	Shaw, Samuel	Captain and A. D. C.	do	Crane's artillery
38	Sergeant, Winthrop	do	do	Crane's artillery
39	Seward, Thomas	Captain	do	Crane's artillery
40	Sluman, John	do	do	Crane's artillery
41	Stevens, William	do	do	Crane's artillery
42	Satterlee, William	do	do	Hazen's
43	Stone, Enos	do	do	Brewer's
44	Sawyer, Ephraim	do	do	Henley's
45	Stanwood, William	Lieutenant	do	Tupper's
46	Stevens, Ebenezer	do	do	Brewer's
47	Sale, John	do	do	Henley's
48	Smith, He. John	do	do	Henley's
1	Thompson, Joseph	Lieutenant colonel	do	
2	Taylor, Othniel	Captain	do	
3	Thayer, Bartholomew	Lieutenant	do	
4	Thompson, Thaddeus	Surgeon	do	
5	Thacher, James	do	do	
6	Trescott, Lemuel	Major	do	Seventh
7	Turner, Thomas	Captain	do	Seventh
8	Thorp, Eliphalet	do	do	Seventh
9	Trowbridge, Luther	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
10	Torry, William	do	do	Second
11	Taylor, William	do	do	Second
12	Town, Jacob	do	do	Second
13	Tupper, Benjamin	Colonel	do	Sixth
14	Thacher, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
15	Tupper, Anselm	do	do	Sixth
16	Taylor, Tirteus	do	do	First
17	Turner, Jonathan	Captain	do	Fifth
18	Turner, Malbra	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
19	Trotter, John	Captain	do	Fifth
20	Tisdale, James	do	do	Third
21	Tucker, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
22	Tufts, Francis	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Eighth
23	Thomas, John	Surgeon	do	Eighth
24	Townsend, David	Hospital surgeon	do	
25	Treadwell, William	Captain	do	Crane's artillery
26	Thomas, Joseph	do	do	Crane's artillery
27	Tuckerman, Abraham	do	do	Vose's
28	Tuttle, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Greaton's
29	Thoms, Samuel	Captain	do	Tupper's
30	Thomas, Philip	do	do	Marshal's
31	Thompson, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	Brewer's
32	Tubbs, Samuel	Major	do	Bradford's
1	Vose, Joseph	Colonel	do	First
2	Vose, Elijah	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
3	Vose, Thomas	Captain	do	Crane's artillery
4	Van Horne, David	do	do	Lee's
1	Wesson, James	Colonel	do	

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
2	Whiting, Daniel	Lieutenant colonel	Massachusetts	
3	Wiley, John	Major	do	
4	Winflow, Nathaniel	do	do	
5	Webb, George	Captain	do	
6	White, Haffield	do	do	
7	White, Solomon	Lieutenant	do	
8	Wigglesworth, William	do	do	
9	White, Henry	do	do	
10	Walker, Edward	do	do	
11	Willington, Elisha	do	do	
12	Walker, Robert	Captain	do	Second
13	Whiting, John	Lieutenant	do	Second
14	Webber, Daniel	do	do	Second
15	Wells, James	do	do	Fourth
16	Wattles, Mason	Captain	do	Sixth
17	Wales, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
18	Williams, John	Captain	do	First
19	Williams, Ebenezer	Lieutenant	do	First
20	Warren, Adriel	do	do	First
21	Wells, Benjamin	do	do	First
22	Wilds, Ebenezer	do	do	First
23	Wardell, Joseph	Ensign	do	First
24	Warren, John	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
25	Wing, Jonathan	Ensign	do	Fifth
26	Whitwell, Samuel	Surgeon	do	Third
27	Williams, Joseph	Captain	do	Third
28	Woodbridge, Christopher	do	do	Third
29	Watson, William	do	do	Third
30	Williams, Robert	Lieutenant	do	Third
31	Wade, Abner	Captain	do	Eighth
32	White, Edward	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
33	Waterman, Jedediah	Ensign	do	Eighth
34	Williams, Abraham	Captain	do	Second
35	Warren, John	Hospital surgeon	do	
36	White, Moses	Captain	do	Hazen's
37	Wheeler, Adam	do	do	Nixon's
38	Watkins, Nathan	Lieutenant	do	Brewer's
39	Wheeler, Nathan	do	do	Nixon's
40	Walker, Robert	do	do	Brewer's
41	Woolsey, L. Melancton	do	do	Lee's
42	Willington, Thomas	Captain	do	Wigglesworth's
43	Winchester, William	Lieutenant	do	Wigglesworth's
44	Willington, Josiah	do	do	Wigglesworth's
45	Welsh, Joseph	do	do	Patterson's
46	Walker, Silas	do	do	Fifteenth
47	Walcott, Benjamin	Captain	do	Marshal's
48	Wiley, Aldrich	Lieutenant	do	M. Jackson's
49	Walker, Richard	do	do	H. Jackson's
50	Walcott, Christopher	Ensign	do	Marshal's
1	Yeomans, John	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
	Total number, 445.			
1	Allen, Timothy	Captain	Connecticut	S. B. Webb's
2	Avery, Simeon	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
3	Anderson, Thomas	do	do	Starr's
4	Allen, Robert	do	do	Starr's
5	Adams, David	Surgeon	do	Durkee's
6	Avery, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
1	Bradley, B. Philip	Colonel	do	
2	Bernard, John	Captain	do	Wyllis's
3	Bates, David	do	do	Warner's
4	Baldwin, Caleb	do	do	Swift's
5	Billings, Stephen	do	do	Swift's
6	Belding, Simeon	Lieutenant	do	Wyllis's
7	Ball, John	do	do	Meigs's
8	Barnam, Eli	do	do	Meigs's
9	Beaumont, William	do	do	Chandler's
10	Beach, David	do	do	Bradley's
11	Butler, Zebulon	Colonel	do	First
12	Buell, H. John	Captain	do	Durkee's
13	Benton, Selah	do	do	Chandler's
14	Bulkeley, Edward	do	do	Webb's
15	Baldwin, Abraham	Chaplain	do	Webb's
16	Beers, Nathan	Lieutenant and paymaster	do	Webb's
17	Betts, Stephen	Captain	do	C. Webb's
18	Bradley, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	Bradley's
19	Benjamin, Aaron	do	do	Chandler's
20	Bushnell, David	Captain	do	Sappers and miners
21	Bull, Aaron	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
22	Bennett, James	do	do	Swift's
23	Brunson, Isaac	Surgeon's mate	do	Sheldon's
24	Berham, Silas	Lieutenant	do	C. Webb's
25	Barber, David	Ensign	do	Meigs's
26	Benedict, Noble	Captain	do	Bradley's

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
1	Chapman, Albert	Major	Connecticut	Swift's
2	Clift, Wells	do	do	Wyllis's
3	Chipman, John	Captain	do	Warner's
4	Converse, Thomas	do	do	Wyllis's
5	Chamberlain, Ephraim	do	do	Wyllis's
6	Coleman, Noah	Surgeon	do	C. Webb's
7	Chapman, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Warner's
8	Clift, Lemuel	Captain	do	Durkee's
9	Cotton, George	Ensign	do	Wyllis's
10	Crosby, Ebenezer	Surgeon	do	Guards
11	Cole, Abner	Ensign	do	Starr's
12	Clarke, Joseph	do	do	Meigs's
13	Comstock, Samuel	Captain	do	Chandler's
14	Chapman, Elijah	do	do	Bradley's
15	Colfax, William	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
16	Curtis, Giles	do	do	Meigs's
17	Cleveland, John	Ensign	do	Durkee's
18	Cunningham, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Second regim't art.
19	Clarke, James	do	do	Cook's
20	Cook, Jesse	Captain	do	Bradley's
1	Durkee, John	do	do	Durkee's
2	Denslow, Martin	Lieutenant	do	Bradley's
3	Dimmuck, Benjamin	do	do	C. Webb's
4	Deming, Pownal	do	do	Durkee's
5	Dorrance, David	Captain	do	Starr's
6	Douglas, Richard	do	do	Starr's
7	Dole, James	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
8	De Forrest, Samuel	do	do	Bradley's
9	Dagget, Henry	do	do	Swift's
10	Durkee, Benjamin	Captain	do	Wyllis's
1	Eells, Edward	do	do	Wyllis's
2	Ellis, John	Chaplain	do	First brigade
3	Edwards, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	Bradley's
1	Fitch, Andrew	Captain	do	Durkee's
2	Farmer, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
3	Fanning, Charles	Lieutenant and paymaster	do	Durkee's
4	Frothingham, Ebenezer	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	Webb's
5	Fox, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
6	Fosdick, U. Thomas	Ensign	do	C. Webb's
1	Grovesnor, Thomas	Lieut. colonel command't.	do	Wyllis's
2	Grover, Phineas	Lieutenant	do	Swift's
3	Gove, Obadiah	do	do	Wyllis's
4	Griswold, Andrew	do	do	Durkee's
5	Gregory, Matthew	do	do	Chandler's
6	Grant, Benoni	do	do	Warner's
7	Goodell, Silas	do	do	Wyllis's
8	Goodrich, Ozias	Ensign	do	Wyllis's
9	Gray, Ebenezer	Lieutenant colonel	do	Meigs's
10	Gorham, Nehemiah	Lieutenant	do	Bradley's
11	Glenny, William	do	do	Durkee's
12	Gibbs, Samuel	do	do	Invalids
1	Higgins, Joseph	Surgeon's mate	do	Second
2	Hait, Joseph	Lieutenant colonel	do	Chandler's
3	Holdridge, Hezekiah	do	do	C. Webb's
4	Hall, Stephen	Captain	do	Swift's
5	Hinckley, Ichabod	do	do	C. Webb's
6	Humphrey, Elijah	do	do	Meigs's
7	Hait, Samuel	do	do	Chandler's
8	Hodge, Asahel	do	do	Chandler's
9	Hosmer, Timothy	Surgeon	do	
10	Heath, Peleg	Lieutenant	do	
11	Hyde, James	do	do	
12	Hosman, Prentice	do	do	
13	Hubble, Solomon	do	do	
14	Hall, Philomen	do	do	
15	Henshaw, William	do	do	
16	Huntington, Ebenezer	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
17	Higgins, William	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	First
18	Hart, Jonathan	Captain	do	First
19	Hubbard, Hezekiah	Lieutenant	do	First
20	Holt, Silas	do	do	First
21	Humphreys, David	Lieut. col., aide-de camp	do	First
22	Hopkins, Elisha	Captain	do	Third
23	Hobart, John	Lieutenant	do	Third
24	Hait, Samuel	do	do	Third
25	Harman, Jaques	Ensign	do	Third
26	Hogeland, Jeronimus	Captain	do	Sheldon's
27	Hawley, Gideon	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
28	Hart, John	Ensign	do	Second
29	Huntington, Jedediah	Brigadier general	do	
30	Hubbell, Isaac	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
31	Hill, Ebenezer	Captain	do	Invalids

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued

No.	Names	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
32	Hobby, Thomas	Lieutenant colonel	Connecticut	Bradley's
33	Hull, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
34	Harris, John	do	do	C. Webb's
35	Hale, Aaron	do	do	Starr's
1	Judd, William	Captain	do	Wyllis's
2	Judson, David	do	do	Chandler's
3	Jackson, Frederick Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
4	Janes, Elijah	do	do	Sheldon's
5	Johnson, Jonathan	Lieutenant colonel	do	Bradley's
6	Johnson, Samuel	Major	do	
1	Keeler, Thaddeus	Lieutenant	do	Bradley's
2	Knapp, Joshua	Ensign	do	C Webb's
3	Keeler, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	C. Webb's
4	Kingsbury, Jacob	Ensign	do	C. Webb's
5	Keeler, Aaron	do	do	Chandler's
6	King, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
7	Kimberly, Ephraim	Captain	do	Chandler's
8	Kenney, Abraham	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
9	Keeler, Samuel	Captain	do	Bradley's
1	Leavenworth, Eli	Major	do	Meigs's
2	Lay, Asa	Captain	do	Meigs's
3	Lyon, Asa	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
4	Lord, William	do	do	Meigs's
5	Loomis, Lebeus	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Durkee's
6	Lynn, William	Lieutenant	do	C. Webb's
7	Lyman, Daniel	Major and aide-de-camp	do	C. Webb's
8	Lord, James	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
9	Lee, Noah	Captain	do	Hazen's
1	Meigs, J. Return	Colonel	do	
2	McGregor, John	Captain	do	Durkee's
3	Moulton, William	do	do	Warner's
4	Morris, James	do	do	Bradley's
5	Mather, Timothy	Surgeon	do	Swift's
6	Miller, Charles	Lieutenant	do	Wyllis's
7	Meigs, John	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Webb's
8	Mix, John	Lieutenant	do	Wyllis's
9	Munson, Theophilus	Captain	do	Chandler's
10	Manifold, John	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
11	Manson, Eneas	Surgeon's mate	do	Webb's
12	Munson, William	Captain	do	Webb's
13	Mix, Timothy	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
1	Norton, Benjamin	do	do	Meigs's
2	Noyes, John	Surgeon	do	Starr's
1	Olmstead, James	Lieutenant	do	Chandler's
1	Parsons, H. Samuel	Major General	do	
2	Prior, Abner	Major	do	Bradley's
3	Parsons, David	Captain	do	C. Webb's
4	Pomeroy, Ralph	Lieutenant	do	Wyllis's
5	Perry, Sylvanus	do	do	Wyllis's
6	Phelps, Seth	Captain	do	Durkee's
7	Pride, Reuben	Lieutenant	do	Wyllis's
8	Putnam, Israel	Major general	do	
9	Pendleton, Daniel	Captain	do	Artificer's
10	Pike, William	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
11	Potter, Stephen	Captain	do	Meigs's
12	Pinto, Solomon	Ensign	do	Meigs's
13	Potter, Israel	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
14	Painter, Elisha	Major	do	Warner's
15	Parrott, Peter	Captain	do	Artillery
1	Rogers, Joseph	Ensign	do	Swift's
2	Robinson, Peter	Captain	do	Chandler's
3	Russell, Cornelius	Lieutenant	do	Bradley's
4	Rice, Nehemiah	Captain	do	Chandler's
5	Riley, John	do	do	Webb's
6	Richard, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Wyllis's
7	Ransom, Elijah	do	do	Durkee's
8	Robinson, Elias	do	do	Durkee's
9	Reed, Enoch	Captain	do	Starr's
10	Rose, John	Surgeon	do	Webb's
11	Rogers, Jedediah	Captain	do	Sheldon's
12	Rhea, Aaron	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
13	Richards, William	Captain	do	Starr's
14	Robinson, Jared	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
1	Starrs, Justus	Surgeon's mate	do	First
2	Stevens, John	Captain	do	Hostage
3	Starr, Josiah	Colonel	do	
4	Sherman, Isaac	Lieut. col. commandant	do	C. Webb's
5	Sumner, John	Lieutenant colonel	do	Durkee's

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
6	Stevens, Aaron	Captain	Connecticut	Swift's
7	Shumway, John	do	do	Starr's
8	Savage, Abijah	do	do	do
9	Sandford, Samuel	do	do	Chandler's
10	Spaulding, Simon	do	do	Chandler's
11	Starr, David	do	do	Meigs's
12	Sill, Richard	do	do	Chandler's
13	Strong, David	do	do	Bradley's
14	Skinner, Thomas	Surgeon	do	Russel's
15	Shipman, Benoni	Lieutenant	do	C. Webb's
16	Smith, William	do	do	Meigs's
17	Stevens, Ebenezer	Ensign	do	Warner's
18	Starr, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Swift's
19	Sutliff, Benjamin	do	do	Meigs's
20	Smith, Ezra	do	do	Durkee's
21	Sill, F. David	Lieutenant colonel	do	Starr's
22	Stillwell, Elias	Captain	do	Wyllis's
23	Shaylor, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
24	Sanderson, Reuben	do	do	Starr's
25	Seldon, Ezra	Captain	do	Starr's
26	Stanton, William	do	do	Sheldon's
27	Sheldon, Elisha	Colonel	do	Second light drag's
28	Seymour, Horace	Lieutenant	do	Second light drag's
29	Swift, Heman	Colonel	do	Second
30	Smith, David	Major	do	Chandler's
31	Sherman, John	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
32	Smith, Joel	Ensign	do	Meigs's
33	Spencer, David	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
1	Trumbull, Jonathan	Lt. col. and aide-de-camp	do	Starr's
2	Throop, Benjamin	Major	do	do
3	Tanner, Ebenezer	Lieutenant	do	Swift's
4	Ten Eyck, Henry	Captain	do	Starr's
5	Trowbridge, John	Lieutenant	do	Meigs's
6	Talmage, Benjamin	Major	do	Sheldon's
7	Taylor, Timothy	Captain	do	Second
8	Tiffany, Isaiah	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
9	Throop, R. John	do	do	Second reg. artillery
10	Thompson, Isaiah	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
11	Tracey, Hezekiah	Lieutenant	do	Starr's
1	Wyllis, Samuel	Colonel	do	do
2	Waldridge, Amos	Major	do	C. Webb's
3	Woodbridge, Theodore	do	do	Swift's
4	Warner, Robert	do	do	Wyllis's
5	Webb, Nathaniel	Captain	do	Durkee's
6	Weed, Thaddeus	do	do	Bradley's
7	Woolcutt, Erastus	do	do	C. Webb's
8	Williams, W. Samuel	do	do	Webb's
9	Watrous, R. John	Surgeon	do	Wyllis's
10	Wilcox, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Swift's
11	Whiting, H. Nathan	do	do	Swift's
12	Wyllis, P. John	Major	do	Webb's
13	Wales, Ebenezer	Lieutenant	do	Durkee's
14	Walmsby, William	Ensign	do	Wyllis's
15	Walker, Joseph	Captain and B. M.	do	Webb's
16	Webb, B. Samuel	Colonel	do	do
17	Wright, A. Joseph	Major	do	do
18	Wells, Roger	Captain	do	Webb's
19	Whiting, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Chandler's
20	Webb, John	Captain	do	Sheldon's
21	Wadsworth, Elijah	do	do	Sheldon's
22	Whiting, J. Frederick	Lieutenant	do	Sheldon's
23	White, John	do	do	Meigs's
24	Wooster, Thomas	Captain	do	Webb's
	Total number 254.			
1	Allen, William	do	Rhode Island	First
2	Angel, Israel	Colonel	do	Second
3	Arnold, Thomas	Captain	do	Invalids
1	Burlingame, Chandler	Lieutenant	do	First
2	Brown, Zephaniah	Captain	do	First
3	Barton, William	Colonel	do	First
4	Bradford, William	Major	do	Sherburn's
5	Bogart, N. Nicholas	Surgeon's mate	do	First
1	Dexter, S. John	Major	do	First
2	Dexter, S. Daniel	Captain	do	First
1	Ennis, William	Lieutenant	do	First
1	Flagg, Ebenezer	Major	do	Green's
1	Green, Christopher	Colonel	do	Green's
1	Hughs, Thomas	Captain	do	First

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment
2	Holden, John	Captain	Rhode Island	First
3	Humphrey, William	do	do	First
4	Hubbard, John	Lieutenant	do	First
5	Hunter, Robert	Ensign	do	First
1	Kerby, Ephraim	do	do	First
1	Lewis, Elijah	Captain	do	Green's
1	Macomber, Ebenezer	do	do	Angel's
2	Masury, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	First
1	Olney, Coggleshall	Major	do	Angel's
2	Olney, Jeremiah	Lieutenant colonel com't.	do	Angel's
1	Plumb, William	Chaplain	do	do
2	Peckham, L. Benjamin	Captain	do	Angel's
3	Pratt, William	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Peck, William	Major	do	do
5	Potter, William	Captain	do	Angel's
1	Rogers, John	Lieutenant	do	First
2	Russel, Thomas	Ensign	do	Sherburn's
1	Sayles, David	Captain	do	Angel's
2	Sherburne, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	First
3	Sherman, Henry	do	do	First
4	Sherburne, Henry	Colonel	do	do
1	Talbot, Silas	Lieutenant colonel	do	Green's
2	Tenney, Samuel	Surgeon	do	First
3	Thayer, Simeon	Major	do	do
4	Tew, William	Captain	do	do
5	Turner, Peter	Surgeon	do	do
1	Ward, Samuel	Lieutenant colonel	do	Green's
2	Wheaton, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	First
3	Welsh, John	do	do	First
4	Wallen, Jonathan	Captain	do	Green's
	Total number, 44.			
1	Aorson, Aaron	do	New York	First
2	Adams, Jonas	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery.
3	Anspach, Peter	do	do	Second reg. artillery.
4	Armstrong, Edward	do	do	Malcom's
1	Beekman, Jerrick	do	do	Old Second
2	Bruen, Jacobus	Lieutenant colonel	do	Third
3	Bowen, Prentice	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
4	Barrett, James	do	do	Fourth
5	Barr, John	Ensign	do	do
6	Bevier, D. Philips	Captain	do	Fifth
7	Brindley, Francis	Lieutenant	do	Livington's
8	Belnap, William	do	do	Livington's
9	Bull, William	Captain	do	Spencer's
10	Bagley, Josiah	Lieutenant	do	First
11	Bleeker, Leonard	Captain	do	First
12	Banman, Sebastian	Major	do	Second reg. artillery.
13	Bliss, T. Thomas	Captain	do	Second reg. artillery.
14	Brewster, James	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery.
15	Brewster, Caleb	do	do	Second reg. artillery.
16	Bradford, James	Lieutenant	do	do
17	Burnet, Robert	do	do	do
1	Conine, Philip	Captain lieutenant	do	Third
2	Cook, Samuel	Surgeon	do	Fifth
3	Codwise, Christopher	Lieutenant	do	Second
4	Clinton, James	Brigadier general	do	do
5	Cochran, John	Physician general of army	do	do
6	Cortlandt, Philip	Colonel	do	Second
7	Cochran, Robert	Lieutenant colonel	do	Second
8	Colebreath, William	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	Second
9	Connobly, Michael	Lieut. and paymaster	do	do
10	Carpenter, Nehemiah	Ensign	do	do
11	Clinton, Alexander	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery.
12	Campbell, George	Physician and surgeon	do	General hospital
13	Craigie, Andrew	Apothecary	do	General hospital
14	Cady, Palmer	Lieutenant	do	Hazen's
15	Cutting, J. B.	Apothecary general	do	General hospital
1	Dennison, J. George	Lieutenant	do	Third
2	Davis, John	Major	do	Fourth
3	Dunscumb, Edward	Captain	do	Fourth
4	Dodge, Henry	Captain lieutenant	do	Fifth
5	Doughty, John	Captain	do	Second reg. artillery.
6	Dodge, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Second
7	Denniston, Daniel	do	do	Second

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
8	Dodge, Samuel	Ensign	New York	Second
9	Demter, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery.
10	Draper, George	Surgeon	do	General hospital
11	Drake, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Malcom's
12	Dow, Alexander	do	do	Malcom's
1	Elseworth, Peter	Captain lieutenant	do	Fourth
2	English, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
3	Elliott, John	Surgeon's mate	do	First
1	Fleming, George	Captain	do	Second reg. artillery.
2	Frelich, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Second
3	Finch, Andrew	Captain	do	First
4	French, Abner	do	do	First
5	Fairlie, James	Lieut. and aide-de-camp	do	Second
6	Fondy, John	Ensign	do	First
7	Furman, John	Lieutenant	do	First
8	Fondy, Down	Ensign	do	First
9	Fish, Nicholas	Major	do	Second
10	Fowler, Theodosius	Captain	do	Second
1	Guion, Isaac	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery.
2	Gray, Silas	Captain	do	Fourth
3	Gildersleve, Finch	Lieutenant	do	Spencer's
4	Goodwin, Henry	Captain	do	Fifth
5	Gansevort, Peter	Colonel	do	Third
6	Graham, Charles	Captain	do	Second
7	Graham, John	Major	do	First
8	Gregg, James	Captain	do	First
9	Gilbert, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	First
1	Hardenburg, L. John	do	do	Second
2	Hunt, Thomas	do	do	Fourth
3	Hyal, Abraham	do	do	Fourth
4	Hanmer, Francis	do	do	Fifth
5	Hanson, Direk	Captain	do	Livingston's
6	Hicks, Benjamin	do	do	First
7	Hardenberg, Abraham	Lieutenant	do	First
8	Henin, Benjamin	Ensign	do	First
9	Hutton, Christopher	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Second
10	Hamtramck, F. John	Captain	do	Second
11	Harvey, Elisha	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
12	Hay, Udney	Lieutenant colonel	do	
13	Hallet, Jonathan	Captain	do	Second
14	Hunter, Robert	Lieutenant	do	Malcom's
1	Johnson, John	Captain	do	Fifth
2	Janson, T. Cornelius	do	do	First
3	Johnston, James	Lieutenant	do	Second
1	Kirkpatrick, David	do	do	Sappers and miners
1	Ledyard, Isaac	Assistant purveyor	do	General hospital
2	Logan, Samuel	Major	do	Fifth
3	Leggett, Abraham	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
4	Livingston, Abraham	Captain	do	Livingston's
5	Lansing, Garrett	Ensign	do	First
6	Lewis, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	First
7	Lamb, John	Colonel	do	Second reg. artillery
8	Laycroft, George	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
9	Livingston, H. Robert	do	do	Second reg. artillery
10	Laycroft, William	do	do	Second reg. artillery
11	Livingston, B. Henry	Lieutenant colonel	do	
12	Lawrence, Jonathan	Lieutenant	do	Malcom's
1	Marshal, Elihu	Captain	do	Second
2	Mott, Ebenezer	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
3	Monty, Francis	do	do	Livingston's
4	Maxwell, Anthony	do	do	Spencer's
5	Morrell, Joseph	Ensign	do	First
6	Marsh, John	do	do	First
7	Magee, Peter	Lieutenant	do	First
8	Minnama, Dantel	Surgeon	do	Second
9	Moodie, Andrew	Captain	do	Second reg. artillery
10	Mott, Gershom	do	do	Second reg. artillery
11	Machin, Thomas	do	do	Second reg. artillery
12	Miles, John	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
13	Morris, William	do	do	Second reg. artillery
14	McKnight, Charles	Physician and surgeon	do	General hospital
15	McDougall, Alexander	Major general	do	
16	McDougall, Stephen	Major and aide-de-camp	do	
17	Morris, Lewis	do	do	
18	Malcom, William	Colonel	do	Malcom's
19	McArthur, Alexander	Lieutenant	do	
1	Neslet, Peter	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
2	Newkirk, Charles	do	do	Second

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
3	Norton, Nathan	Captain	New York	Fourth
4	Nicholson, C George	Major	do	Livingston's
5	Neely, Abraham	Captain	do	Spencer's
6	Niven, Daniel	do	do	Engineers
1	Platt, Richard	Major	do	do
2	Provost, Robert	Ensign	do	Third
3	Parsons, Charles	Captain	do	First
4	Pell, T. Samuel	do	do	Second
5	Rawling, Henry	do	do	Second
6	Peters, William	Ensign	do	Second
7	Pennington, William	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
8	Peck, Hiel	do	do	Second reg. artillery
9	Pendleton, Solomon	do	do	do
1	Rosecranse, James	Major	do	Third
2	Robecheau, James	Captain	do	Livingston's
3	Reed, Thomas	Surgeon	do	Livingston's
4	Ryckman, Wilhelmus	Lieutenant	do	First
5	Reed, Jacob	Captain	do	Second reg. artillery
6	Reed, John	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
1	Stevens, Ebenezer	Lieutenant colonel	do	Second reg. artillery
2	Swartwout, Cornelius	Captain lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
3	Strachan, William	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
4	Scudder, William	do	do	First
5	Salisbury, S. Berent	Captain lieutenant	do	Fifth
6	Stewart, James	Captain	do	Fifth
7	Sandford, John	do	do	Spencer's
8	Stagg, John	Lieutenant	do	Spencer's
9	Sweet, Caleb	Surgeon	do	First
10	Swartwout, Henry	Lieutenant	do	First
11	Snow, Ephraim	do	do	First
12	Sytez, George	Captain	do	First
13	Smith, Israel	do	do	Second
14	Swartwout, Barna	Ensign	do	do
15	Schuyler, Dirck	do	do	Second
16	Schuyler, Nicholas	Surgeon	do	Hazen's
17	Smith, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
18	Shaw, John	do	do	Second reg. artillery
19	Smith, John	do	do	Second reg. artillery
20	Smith, William S.	Lt. col. and aide-de-camp	do	do
21	Strong, Nathan	Captain	do	Fourth
1	Thompson, Alexander	Lieutenant	do	Second reg. artillery
2	Tappen, Peter	do	do	Second reg. artillery
3	Titus, Jonathan	Captain	do	Fourth
4	Tuthill, Azariah	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
5	Thompson, Andrew	do	do	Spencer's
6	Ten Eyck, Abraham	do	do	Spencer's
7	Taulman, Peter	Captain	do	Sappers and miners
8	Tiebout, Henry	do	do	First
9	Tenbroock, C. John	do	do	First
10	Tenbroock, Adam	Ensign	do	First
11	Talmage, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Second
12	Treat, Malachi	Hospital surgeon	do	do
1	Van Rensselaer, N.	Captain	do	First
2	Van Volkenberg, Bartholomew	Lieutenant	do	do
3	Van Bunschoten, Peter	do	do	Fourth
4	Vachee, T. John	Surgeon	do	Fourth
5	Vosberg, J. Peter	Captain	do	Livingston's
6	Van Dycke, John	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
7	Van Wagenen, Tunis	Lieutenant	do	Second
8	Van Schaick, Gcosse	Colonel	do	First
9	Van Dycke, Cornelius	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
10	Van Woert, Henry	Lieut. and quartermaster	do	First
11	Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah	Lieutenant and paymaster	do	First
12	Van Deburg, Henry	Captain	do	Second
13	Van Hovenbarach, Rudolph	Lieutenant	do	Second
14	Van Deburg, Bartholomew	Ensign	do	Second
15	Van Vechten, Tobias	Lieutenant	do	First
1	Woodruff, Kenlock	Surgeon	do	Third
2	Wiesenfeldts, Frederick	Lieut. col. commandant	do	Fourth
3	Willet, Marinus	do	do	Fifth
4	Welp, Anthony	Captain	do	Livingston's
5	Walker, Benjamin	Lt. col. and aide-de-camp	do	Second
6	Wenden, H. Jacob	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	First
7	Willson, Robert	Ensign	do	First
8	Wright, Jacob	Captain	do	Second
9	Weisenfeldts, F. Charles	Lieutenant	do	Second
10	Woodruff, Ephraim	do	do	Second
1	Young Guy	Captain	do	First
2	Young, Joseph	Physician and surgeon	do	General hospital
Total number 200.				

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
1	Appleton, Abraham	Lieutenant	New Jersey	Battalion
2	Anderson, J. Joseph	Captain	do	First
3	Anderson, William	Ensign	do	First
4	Anderson, James	Lieutenant	do	Hazen's
	Baldwin, Jesse	do	do	Old first
	Baldwin, Daniel	Captain	do	
1	Bennett, James	do	do	
2	Barnett, William	Surgeon	do	
3	Bowman, Nathaniel	Major	do	
4	Barton, William	Captain	do	
5	Burrows, John	Major	do	Old second
6	Ballard, Jeremiah	Captain	do	
7	Barbour, William	Major	do	
8	Buck, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Battalion
9	Burrowes, Eden	do	do	First
10	Bonham, Absalom	do	do	
11	Bishop, John	Ensign	do	
12	Brooks, Almarine	do	do	First
13	Blair, John	Lieutenant	do	
14	Burnet, William	Physician and surgeon	do	General hospital
15	Bloomfield, Joseph	Major	do	Third
16	Boslick, C. William	Lieutenant	do	Third
1	Costigan, Lewis	do	do	
1	Darby, Ephraim	do	do	
2	Dayton, Jonathan	Captain	do	First
3	De Hart, Cyrus	do	do	Battalion
4	Dayton, Elias	Brigadier general	do	
5	Day, Aaron	Lieutenant	do	Third
1	Elmer, Ebenezer	Surgeon	do	Third
2	Elmer, G. Moses	Mate	do	First
3	Edgar, David	Captain	do	Sheldon's
1	Faulker, Peter	Ensign	do	Battalion
2	Forman, Jonathan	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
3	Ford, Mahlon	Lieutenant	do	Third
1	Howell, John	Captain	do	
2	Hunter, Andrew	Chaplain	do	
3	Hendry, Samuel	Captain	do	Battalion
4	Holmes, Jonathan	do	do	Battalion
5	Hopper, John	Ensign	do	Battalion
6	Halsey, Luther	Lieutenant	do	Battalion
7	Helmes, William	Captain	do	First
8	Holmes, John	do	do	First
9	Hyre, Jacob	Ensign	do	
10	Harris, Jacob	Surgeon	do	First
11	Heard, James	Captain	do	Lee's legion
12	Hutchen, John	Lieutenant	do	Second
1	Kemper, Jacob	Captain lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
2	Kersey, William	Lieutenant	do	First
3	Kennedy, Abraham	do	do	Sheldon's
4	King, Joseph	Adjutant	do	Third Pennsylvania
1	Lane, Derrick	Captain	do	
2	Leonard, Nathaniel	do	do	First
3	Luce, Francis	Ensign	do	First
4	Lloyd, Richard	Captain	do	Hazen's
5	Lindsley, Eleazer	Lieutenant colonel	do	Spencer's
6	Lyon, Abraham	Captain	do	Fourth
	Morrison, Isaac	do	do	Old first
1	Meeker, Uzal	Lieutenant	do	
2	McEwen, John	Ensign	do	
3	Mead, Giles	Captain	do	
4	Mason, John	Chaplain	do	
5	Mitchell, Alexander	Captain	do	First
6	Martin, Absalom	do	do	Battalion
7	Mercer, John	do	do	
8	Mott, John	do	do	Third
1	Orr, John	Lieutenant	do	
2	Osmun, Benjamin	do	do	
3	Ogden, Mathias	Colonel	do	First
4	Ogden, Aaron	Captain	do	First
5	Ogden, Barny	Lieutenant	do	Spencer's
6	Ogden, Nathaniel	Quartermaster	do	Spencer's
1	Pemberton, Robert	Captain	do	Spencer's
2	Phillips, Jonathan	do	do	Spencer's
3	Paul, James	Lieutenant	do	Spencer's
4	Parrott, Silas	do	do	Spencer's
5	Platt, William	Captain	do	First

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
6	Peck, John	Lieutenant	New Jersey	Battalion
7	Polhemus, John	Captain	do.	Old first
1	Read, John	Ensign	do.	
2	Ross, John	Major	do.	
3	Reading, Samuel	do.	do.	Battalion
4	Reed, John	Lieutenant	do.	First
5	Rencastle, John	do.	do.	First
6	Rhea, Jonathan	do.	do.	
7	Reckless, Anthony	do.	do.	Sappers and miners
1	Stout, Abraham	do.	do.	
2	Spencer, Oliver	Colonel	do.	Spencer's
3	Shreeve, Israel	do.	do.	
4	Shute, William	Ensign	do.	Battalion
5	Shute, M. Samuel	Lieutenant	do.	
6	Seely, Samuel	do.	do.	First
7	Sproule, Moses	Ensign	do.	First
8	Sedam, R. Cornelius	do.	do.	First
9	Stout, T. Wessell	Lieutenant	do.	First
10	Sears, Peter	Captain lieutenant	do.	Artificers
11	Snowden, John	Lieutenant	do.	Lee's legion
12	Spencer, Robert	Paymaster	do.	Spencer's
1	Thomas, D. Edward	Lieutenant	do.	Battalion
2	Tuttle, William	Ensign	do.	First
3	Tunison, Garrett	Surgeon		Second reg. artillery
1	Wetherby, Benjamin	Captain	do.	First
2	Weyman, Abel	do.	do.	
3	Walker, George	Lieutenant	do.	First
4	Whitlock, Ephraim	do.	do.	First
1	Van Argle, John	Captain	do.	First
	Total number—92.			
1	Alexander, William	Major	Pennsylvania	Ninth
2	Allison, Richard	Surgeon's mate	do.	Second
3	Armstrong, John	Lieutenant	do.	Third
4	Allison, Robert	do.	do.	Third
5	Adams, William	Surgeon	do.	4th regiment artillery.
6	Ashton, Joseph	Captain lieutenant	do.	4th regiment artillery.
7	Armstrong, James	Captain	do.	Lee's legion
8	Armstrong, John	Major and aide-de-camp	do.	
9	Armor, James	Lieutenant	do.	Old fourth
10	Ashton, John	do.	do.	Ninth
	Bicker, Henry	Colonel	do.	Old second
1	Binney, Barnabas	Hospital surgeon		
2	Butler, Thomas	Captain	do.	Old third
3	Boyd, John	Captain lieutenant	do.	Ninth
4	Barclay, John	do.	do.	Fifth
5	Benfield, Alexander	Lieutenant	do.	Tenth
6	Brown, Joseph	Surgeon	do.	Seventh
7	Butler, William	Lieut. col. commandant	do.	Fourth
8	Burke, Edward	Captain	do.	First
9	Bush, John	do.	do.	Fifth
10	Brady, Samuel	do.	do.	Old eighth
11	Bicker, Henry	do.	do.	Fourth
12	Bartholomew, Benjamin	do.	do.	Fifth
13	Broadhead, Daniel	Colonel	do.	First
14	Brown, B. Thomas	Captain	do.	First
15	Bankson, John	do.	do.	First
16	Bonde, Thomas	do.	do.	First
17	Butler, Percival	Lieutenant	do.	First
18	Bevins, Wilder	do.	do.	First
19	Blewer, George	do.	do.	Old fourth
20	Bower, Jacob	Captain	do.	Second
21	Bryson, Samuel	Lieutenant	do.	Second
22	Butler, Richard	Colonel	do.	Third
23	Bayard, Stephen	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Third
24	Bush, George	Captain	do.	Third
25	Beatty, Ekuries	Lieutenant	do.	Third
26	Ball, W. Blackall	do.	do.	Third
27	Butler, Edward	do.	do.	Third
28	Beatty, Reading	Surgeon	do.	4th regiment artillery.
29	Bryce, John	Captain	do.	4th regiment artillery.
30	Banner, Jacob	do.	do.	German regiment
31	Boyer, Peter	do.	do.	German regiment
32	Bond, Thomas	Purveyor	do.	General hospital
33	Barr, Thomas	Captain lieutenant	do.	Crane's artillery
34	Broadhead, Luke	Captain	do.	Sixth
35	Baxter, William	Ensign	do.	Sixth
36	Bickham, John	Lieutenant	do.	Ninth
37	Brown, William	do.	do.	Ninth
38	Boyd, Thomas	do.	do.	First
39	Banner, Rudolph	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Third

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
40	Boyd, William	2d lieutenant	Pennsylvania	Old twelfth
41	Bush, Lewis	Major	do	Hartley's
42	Broadhead, Daniel, jr.	Lieutenant	do	Third
1	Chambers, James	Colonel	do	Old first
2	Church, Thomas	Major	do	Fourth
3	Craig, Samuel	Captain	do	First
4	Cobea, John	do	do	Second
5	Carberry, Henry	do	do	Eleventh
6	Craig, Thomas	Colonel	do	Third
7	Campbell, Thomas	Captain	do	Fourth
8	Claypoole, G. Abraham	do	do	Sixth
9	Coltman, Robert	do	do	4th regiment artillery.
10	Christie, James	do	do	Second
11	Carnahan, James	do	do	Second
12	Collier, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Second
13	Christie, John	Captain	do	Third
14	Clarke, John	do	do	Third
15	Crawford, Edward	Lieutenant	do	Third
16	Craig, John	Captain	do	4th reg't light drag'n.
17	Craig, Isaac	Major	do	4th regiment artillery.
18	Crossley, Jesse	Captain lieutenant	do	4th regiment artillery.
19	Cleckner, Christian	Ensign	do	German regiment
20	Cramer, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	German regiment
21	Crawford, William	Captain	do	Fifth
22	Chambers, Stephen	do	do	Twelfth
23	Connelly, Robert	do	do	Fourth
24	Cruise, Walter	do	do	Sixth
25	Campbell, Archibald	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
26	Coleman, Nicholas	do	do	Ninth
27	Cox, William	Captain	do	Ninth
28	Caruthers, John	Lieutenant	do	Twelfth
29	Carmichael, Alexander	Ensign	do	Eleventh
30	Caldwell, Robert	Captain	do	Ninth
31	Cox, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
32	Caldwell, Andrew	Mate	do	General hospital
1	Duncan, James	Captain	do	Hazen's
2	Dionne, Germain	Lieutenant	do	Hazen's
3	Dunn, Budd Isaac	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	Third
4	Davis, John	Captain	do	Fifth
5	Davidson, James	Surgeon	do	Fifth
6	Douglas, Thomas	Captain	do	4th regiment artillery.
7	Doyle, John	do	do	First
8	Dunn, M. Abner	Lieutenant	do	First
9	Denny, Ebenezer	do	do	First
10	Dungan, Thomas	do	do	Second
11	Dixon, Sankey	do	do	Second
12	De Marcellin, Anthony	do	do	Second
13	Davis, Lewyllin	do	do	Third
14	Doty, Samdel	Captain lieutenant	do	4th regiment artillery.
15	Doven, Andrew	Lieutenant	do	Third
16	Davidson, William	Captain	do	Third
17	Duguid, John	Lieutenant	do	Third
18	Depuff, Abraham	Captain	do	Ablee's 13th
19	Detrick, Peter	Ensign	do	Second
20	De Hart, Jacob	Ensign and aide-de-camp	do	Second
21	Dill, James	Lieutenant	do	Hartley's
22	Davis, Joseph	Captain	do	Patton's
23	Darragh, Charles	Lieutenant	do	Second
24	Davis, Samuel	do	do	Ninth
25	Darragh, Daniel	do	do	Ninth
26	Dennis, Daniel	do	do	Tenth
27	Dean, Samuel	Captain	do	Eleventh
28	Dow, Alexander	do	do	Artificers
1	Edwards, Evan	Major	do	Fourth
2	Everly, Michael	Lieutenant	do	First
3	Emes, Wortley	Captain	do	4th regiment artillery.
4	Erwin, James	Lieutenant	do	Third
5	Erwin, Joseph	Captain	do	Ninth
1	Finney, Walter	do	do	First
2	Fishbourne, Benjamin	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	First
3	Fullerton, Richard	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Finley, John	Captain	do	Second
5	Finley, L. Joseph	do	do	Third
6	Ferguson, William	do	do	4th regiment artillery.
7	Freeman, Jeremiah	do	do	4th regiment artillery.
8	Fick, David	Captain lieutenant	do	4th regiment artillery.
9	Franks, S. David	Major and aide-de-camp	do	4th regiment artillery.
10	Farmer, Lewis	Lieutenant colonel	do	Twelfth
11	Foster, John	Ensign	do	Sixth
12	Fiss, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Eleventh
13	Finley, H. John	do	do	Fifth
14	Forrest, Andrew	do	do	Third

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
1	Graydon, Alexander.....	Captain.....	Pennsylvania.....	Third.....
2	Gibson, James.....	do.....	do.....	Artificers.....
3	Gam, H. James.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	4th regiment artillery.
4	Gosner, Peter.....	Captain.....	do.....	Second.....
5	Gray, William.....	do.....	do.....	Fourth.....
6	Griffith, Levi.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Fifth.....
7	Gilchrist, James.....	do.....	do.....	Fifth.....
8	Glentworth, James.....	do.....	do.....	Second.....
9	Grier, James.....	Major.....	do.....	Third.....
10	Guthry, George.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	4th reg't light drag'n.
11	Green, Henry.....	do.....	do.....	4th regiment artillery.
12	Gray, Robert.....	Captain.....	do.....	Thirteenth.....
13	Gyger, George.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Thirteenth.....
14	Gregg, John.....	do.....	do.....	Thirteenth.....
15	Gorman, Joseph.....	Ensign.....	do.....	Thirteenth.....
16	Gray, Samuel.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Fourth.....
17	Gregg, Robert.....	Captain.....	do.....	Fifth.....
1	Hoge, John.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Sixth.....
2	Hand, Edward.....	Brigadier general.....	do.....	do.....
3	Hubley, Adam.....	Lieut. col. commandant.....	do.....	Eleventh.....
4	Hay, Samuel.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	do.....	Seventh.....
5	Hughes, John.....	Captain lieutenant.....	do.....	First.....
6	Hick, G. Jacob.....	do.....	do.....	Tenth.....
7	Hughes, John.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Seventh.....
8	Hamilton, James.....	Major.....	do.....	Second.....
9	Henderson, William.....	Captain.....	do.....	Fourth.....
10	Harper, John.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Fifth.....
11	Harmon, Josiah.....	Lieutenant colonel.....	do.....	First.....
12	Humphrey, Jacob.....	Captain.....	do.....	First.....
13	Hammond, David.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	First.....
14	Henley, Henry.....	do.....	do.....	First.....
15	Harris, Robert.....	Surgeon's mate.....	do.....	First.....
16	Humpton, Richard.....	Colonel.....	do.....	Second.....
17	Huston, William.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Second.....
18	Henderson, Andrew.....	do.....	do.....	Second.....
19	Herbert, Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	Second.....
20	Hopkins, David.....	Captain.....	do.....	Fourth reg. lig't drags.
21	Heard, John.....	do.....	do.....	Fourth reg. lig't drags.
22	Hallet, Jonah.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Fourth reg. lig't drags.
23	Howell, Ezekiel.....	do.....	do.....	Fourth reg. artillery.....
24	Humphreys, John.....	do.....	do.....	Fourth reg. artillery.....
25	Hubley, Bernard.....	Captain.....	do.....	Ger. regiment.....
26	Helm, John.....	do.....	do.....	Fifth.....
27	Hopes, Robert.....	do.....	do.....	Hartley's.....
28	Huston, Alexander.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Patton's.....
29	Hulings, John.....	Major.....	do.....	Third.....
30	Hughes, Greenberry.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Sixth.....
31	Henderson, Matthew.....	Captain.....	do.....	Ninth.....
32	Harris, John.....	do.....	do.....	Eleventh.....
33	Hooper, Robert.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Tenth.....
1	Johnson, Francis.....	Colonel.....	do.....	Fifth.....
2	Irwine, John.....	Chaplain.....	do.....	Second.....
3	Jones, James.....	Surgeon.....	do.....	Third.....
4	Jackson, Jeremiah.....	Chaplain.....	do.....	Third.....
5	Johnson, Andrew.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	First.....
6	Irvine, Andrew.....	Chaplain.....	do.....	First.....
7	Jones, Morris James.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....
8	Irvine, William.....	Brigadier general.....	do.....	do.....
9	Irvine, Matthew.....	Surgeon.....	do.....	Lee's Legion.....
10	Jones, David.....	Chaplain.....	do.....	Line.....
11	Johnson, Robert.....	Physician and surgeon.....	do.....	General hospital.....
12	Janney, Thomas.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Old Fifth.....
13	Jenkins, George.....	Captain.....	do.....	Second.....
14	Johnson, William.....	Ensign.....	do.....	Thirteenth.....
15	Jolly, Mayberry.....	Captain.....	do.....	Eleventh.....
16	Jones, Peter.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Eleventh.....
17	Jordan, John.....	Captain.....	do.....	Artificers.....
1	Kennedy, Samuel.....	do.....	do.....	Second.....
2	Keene, Lawrence.....	Captain and aide-de-camp.....	do.....	Second.....
3	Kenney, Samuel.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Thirteenth.....
4	Knox, William.....	do.....	do.....	Tenth.....
5	Keller, Adam.....	do.....	do.....	Tenth.....
6	Knox, Matthew.....	do.....	do.....	Third.....
1	Lee, Andrew.....	do.....	do.....	Hazen's.....
2	Lambert, Emanuel Joseph.....	do.....	do.....	Fourth.....
3	Lusk, William.....	Captain.....	do.....	Second.....
4	Lodge, Benjamin.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	First.....
5	Le Roy, George.....	do.....	do.....	Second.....
6	Lyttle, Andrew.....	do.....	do.....	Third.....
7	Lloyd, James.....	Captain lieutenant.....	do.....	Fourth reg. artillery.....
8	Ladley, Andrew.....	Surgeon.....	do.....	Twelfth.....
9	Lewis, John.....	Lieutenant.....	do.....	Fourth.....
10	Lewis, Abraham.....	do.....	do.....	Fourth.....

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
11	Lawerswyler, Thomas	Ensign	Pennsylvania	Ninth
12	Lamar, Marian	Major	do	Fourth
13	Lucas, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Eleventh
14	Lomon, James	do	do	Hartley's
1	Macpherson, William	Major	do	
2	Mac Gowen, John	Captain	do	Invalids
3	McConnel, Matthew	do	do	Invalids
4	McEllhatton, William	Captain lieutenant	do	Invalids
5	McLean, James	Lieutenant	do	Invalids
6	Mans, Matthew	Surgeon	do	Invalids
7	Magan, Robert	Colonel	do	Sixth
8	Murray, John	Lieutenant colonel	do	Second
9	Miller, William	Captain	do	Seventh
10	Mackay, William	do	do	Eleventh
11	Martin, Hugh	Surgeon	do	Eighth
12	McClure, James	Captain	do	Fourth reg. artillery
13	Martin, Williams	do	do	Fourth reg. artillery
14	McGuire, Matthew	Captain lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. artillery
15	Marshall, David	Lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. artillery
16	Moore, William	do	do	
17	Moore, James	Major	do	First
18	McFarlane, James	Lieutenant	do	First
19	McPherson, F. James	do	do	First
20	Mulligan, James	do	do	First
21	McCullam, John	do	do	First
22	McDowell, John	Surgeon	do	First
23	Montgomery, Samuel	Captain	do	Third
24	McCully, George	do	do	Third
25	McMichael, James	Lieutenant	do	Third
26	McKinney, John	do	do	Third
27	McKnight, David	do	do	Third
28	Moylan, Stephen	Colonel	do	Fourth reg. dragoons
29	McCalla, Thomas	Surgeon	do	Fourth reg. dragoons
30	McConnell, Robert	Captain lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. artillery
31	Morrison, James	Ensign	do	Eighth
32	McCoskey, Alexander	Surgeon	do	Artificers
33	Manning, Lawrence	Lieutenant	do	Lee's legion
34	Miller, John	Captain	do	Fifth
35	McIntire, Thomas	do	do	Fifth
36	Marshall, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	
37	Morrison, Samuel	do	do	Eleventh
38	Mentges, Francis	Lieutenant colonel	do	Fifth
39	Moore, L. Thomas	Major	do	Third
40	McClellan, John	Captain	do	First
41	Marshall, John	do	do	Third
42	McDowell, William	Lieutenant	do	Second
43	Mahon, John	do	do	Second
44	Muvren, William	do	do	Second
45	Martin, Robert	do	do	Second
46	Magaw, William	Surgeon	do	
47	Murray, Francis	Major	do	Thirteenth
48	Morris, Abel	Lieutenant	do	Second
49	Moore, Samuel	Captain	do	Third
50	Miller, Nicholas	do	do	Twelfth
51	Mouser, Jacob	do	do	Sixth
52	McCowen, John	do	do	Sixth
53	Morgan, Enoch	Paymaster	do	Sixth
54	Morgan, Mordecai	Lieutenant	do	Ninth
55	McBride, Robert	do	do	Ninth
56	Mackay, James	do	do	Eleventh
57	McHenry, Charles	Captain	do	Fifth
58	McClintock, Alexander	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
59	McGee, William	Ensign	do	Fifth
60	Morris, Benjamin	do	do	Fifth
61	Martin, Peter	Lieutenant	do	Eleventh
62	McKissack, William	Captain	do	First
63	Morgan, John	do	do	Fifth
64	Mettinger, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Vonheer's
1	Nichols, Lewis	Colonel	do	Invalids
2	Nice, John	Captain	do	Second
3	North, Caleb	Lieutenant colonel	do	Second
4	North, George	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
5	Neely, Benjamin	do	do	Eighth
6	Nagle, George	Colonel	do	Tenth
1	Prye, Thomas	Captain	do	Hazen's
2	Peaseley, Zacheus	Lieutenant	do	Hazen's
3	Pugh, Jonathan	do	do	Invalids
4	Paulient, Antoine	Captain	do	Hazen's
5	Parr, James	Major	do	Seventh
6	Patterson, John	Captain	do	Second
7	Pierson, John	do	do	Second
8	Patton, Robert	do	do	Second
9	Proctor, Francis	Major	do	Fourth reg. artillery
10	Power, William	Captain	do	Fourth reg. artillery

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
11	Parker, Alexander	Captain	Pennsylvania	Second
12	Piercey, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Second
13	Pursell, D. Henry	do	do	Second
14	Pettigrew, James	do	do	Second
15	Pratt, John	do	do	Third
16	Peebles, Robert	do	do	Third
17	Paterson, Gabriel	do	do	Third
18	Pike, Zebulon	Captain	do	Fourth reg. li't drag's
19	Porter, Andrew	Lieutenant colonel com't	do	Fourth reg. artillery
20	Parker, Robert	Captain lieutenant.	do	Fourth reg. artillery
21	Patton, Robert	Captain	do	Tenth
22	Peres, Peter	Surgeon	do	G. regiment
23	Patterson, Alexander	Captain	do	Twelfth
24	Potts, Joseph	do	do	Twelfth
25	Priestly, John	do	do	Fifth
26	Phile, Charles	do	do	Fifth
1	Quinn, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Twelfth
1	Rose, John	Lieut. and aide-de-camp	do	Second
2	Reed, R. James	Major	do	Hazen's
3	Riely, John	Captain	do	Invalids
4	Rogers, B. R. John	Surgeon	do	do
5	Reeves, Enos	Lieutenant	do	First
6	Reed, Samuel	do	do	First
7	Robinson, Thomas	Lieutenant colonel	do	Second
8	Robbins, John	Lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. li't drag's
9	Reed, Archibald	do	do	Eight
10	Rice, William	Captain	do	G. regiment
11	Robinson, Andrew	Lieutenant	do	Eleventh
12	Robb, John	Captain	do	Thirteenth
13	Ramsay, Alexander	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
14	Rudolph, John	do	do	Fifth
15	Richardson, John	Captain	do	Fifth
1	Stewart, William	Lieutenant	do	Hazen's
2	Sproat, William	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	do
3	Stewart, Christopher	Lieutenant colonel	do	Fifth
4	Simpson, Michael	Captain	do	First
5	Sample, Robert	do	do	Tenth
6	Stoy, John	Captain lieutenant	do	Second
7	Stewart, Walter	Colonel	do	Second
8	Steel, John	Captain	do	First
9	Stephenson, Stephen	do	do	Second
10	Smith, Samuel	do	do	Fifth
11	Stotsbury, John	do	do	Sixth
12	Smith, Peter	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
13	Stewart, Alexander	Surgeon	do	Third
14	Seely, Isaac	Captain	do	Second
15	Stucker, John	Lieutenant	do	Second
16	Spear, Edward	do	do	Second
17	Sfakc, Jacob	Captain	do	Third
18	Smith, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	Third
19	St. Clair, Daniel	do	do	Third
20	Sullivan, John	do	do	Fourth reg. li't drag's
21	Simonds, Jonas	Captain	do	Fourth reg. artillery
22	Smith, James	Captain lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. artillery
23	Stricker, John	do	do	Fourth reg. artillery
24	Shrauder, Philip	do	do	G. regiment
25	St. Clair, Arthur	Major general	do	do
26	Smith, Hooker W.	Surgeon's mate	do	General hospital
27	Saple, A. John	do	do	General hospital
28	Stevenson, George	do	do	General hospital
29	Scott, Matthew	Captain	do	Thirteenth
30	Staddle, Christian	do	do	Second
31	Skolfield, William	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
32	Savage, John	Captain	do	Sixth
33	Snyder, Philip	Ensign	do	Sixth
34	Shraik, David	Captain	do	Tenth
35	Stow, Lazarus	Lieutenant	do	Eleventh
36	Smith, Samuel	do	do	Eighth
37	Stayner, Roger	Captain	do	Second
38	Standley, William	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
1	Tilghman, Tench	Lieut.col. and aide-de-camp	do	do
2	Talbot, Jeremiah	Major	do	Sixth
3	Tudor, George	do	do	Fourth
4	Talbert, Samuel	Captain	do	Second
5	Tilden, B. John	Lieutenant	do	Second
6	Thornbury, Francis	do	do	Third
7	Thompson, Joseph	Surgeon's mate	do	Fourth reg. li't drag's
8	Turnbull, Charles	Captain	do	Fourth reg. artillery
9	Thompson, William	Lieutenant	do	Ninth
10	Taylor, Christopher	Surgeon's mate	do	Invalids
11	Tolbert, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Tenth
1	Van Horne, Isaac	Captain	do	Sixth

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
2	Vernon, Job	Captain	Pennsylvania	Fifth
3	Van Lear, William	do	do	Fifth
4	Vernon, Frederick	Major	do	Second
5	Vancourt, John	Lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. artillery
6	Van Pelt, John	do	do	Thirteenth
7	Vonheer, Bartholomew	Captain	do	Vonheer's
1	Walbran, Major	Lieutenant	do	Second
2	Woodside, W. John	do	do	Third
3	Willson, Goodwin	Surgeon	do	General hospital
4	Woelper, D. John	Captain	do	Invalids
5	Wayne, Anthony	Brigadier general	do	
6	Wilson, James	Captain	do	First
7	Wigton, John	Lieutenant	do	Third
8	Weaver, Jacob	Captain	do	Tenth
9	Willson, William	do	do	First
10	Weitzell, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	First
11	White, Francis	do	do	First
12	Wilkin, Robert	Captain	do	Second
13	Ward, John	Lieutenant	do	Second
14	Walker, Andrew	Captain	do	Third
15	Wilkins, John	Surgeon's mate	do	Third
16	Webster, B. John	Captain lieutenant	do	Fourth reg. artillery
17	Weidman, John	First lieutenant	do	Ger. regiment
18	Weidman, John	Second lieutenant	do	Ger. regiment
19	Woodruff, Aaron	Surgeon's mate	do	Twelfth
20	Williams, Joshua	Captain	do	Fourth
21	Waugh, James	do	do	Sixth
1	Young, Marcus	Lieutenant	do	Ger. regiment
1	Zeighler, David	Captain	do	First
	Total number 421.			
1	Anderson, Thomas	Lieutenant	Delaware	D
1	Bennett, Pree Caleb	do	do	D
1	Campbell, James	do	do	D
2	Cox, Powell Daniel	Captain	do	D
1	Driskill, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	Crane's artillery
2	Duff, Henry	Captain	do	D
1	Gilder, Reuben	Surgeon	do	D
1	Hosman, Joseph	Lieutenant	do	D
2	Hall, David	Colonel	do	D
3	Hyatt, Vance John	Lieutenant	do	D
4	Haslett, John	Colonel	do	D
5	Holland, Thomas	Captain	do	D
1	Jacquett, Peter	do	do	D
1	Kirkwood, Robert	Captain	do	D
2	Kidd, Charles	Lieutenant	do	D
1	Leavenworth, John	Captain	do	D
2	Latimer, Henry	Surgeon	do	D
1	McLean, Allen	Captain	do	Lee's
2	McKenna, William	do	do	D
3	Moore, James	do	do	D
4	McWilliams, Stephen	Lieutenant	do	D
5	Mitchel, Nathaniel	Major	do	Gist's
1	Popham, William	Captain	do	Hazen's
2	Patten, John	Major	do	D
3	Platt, John	Lieutenant	do	D
4	Purvis, George	Captain	do	D
1	Roche, Edward	Lieutenant	do	D
1	Shillington, Elijah	do	do	D
1	Tilton, James	Hospital surgeon	do	
1	Vaughan, Joseph	Lieutenant colonel	do	D
2	Vaughan, John	Lieutenant	do	D
1	Willson, John	Captain	do	D
	Total number 32.			
1	Adams, William	Lieutenant	Maryland	Infantry
2	Adams, Peter	Lieut. colonel comm't	do	Infantry
3	Anderson, Richard	Captain	do	Infantry
1	Brice, Jacob	do	do	Infantry

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
2	Baker, Henry	Lieutenant	Maryland	Infantry
3	Benham, Malakiah	do	do	Infantry
4	Brevitt, John	do	do	Infantry
5	Belt, Sprigg John	Captain	do	Infantry
6	Burgess, Joshua	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
7	Burgess, Bazil	do	do	Infantry
8	Britton, Joseph	do	do	Infantry
9	Boyer, Michael	Captain	do	Infantry
10	Batzell, Charles	do	do	Infantry
11	Bruce, William	do	do	Infantry
12	Baldwin, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
13	Brookes, Benjamin	Major	do	Infantry
14	Beatty, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
15	Brown, William	Major	do	Artillery
16	Baynes, James	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
17	Beall, Lloyd	Captain	do	Infantry
18	Beall, B. Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
19	Bealment, William	Major	do	Infantry
20	Boyd, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
21	Bruff, James	Captain	do	Infantry
22	Benson, Perry	do	do	Infantry
1	Carlisle, John	do	do	Hazen's
2	Crawford, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Clements, Henry	do	do	Infantry
4	Cross, Joseph	do	do	Infantry
5	Compton, Edmund	do	do	Infantry
6	Chapman, H. Henry	do	do	Infantry
7	Cavy, D., John	do	do	Infantry
8	Chever, John	do	do	Artillery
1	Dorsey, Richard	Captain	do	Artillery
2	Davidson, John	Major	do	Artillery
3	Dyer, Walter	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
4	Dyson, A. Thomas	do	do	Infantry
5	Denwood, Levin	Surgeon	do	Infantry
6	Davis, Rezin	Captain	do	Infantry
7	Dyer, Edward	do	do	Infantry
8	Denny, Robert	Lieutenant	do	do
1	Edmiston, Samuel	Surgeon hospital	do	do
2	Edmiston, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Ewing, James	Captain	do	Infantry
4	Eccleston, John	Major	do	Infantry
5	Evans, Elijah	Captain	do	Infantry
1	Finley, Ebenezer	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
2	Ficke, Benjamin	do	do	Infantry
3	Foard, Kesehiah	do	do	Infantry
4	Forrest, Uriah	Lieutenant colonel	do	Infantry
1	Giles, Aquila	Major and aide-de-camp	do	Infantry
2	Gassaway, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Goldsborough, William	do	do	Infantry
4	Gassaway, John	Captain	do	Infantry
5	Gunby, John	Colonel	do	Infantry
6	Gaither, Henry	Captain	do	Infantry
7	Gale, John	do	do	Infantry
8	Gray, Woolford James	do	do	Infantry
9	Gist, John	do	do	Infantry
10	Grameth, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
11	Gassaway, Nicholas	do	do	Infantry
12	Gist, Mordecai	Brigadier general	do	Infantry
13	Gibson, Jonathan	Captain	do	Infantry
1	Hamilton, George	do	do	Infantry
2	Hanson, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Hamilton, A. John	Captain	do	Infantry
4	Hill, Philip	Lieutenant	do	do
5	Haris, Arthur	do	do	Infantry
6	Howard, E. John	Colonel	do	Infantry
7	Halkerston, Robert	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
8	Hamilton, Edward	do	do	Infantry
9	Hanson, William	do	do	Infantry
10	Hartshorn, John	do	do	Infantry
11	Hanie, Ezekiel	Surgeon	do	do
12	Hoops, Adam	Captain	do	do
13	Hugoel, Thomas	do	do	Infantry
14	Hawkins, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
15	Hall, Carvel Josias	Colonel	do	Infantry
16	Hamilton, John	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
17	Hardman, Henry	Major	do	Infantry
18	Handy, George	Captain	do	Lee's legion
19	Hanson, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
20	Hardman, John	Captain	do	Infantry
1	Jones, C. John	do	do	Infantry

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
2	Jamieson, Adam	Lieutenant	Maryland	Infantry
3	Jennison, Daniel	Hospital surgeon	do.	
1	Kilty, William	Surgeon	do.	Infantry
2	Keene, Y. Samuel	Mate	do.	
1	Lansdale, Thomas	Major	do.	Infantry
2	Lockett, H. Thomas	do.	do.	Infantry
3	Laman, William	Captain	do.	Infantry
4	Lockett, David	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
5	Lingam, M. James	Captain	do.	Infantry
6	Lynn, David	do.	do.	Infantry
7	Lynch, John	Major	do.	Infantry
8	Lowe, T. John	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
9	Lynn, John	do.	do.	Infantry
1	McPherson, Samuel	Captain	do.	Infantry
2	Myers, Christian	do.	do.	Infantry
3	McPherson, Mark	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
4	Myers, Lawrence	do.	do.	Infantry
5	Mason, Thomas	Captain	do.	Infantry
6	Morris, Jonathan	do.	do.	Infantry
7	Mitchell, John	do.	do.	Infantry
8	McPhadon, James	Lieutenant	do.	Artillery
9	Morgan, David	do.	do.	Infantry
10	Muse, Walker	Captain	do.	Infantry
11	McCoy, John	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
12	Marberry, Joseph	Captain	do.	Infantry
13	McHenry, James	Major	do.	
1	Norris, Jacob	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
1	Oldham, Edward	Captain	do.	Infantry
1	Pendergast, William	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
2	Price, Thomas, jr.	do.	do.	Infantry
3	Price, Benjamin	Captain	do.	Infantry
4	Pindell, Richard	Surgeon	do.	
5	Prall, Edward	Captain	do.	Infantry
1	Revely, Francis	do.	do.	Infantry
2	Roxburg, Alexander	Major	do.	Infantry
3	Rutledge, Joshua	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
4	Razin, William	do.	do.	Infantry
5	Reiley, William	Captain	do.	Infantry
6	Raybold, Jacob	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
7	Ramsay, Nathaniel	Colonel	do.	Infantry
8	Reed, Philip	Captain	do.	Infantry
9	Ricketts, Nicholas	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
10	Rawlings, Isaac	do.	do.	Infantry
11	Rowse, Thomas	do.	do.	Infantry
12	Richmond, Christopher	Captain	do.	Infantry
13	Rudolph, Michael	do.	do.	Lee's legion
1	Smith, M. Edward	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
2	Smith, Joseph	Captain	do.	Infantry
3	Smith, Alexander	Mate	do.	Infantry
4	Spurrier, Edward	Captain	do.	Infantry
5	Sears, John	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
6	Sillman, Jonathan, jr.	Major	do.	Infantry
7	Smith, John	Captain	do.	Infantry
8	Somerville, James	do.	do.	Infantry
9	Smoot, William	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
10	Smith, John	Captain	do.	Infantry
11	Smith, James	do.	do.	Artillery
12	Sherrett, Clement	Lieutenant	do.	Artillery
13	Stoddard, T. William	do.	do.	Infantry
14	Shugart, Martin	do.	do.	Infantry
15	Smallwood, William	Major general	do.	
1	Trueman, Alexander	Captain	do.	Infantry
2	Tannehill, Adamson	do.	do.	Infantry
3	Tillard, Edward	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Infantry
4	Towson, William	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
5	Tillotson, Thomas	Physician and surgeon	do.	General hospital
6	Trueman, John	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
1	Williams, H. Otho	Brigadier general	do.	Infantry
2	Watkins, Gassaway	Captain	do.	Infantry
3	Ware, Francis	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
4	Wright, Nathan	do.	do.	Infantry
5	Winchester, James	Captain	do.	Infantry
6	Weltner, Ludwick	Colonel	do.	G regiment
7	Waring, Bazil	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
8	Williams, Lyburn	Captain	do.	Infantry
9	Walers, Richard	do.	do.	Infantry
10	Woolford, Thomas	Colonel	do.	Infantry

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
11	Warfield, Walter	Surgeon	Maryland	Infantry
12	Winchester, George	Lieutenant .....	.....	.....
13	Wilkinson, Young	do.	do.	Infantry
14	Wilmot, Robert	do. ....	.....	.....
15	Winder, Levin	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Infantry
	Total number 166.			
1	Ashby, Benjamin	Lieutenant	Virginia	Third
2	Allen, David	do.	do.	Seventh
3	Anderson, John	Captain	do.	Third
4	Archer, F. Peter	Lieutenant	do.	Second
5	Archer, Richard	Ensign	do.	Third
6	Anderson, C. Richard	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Third
1	Ball, Daniel	Lieutenant	do.	Eighth
2	Ball, Thomas	Captain	do.	Infantry
3	Barrett, William	do.	do.	Third light dragoons.
4	Baskerville	Lieutenant	do.	Sixth
5	Biggs, Benjamin	Captain	do.	Seventh
6	Bruin, Peter	Major	do. ....	.....
7	Brackenridge, Robert	Lieutenant and adjutant	do.	Posey's
8	Bedinger, Daniel	Ensign	do.	Posey's
9	Barbee, Thomas	Captain	do.	Sixth
10	Bowne, Thomas	do.	do.	Sixth
11	Burwell, Nathan	do.	do.	Artillery
12	Bradford, K. Samuel	Captain lieutenant	do.	Artillery
13	Bell, Henry	Lieutenant	do.	Third dragoons
14	Bowyer, Henry	do.	do.	First dragoons
15	Belfield, John	Major	do.	First light dragoons
16	Butler, Lawrence	Captain	do.	Fourth
17	Booker, Samuel	do.	do.	Fourth
18	Ball, Burgess	Lieut. colonel command't	do.	Fourth
19	Beale, Robert	Captain	do.	Fourth
20	Blackwell, John	do.	do.	Fourth
21	Blackwell, Joseph	do.	do.	Sixth
22	Baylis, Henry	Ensign	do.	Infantry
23	Bradford, Charles	Lieutenant	do.	Infantry
24	Bentley, William	Captain	do.	Infantry
25	Beck, John	Lieutenant	do.	Seventh
26	Brook, Francis T.	do.	do.	Artillery
27	Brooke, John T.	do.	do.	Artillery
28	Booker, Lewis	Captain lieutenant	do.	Artillery
29	Bedinger, Henry	Captain	do.	Third
30	Buford, Abraham	Colonel	do.	Third
31	Bohanner, Ambrose	Captain lieutenant	do.	Artillery
32	Baldwin, Cornelius	Surgeon .....	.....	.....
33	Bowyer, Thomas	Captain	do.	Eighth
34	Buckner, Thomas	do.	do.	Eighth
35	Bowen, John	Lieutenant	do.	Eighth
36	Brown, R. Jacob	do.	do.	Fifth
37	Bowyer, Michael	Captain	do. ....	.....
38	Baylor, George	Colonel	do.	Third dragoons
39	Brackenridge, Alexander	Captain	do. ....	.....
1	Craike, James	Physician general	do.	General hospital
2	Croghan, William	Major	do.	Fourth
3	Carnes, Patrick	Captain	do.	Lee's legion
4	Cruite, John	Lieutenant	do.	Fourth
5	Campbell, Archibald	do.	do.	Fourth
6	Coleman, Jacob	do.	do.	Seventh
7	Conway, Joseph	do.	do.	Posey's
8	Cannon, Luke	do.	do.	Posey's
9	Craddock, Robert	do.	do.	Posey's
10	Curry, James	Captain	do.	Fourth
11	Coleman, Whitehead	do.	do.	Artillery
12	Chryslie, Thomas	Surgeon	do.	First
13	Crittenden, John	Captain lieutenant	do.	First
14	Clay, Matthew	Lieutenant	do.	Fifth
15	Cowherd, Francis	Captain	do.	Second
16	Clayton, Philip	Lieutenant	do.	Seventh
17	Carter, Champe John	Captain	do.	Artillery
18	Crawford, John	Lieutenant	do.	Second
19	Coverly, Thomas	do.	do.	Fifth
20	Carrington, Clement	Ensign	do.	Lee's legion
21	Carrington, Mayo	Captain	do.	Sixth
22	Clark, Edmund	Lieutenant	do.	Sixth
23	Clark, Jonathan	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Eighth
24	Cocke, Colon	Captain	do.	Second
25	Carrington, Edward	Lieutenant colonel	do.	Artillery
26	Cabell, J. Samuel	do.	do.	Seventh
27	Clement, Mace	Surgeon	do. ....	.....
28	Call, Richard	Major	do.	Third reg. dragoons
29	Crockett, Joseph	do.	do. ....	.....
1	Delaplaine, James	Lieutenant	do.	Second
2	Dade, Francis	do.	do.	Third
3	Dawson, Henry	do.	do.	Seventh

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
4	Davis, Joseph	Surgeon	Virginia	Infantry
5	Darby, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	Posey's
6	Daudridge, John	Captain	do	Artillery
7	Drew, John	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
8	Dix, Thomas	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
9	Darke, William	Lieut. col. commandant	do	
10	Davies, William	Colonel	do	First
1	Eskridge, William	Lieutenant	do	Second
2	Eggleston, Joseph	Major	do	Lee's legion
3	Epps, William	Captain lieutenant	do	Lee's legion
4	Eastin, Philip	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
5	Edmund, Thomas	Captain	do	Third
6	Evans, William	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
7	Eddins, Samuel	Captain	do	Artillery
8	Eustace, John	Ensign	do	Third
9	Edwards, Le Roy	Captain	do	Third
10	Erskine, Charles	Lieutenant	do	First reg. dragoons
1	Fitzgerald, John	Captain	do	Fourth
2	Field, Reuben	do	do	Fourth
3	Finley, Samuel	Major	do	Posey's
4	Foster, H. John	Ensign	do	Posey's
5	Fitzhugh, William	Cornet	do	Third light dragoons
6	Febiger, Christian	Colonel	do	Second
7	Fox, Thomas	Captain	do	Sixth
8	Fenn, Thomas	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
9	Fitzhugh, Peregrine	Captain	do	Third light dragoons
1	Gill, Erasmus	Captain	do	Fourth light dragoons
2	Gates, Horatio	Major general	do	
3	Gibson, John	Ensign	do	Seventh
4	Gibson, John	Colonel	do	Seventh
5	Gamble, Robert	Captain	do	Eighth
6	Glasscock, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	First light dragoons
7	Gaines, Fleming Wm	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
8	Gist, Nathaniel	Colonel	do	Artillery
9	Gray, William	Lieutenant	do	First light dragoons
10	Green, John	Colonel	do	Sixth
11	Green, Robert	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
12	Green, Gabriel	do	do	Sixth
13	Gaskin, Thomas	Lieutenant colonel	do	Third
14	Gray, Francis	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
15	Gilchrist, George	Major	do	Sixth
16	Gillison, John	Captain	do	Sixth
17	Gordon, Ambrose	Lieutenant	do	Third light dragoons
18	Garnett, Benjamin	do	do	Third light dragoons
19	Gunn, James	Captain	do	First light dragoons
20	Garland, Peter	do	do	Sixth
1	Harrison, Lawrence	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
2	Hughes, Jasper	Cornet	do	First light dragoons
3	Hughes, Henry	Ensign	do	
4	Harrison, John	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
5	Holmes, David	Surgeon	do	Second
6	Higgins, Peter	Lieutenant	do	
7	Holt, Thomas	Captain	do	First
8	Hite, George	Lieutenant	do	Third light dragoons
9	Hackley, John	do	do	Sixth
10	Heth, Henry	Captain	do	
11	Hopkins, Samuel	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
12	Hite, Isaac	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
13	Holmer, Christian	Major	do	Artillery
14	Hill, Thomas	do	do	Artillery
15	Hughes, John	Captain	do	First light dragoons
16	Holt, James	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
17	Harrison, B. William	Ensign	do	Lee's legion
18	Heth, William	Colonel	do	
19	Hays, John	Major	do	
20	Hamilton, James	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
21	Hite, Abraham	Captain	do	Eighth
22	Hogg, Samuel	do	do	First
23	Hord, Thomas	do	do	Sixth
24	Harris, Jordan	Ensign	do	Infantry
25	Hopkins, David	Major	do	First light dragoons
26	Harris, John	Lieutenant	do	First light dragoons
27	Heth, John	do	do	Second
28	Hawes, Samuel	Lieutenant colonel	do	Sixth
29	Harrison, Charles	Colonel	do	Artillery
1	Johnston, B. John	Captain	do	First
2	Jones, Churchill	do	do	Third light dragoons
3	Jones, Albridgeton	Lieutenant	do	Fourth
4	Jones, Charles	do	do	Sixth
5	Johnston, Peter	do	do	Lee's legion
6	Joynes, Levin	Lieutenant colonel comd't.	do	
7	Jordan, John	Captain	do	Second

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
8	Johnston, William	Captain	Virginia	Second
9	Jameson, John	Lieutenant colonel	do	
1	King, Elisha	Lieutenant	do	Third light dragoons
2	Kendall, Custes	Captain	do	Fifth
3	Kirkpatrick, Abraham	do	do	Fourth
4	Kiltey, John	do	do	Third light dragoons
5	Kirk, Robert	Lieutenant	do	First
6	Kays, Robert	do	do	Fourth
1	Lapsley, Samuel	Captain	do	Infantry
2	Lewis, William	Major	do	Third
3	Lovell, James	Cornet	do	Dragoons
4	Langham, Elias	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
5	Lovly, L. William	Captain	do	Fourth
6	Ludeman, W. John	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
7	Linton, John	do	do	Third light dragoons
8	Long, Reuben	do	do	Third
9	Lind, Arthur	Captain lieutenant	do	Infantry
10	Lawson, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	Second
11	Lee, Henry	Lieutenant colonel comd't.	do	Lee's legion
1	Muhlenburg, Peter	Brigadier general	do	
2	Marks, Isaiah	Captain	do	Second
3	Morgan, Simon	do	do	Seventh
4	Muir, Francis	do	do	Infantry
5	Mallory, Phillip	do	do	Fourth
6	Miller, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Second
7	Meriwether, James	do	do	First light artillery
8	Meriwether, David	do	do	First
9	Mills, John	do	do	Seventh
10	Mosely, Benjamin	do	do	Fifth
11	Mosely, William	Major	do	Fifth
12	Morrow, Robert	Captain	do	Third light dragoons
13	Morton, Hezekiah	do	do	Eighth
14	Munroe, George	Surgeon	do	
15	Matthews, George	Colonel	do	Third
16	Moss, Henry	Captain	do	Seventh
17	Mabon, James	do	do	Seventh
18	Miller, Javan	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
19	Morgan, Daniel	Brigadier general	do	
20	Meredith, William	Captain	do	Artillery
21	Mosely, Benjamin	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
22	Miller, William	Captain lieutenant	do	
23	Miller, David	Lieutenant	do	Second
24	Middleton, Bazil	Surgeon	do	
25	McGuire, William	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
26	Minnis, Holman	Captain	do	Seventh
27	Minnis, Callowhill	do	do	Seventh
28	Martin, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
29	Massey, John	Cornet	do	First reg. light drags.
30	Minnis, Francis	Captain	do	Infantry
31	Morris, G. Nathaniel	do	do	
32	Mercer, Hugh	Brigadier general	do	
1	Nevill, John	Colonel	do	Fourth
2	Nevill, Presley	Captain	do	Eighth
3	Nixon, Andrew	do	do	First light dragoons
4	Norvell, Lipscomb	Lieutenant	do	Posey's
5	Nelson, John	Captain	do	Sixth
6	Nelson, Roger	Lieutenant	do	Third light dragoons
1	Overton, Thomas	Captain	do	Fourth
1	Pearson, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
2	Pearce, William	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	Artillery
3	Pendleton, Nathaniel	do	do	Third
4	Payne, Josias	Ensign	do	Infantry
5	Payne, Tarleton	Captain	do	Seventh
6	Porterfield, Robert	do	do	Second
7	Payne, Thomas	do	do	Fifth
8	Parker, Alexander	do	do	Posey's
9	Posey, Thomas	Lieutenant colonel	do	Posey's
10	Parker, Thomas	Captain	do	Posey's
11	Pemberton, Thomas	do	do	First light dragoons
12	Powell, Peyton	Lieutenant	do	Third
13	Perkins, Archelaus	do	do	Fifth
14	Poulson, John	Major	do	Eighth
15	Pelham, Charles	do	do	Seventh
16	Power, Robert	Cornet	do	Lee's legion
17	Parsons, William	Captain	do	Third light dragoons
18	Perry, John	Cornet	do	Third light dragoons
19	Porter, William	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
1	Quarles, Robert	Ensign	do	Posey's
2	Quarles, P. William	Lieutenant	do	First
3	Quarles, John	do	do	

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
1	Rose, Robert	Surgeon	Virginia	First light dragoons
2	Roy, Beverly	Captain	do	Posey's
3	Roney, John	Lieutenant	do	Third
4	Ransdall, Thomas	Captain	do	Third
5	Russell, Albert	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
6	Ragsdale, Drury	Captain	do	Artillery
7	Russell, William	Colonel	do	Fifth
8	Rudder, Epaphroditus	Lieutenant	do	First light dragoons
9	Rhea, Matthew	do	do	Seventh
10	Rankins, Robert	do	do	Seventh
11	Reid, Nathan	Captain	do	First
12	Ridley, Thomas	Major	do	First
13	Robertson, William	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
14	Robertson, John	do	do	Sixth
15	Rose, Alexander	Captain	do	
1	Stockley, Charles	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
2	Sansom, Philip	Captain	do	First
3	Springer, Uriah	do	do	Seventh
4	Springer, Jacob	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
5	Savage, Joseph	Mate	do	
6	Selden, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	First
7	Scott, Charles	Cornet	do	First light dragoons
8	Smith, S. Williams	do	do	Sixth
9	Smith, Francis	do	do	Sixth
10	Settle, Strother	Ensign	do	Infantry
11	Smith, Nathan	Mate	do	Posey's
12	Scott, Joseph	Captain	do	Posey's
13	Shelton, Clough	do	do	Posey's
14	Smith, Ballard	Lieutenant	do	Posey's
15	Scott, John	Ensign	do	Posey's
16	Stuart, Philip	Lieutenant	do	Third light dragoons
17	Stevenson, David	Major	do	Sixth
18	Sawyers, Robert	Captain	do	
19	Stevens, William	Lieutenant	do	Third
20	Steel, John	do	do	First
21	Stith, John	Captain	do	Second
22	Singleton, Anthony	do	do	Artillery
23	Southall, Stephen	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
24	Swearingen, Joseph	Captain	do	Eighth
25	Snead, Smith	Major	do	Second
26	Scarborough, John	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
27	Stribbling, Sigismund	Captain	do	Eighth
28	Seayres, Thomas	Ensign	do	Fifth
29	Skinner, Alexander	Surgeon	do	Lee's legion
30	Smith, Jonathan	Lieutenant	do	Fifth
31	Scott, Charles	Brigadier general	do	
32	Smith, James	Lieutenant	do	
33	Stubblefield, Beverly	Captain	do	Second
34	Swan, John	Major	do	First light dragoons
35	Stokes, John	Captain	do	Second
1	Tannehill, Josiah	Lieutenant	do	Seventh
2	Trabue, John	Ensign	do	Infantry
3	Taylor, Richard	Lieutenant colonel	do	
4	Terry, Nathaniel	Captain	do	First
5	Throckmorton, Albion	Cornet	do	First light dragoons
6	Talliaferro, Nicholas	Lieutenant	do	Sixth
7	Tatum, Zachariah	Ensign	do	
8	Talliaferro, Benjamin	Captain	do	Second
9	Trezvant, John	Surgeon	do	Second
10	Towles, Oliver	Lieutenant colonel	do	
11	Thomas, Lewis	Captain	do	Seventh
12	Temple, Benjamin	Lieutenant colonel	do	Fourth light drags
13	Trant, Lawrence	Captain	do	Fourth light drags
1	Vaughan, Claibourne	Mate	do	First light dragoons
2	Vandewall, Marks	Lieutenant	do	First light dragoons
1	Wallace, James	Surgeon	do	Third light dragoons
2	White, Walton Anthony	Colonel	do	First light dragoons
3	Weedon, George	Brigadier general	do	
4	Wallace, B. Gustavus	Lieutenant colonel	do	Second
5	Winston, William	Lieutenant	do	Lee's legion
6	Winlock, Joseph	do	do	Seventh
7	Willson, Willis	do	do	Fourth
8	Whiting, Francis	do	do	First light dragoons
9	Woodson, Robert	Captain	do	Fifth
10	Williams, James	do	do	Sixth
11	Wallace, B. Williams	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
12	Washington, William	Lieutenant colonel	do	Third light dragoons
13	White, William	Captain	do	Eighth
14	Willis, John	Major	do	Fifth
15	Williams, David	Lieutenant	do	Third
16	Whitaker, William	do	do	Artillery
17	Wright, James	Captain	do	Third
18	Walker, David	Lieutenant	do	First

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment..
19	Waggener, Andrew	Major	Virginia	First
20	Warman, Thomas	Captain	do	Third
21	Walters, Richard	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
22	Washington, A. George	Lieutenant	do	Second
23	Watts, John	Captain	do	First reg. dragoons..
24	Warsham, Richard	Lieutenant	do	First
25	Wood, James	Colonel	do	Eighth
26	White, John	Lieutenant	do	Eighth
27	Wallace, James	do	do	Third light dragoons..
1	Yancey, Robert	Captain	do	First light dragoons..
2	Yancey, Leigton	Lieutenant	do	First light dragoons..
3	Young, Henry	Captain	do	Fifth
4	Yarborough, Charles	Lieutenant	do	Third light dragoons..
5	Yates, George	Mate	do	Third light dragoons..
	Total number 337.			
1	Armstrong, John	Lieutenant colonel	North Carolina	First
2	Armstrong, William	Captain	do	First
3	Ashe, Samuel	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Armstrong, James	Colonel	do	First
5	Armstrong, Thomas	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	First
1	Ballard, Kedar	Captain	do	First
2	Bradley, Gee	do	do	First
3	Brevard, Alexander	do	do	First
4	Bailey, Benjamin	do	do	First
5	Budd, Samuel	do	do	First
6	Blount, Reading	do	do	First
7	Blyth, Joseph	Surgeon	do	First
8	Bacot, Peter	Captain	do	First
9	Bush, William	Lieutenant	do	First
10	Brevard, Joseph	do	do	First
11	Bell, Robert	do	do	First
1	Clarke, Thomas	Colonel	do	First
2	Craddock, John	Captain	do	First
3	Callender, Thomas	do	do	First
4	Crancher, Anthony	Lieutenant	do	First
5	Clandennan, John	do	do	First
6	Coleman, Benjamin	Captain	do	First
7	Carter, Benjamin	do	do	First
8	Campen, James	Lieutenant	do	First
9	Clark, Thomas	do	do	First
10	Campbell, John	do	do	First
11	Child, Francis	Captain	do	First
1	Donohoe, Thomas	Major	do	First
2	Doherty, George	do	do	First
3	Davis, John	Captain	do	First
4	Dixon, Tilghman	do	do	First
5	Dudley, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	First
6	Dixon, Charles	do	do	First
7	Dixon, Wayne	do	do	First
8	Davidson, William	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
1	Evans, Thomas	Captain	do	First
1	Fenner, Robert	do	do	First
2	Fawn, William	do	do	First
3	Fenner, Richard	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Finney, Thomas	do	do	First
5	Ford, John	do	do	First
6	Fergus, James	Surgeon	do	First
1	Graves, Francis	Lieutenant	do	First
2	Gerrard, Charles	do	do	First
3	Green, W. James	Surgeon	do	First
1	Harney, Selby	Colonel	do	First
2	Hogg, Thomas	Major	do	First
3	Hargrave, William	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Hall, Clement	Captain	do	First
5	Hadley, Joshua	do	do	First
6	Hays, Robert	Lieutenant	do	First
7	Holmes, Hardy	do	do	First
8	Hill, John	do	do	First
9	Howe, Robert	Major general	do	First
10	Halling, Solomon	Surgeon	do	First
1	Ingles, John	Captain	do	First
2	Jones, Samuel	do	do	First
3	Ivey, Curtis	Lieutenant	do	First
4	Jones, Philip	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
1	Kingsbury, John	Captain	do	Artillery

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
1	Lawrence, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	North Carolina	
2	Lyttle, Archibald	Lieut. col. commandant	do	First
3	Lyttle, William	Captain	do	First
4	Lamb, Abner	Lieutenant	do	First
5	Lewis, Micajah	Captain	do	First
6	Lamb, Gideon	Colonel	do	First
1	Murfree, Hardy	Lieutenant colonel	do	First
2	Munfort, Joseph	Captain	do	First
3	McNees, John	do	do	First
4	Mills, James	do	do	First
5	Moore, Elijah	do	do	First
6	Marshall, Dixon	Lieutenant	do	First
7	McRee, J. Griffith	Major	do	First
8	Moor, James	Lieutenant	do	First
9	McClure, William	Surgeon	do	First
10	McLain, William	Mate	do	First
1	Nelson, John	Major	do	First
2	Nash, Francis	Brigadier general	do	First
1	Patten, John	Colonel	do	
2	Pearl, James	Captain	do	
3	Pasteurs, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	
1	Reed, Jesse	Captain	do	
2	Raiford, Robert	do	do	
3	Rhodes, Thomas Joseph	do	do	
4	Read, James	do	do	
1	Stewart, Charles	do	do	
2	Summers, John	do	do	
3	Shaw, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	
4	Slade, Stephen	do	do	
5	Saunders, William	do	do	
6	Scnrlock, James	do	do	
7	Sharpe, Anthony	Captain	do	First
8	Steed, Jesse	Lieutenant	do	
9	Sumner, Jethro	Brigadier general	do	First
1	Tatem, James	Lieutenant	do	
2	Thackston, James	Lieut. col. commandant	do	
1	Vance, John	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
1	Walton, William	Captain	do	
2	Williams, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	
Total number 99.				
1	Axson, J. Samuel	Mate	South Carolina	Hospital
1	Brownson, Nathan	Deputy purveyor	do	
2	Bradwell, Nathaniel	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Brown, Charles	do	do	Infantry
4	Beekman, Samuel	do	do	Infantry
5	Beekman, Bernard	Colonel	do	Artillery
6	Baker, B. Richard	Captain	do	Infantry
7	Buchanan, John	do	do	Infantry
8	Baker, Jesse	do	do	
9	Budd, S. John	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
1	De St. Marie, La Vacher	Captain	do	Infantry
2	Doyley, Daniel	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Davis, Harman	Captain	do	Artillery
4	Dunbar, Thomas	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
1	Evans, George	do	do	
2	Elliott, Bernard	Captain	do	Artillery
1	Flagg, Collins Henry	Deputy apothecary	do	First
2	Ford, Tobias	Ensign	do	Infantry
3	Frierson, John	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
4	Field, James	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
5	Favrar, Field	Captain	do	Infantry
6	Faysoux, Peter	Physician and surgeon	do	General hospital
1	Goodwin, John	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
2	Goodwin, Uriah	Captain	do	Infantry
3	Grimke, F. John	Lieutenant colonel	do	Artillery
4	Gadsden, Thomas	Captain	do	Infantry
5	Gray, Peter	do	do	Infantry
6	Grayson, John	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
1	Huger, Isaac	Brigadier general	do	
2	Hyrne, Edmond	Major	do	Infantry
3	Hamilton, John	Lieutenant and adjutant	do	Infantry
4	Huggins, Benjamin	Ensign	do	Infantry

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
5	Henderson, William	Lieutenant colonel	South Carolina	Infantry
6	Hazzard, William	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
7	Harleston, Isaac	Major	do	Infantry
8	Hixt, William	Captain	do	Infantry
9	Hart, John	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
10	Hart, Oliver	Mate	do	Infantry
1	Jackson, William	Captain	do	Infantry
1	Kennedy, James	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
2	Kolb, Josiah	do	do	Infantry
3	Knapp, John	do	do	Infantry
1	Liston, Thomas	do	do	Artillery
2	Langford, Daniel	do	do	Infantry
3	Legare, James	do	do	Infantry
4	Lloyd, Benjamin	do	do	Artillery
5	Lining, Charles	Captain	do	Infantry
6	Liddle, George	do	do	Infantry
7	Lochman, Charles	Mate	do	do
8	Lloyd, Edward	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
1	Moultrie, William	Major general	do	do
2	Marion, Francis	Lieut. colonel commd't.	do	Infantry
3	Martin, John	Captain	do	Infantry
4	McGuire, Merry	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
5	Mayzick, Stephen	do	do	Infantry
6	Mayzick, Daniel	Captain	do	Infantry
7	Mitchel, James	do	do	Artillery
8	Mitchel, Ephraim	Major	do	Artillery
9	Mason, Richard	Captain	do	Infantry
10	Moore, Henry	Lieutenant	do	Artillery
11	Martin, James	Surgeon	do	Infantry
1	Neufville, William	do	do	Infantry
1	Oliphant, David	Director	do	General hospital
2	Ogive, George	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Ousby, Thomas	do	do	Artillery
1	Purcell, Henry	Chaplain	do	do
2	Pinckney, C. Charles	Colonel	do	Infantry
3	Pinckney, Thomas	Major	do	Infantry
4	Preveaux, Adrian	Captain	do	Infantry
5	Pollard, Richard	do	do	Infantry
1	Rothmaler, Erasmus	Ensign	do	Infantry
2	Roux, Albert	Captain	do	Infantry
3	Russell, C. Thomas	Lieutenant	do	do
4	Roberts, Brook Richard	Captain	do	Artillery
5	Read, William	Physician and surgeon	do	Hospital
1	Shubrick, Thomas	Captain and aide-de-camp	do	Infantry
2	Smith, C. John	Captain	do	Infantry
3	Scott, William	Lieutenant colonel	do	Infantry
4	Smith, Aaron	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
5	Sunn, Frederick	Surgeon	do	Infantry
6	Springer, Sylvester	Mate	do	do
1	Theus, Simeon	Captain	do	Infantry
2	Turner, George	do	do	Infantry
3	Tate, William	Captain lieutenant	do	Artillery
4	Tucker, Tudor Thomas	Physician and surgeon	do	Hospital
1	Vickers, Samuel	do	do	Hospital
1	Withers, R. William	Ensign	do	First
2	Warley, Felix	Captain	do	First
3	Warley, Joseph	do	do	First
4	Ward, P. John	Lieutenant	do	First
5	Williamson, John	Captain	do	First
6	Warley, George	do	do	First
7	Wichley, John	do	do	Artillery
8	Ward, William	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
	Total number 93.			
1	Allison, Henry	Lieutenant	Georgia	Infantry
1	Brossard, Celeron	Captain	do	Infantry
2	Booker, Gideon	do	do	Infantry
3	Bard, John	do	do	Infantry
1	Cuthbert, Alexander	do	do	Infantry
2	Cowan, Edward	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Collins, Cornelius	do	do	Infantry
4	Cook, Rains	Captain	do	Infantry

Schedule of the names and rank of most of the officers of the war of independence, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	State.	Regiment.
1	Delaplaine, Peter Emanuel.....	Captain	Georgia	Infantry
2	Ducoins, John.....	do	do	Infantry
3	Day, Joseph.....	do	do	Infantry
4	Davenport, Thomas.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
1	Elbert, Samuel.....	Colonel	do	Infantry
1	Frazer, John.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
2	Fitzpatrick, Patrick.....	do	do	Infantry
1	Houston, James.....	Surgeon	do	Infantry
2	Hillary, Christopher.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Hayer, Arthur.....	do	do	Infantry
4	Handley, George.....	Captain	do	Infantry
5	Hicks, Isaac.....	do	do	Infantry
6	Habersham, John.....	Major	do	Infantry
1	Jordan, William.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
1	Lucas, John.....	Captain	do	Infantry
2	Lane, Joseph.....	Major	do	Infantry
3	Lowe, Philip.....	do	do	Infantry
1	McIntosh, Lachlin.....	Brigadier general	do	Infantry
2	McIntosh, John.....	Lieut. colonel command't.	do	Infantry
3	Meanly, John.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
4	McIntosh, Lachlin.....	do	do	Infantry
5	Morrison, John.....	do	do	Infantry
6	McIntosh, William.....	Captain	do	Infantry
7	Mitchel, John.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
8	Maxwell, Josiah.....	do	do	Infantry
9	Mosby, Robert.....	do	do	Infantry
10	Melvin, George.....	Captain	do	Infantry
11	Mosby, Littleberry.....	do	do	Infantry
12	Milton, John.....	do	do	Infantry
13	Moore, Francis.....	Major	do	Infantry
1	Parre, Nathaniel.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
2	Payne, Thomas.....	do	do	Infantry
1	Scott, William.....	Captain	do	Infantry
2	Shick, Frederick.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Sharp, James Boyd.....	Mate	do	Infantry
4	Steadman, James.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
1	Tetard, Benjamin.....	Surgeon	do	Infantry
2	Tannell, Francis.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
3	Templeton, Andrew.....	Captain	do	Infantry
1	Wagon, John Peter.....	Lieutenant	do	Infantry
	Total number 48.			
	Grand total 2, 310.			

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 343.

[2D SESSION.]

ON CONSTRUCTION OF ACT TO REDUCE AND FIX THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, AND ADVERSE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PAYMASTER GENERAL TOWSON AS A COLONEL OF ARTILLERY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 11, 1827.

Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to "a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate with regard to the construction of the act of Congress of March 2, 1821, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," reported:

That the act referred to enacted that from and after June 1, 1821, the military peace establishment of the United States should consist of four regiments of artillery, twenty-seven regiments of infantry, with such officers of engineers, of ordnance, and of the staff as should therein be provided for; that the corps of engineers, (bombardiers excepted,) and the topographical engineers and their assistants, should be retained in service as then organized; that the ordnance department should be merged in the artillery; and that the President of the United States should cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, engineers, and privates of the several corps then in the service of the United States in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the force authorized by the act, and should cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates to be discharged. On the 2d of March, 1821, there were twelve colonels in service, viz: one of riflemen, one of ordnance, one of engineers, one of light artillery, and eight of infantry. By this act the army was to be new modelled; its number was to be reduced from 10,000 to 6,000 men; the artillery, before divided into battalions, with the regiment of light artillery, and the ordnance department, were to be formed into four regiments of artillery; the regiment of riflemen was to be discharged; and the eight regiments of infantry were to be reduced to

seven. From this statement of the situation of the army on the 2d of March, 1821, and after the law of that date should be acted upon, it is obvious, in order to effect its provisions, that many officers must be discharged. Congress, taking into consideration the serious injury which would result in many cases from officers being compelled to abandon the profession to which they had dedicated themselves, to diminish this evil as far as was practicable, specially provided that the President of the United States should arrange the officers of the several corps then in service in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the force authorized by the act of March 2, 1821.

Upon recurring to the Journal of the Senate during the 1st session of the 17th Congress, your committee perceive that the then President and the Senate differed in the construction of the act of March 2, 1821. The President contended that he had the power under that act to appoint Colonel Towson, paymaster general, to the colonelcy of the second regiment of artillery, and did so appoint him, upon the ground that the pay department constituted one of the corps of the army, and therefore that the paymaster general might be assigned to the command of the second regiment of artillery. The Senate refused to confirm this appointment, because they did not conceive that the paymasters formed a part of the corps of the army, from which alone an officer could be taken. Your committee, called upon to express their opinion as to this difference between the President and the Senate, submit that, in their judgment, the President was under an error. The paymasters are nowhere termed a corps of officers, either in our laws or regulations, or in the laws or regulations of Great Britain. They are considered in both countries as a part of the civil staff, as are the purchasing and medical departments. To the paymaster general in our service a specific salary is given, and to the paymasters the pay and emoluments of majors are allowed; but upon none of them is any rank or command conferred. It will not be questioned that all officers of corps in the service of the United States are subject, without any express provisions, to the rules and articles of war; and yet the 6th section of the act of April 25, 1816, specially enacts that all "paymasters, commissaries, and storekeepers shall be subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as commissioned officers: *Provided, also,* That all officers of the pay and commissary departments be submitted to the Senate for their confirmation in the same manner as officers of the army." If a paymaster, a non-combatant, having no rank, is to be regarded as an officer of a corps who may be appointed to a regiment, upon a parity of reasoning might a surgeon, a chaplain, or a storekeeper be so regarded. They are as much a part of the corps of the army as a paymaster: like him they have no rank; like him they have neither command nor assimilated rank.

In the 6th paragraph of the 3d article of the Army Regulations it is provided that "no officer of the staff not having lineal rank, or rank assimilated thereto, shall command any officer whatever having such rank; but, on the other hand, the former shall be subordinate to the latter, under the following restrictions: 1st, the commissary general of purchases, the surgeon general, the paymaster general, and the apothecary general to general officers only." Thus paymasters cannot command even the lowest subaltern in the army.

It has always been admitted to be a correct rule in the construction of laws that the meaning of a word in one statute is to be deemed the same as is annexed to it in other statutes upon the same subject-matter. By adverting to acts of Congress relating to the formation or organization of the army it will be perceived that the expression "corps" is synonymous with a military body or bodies, and that it is never applied to the civil staff. The 61st of the Rules and Articles of War declares "that officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different *corps*, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions, but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong they shall do duty and take rank, both in courts-martial and in detachments which shall be composed only of their own *corps*, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said *corps*."

According to the 62d of the Rules and Articles, "if, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different *corps* of the army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank shall command the whole," &c.

By the 63d of the Rules and Articles, "officers of engineers are liable to be transferred by the President from one *corps* to another, regard being paid to rank."

By the 66th of the Rules and Articles, "every officer commanding a regiment or *corps* may appoint, for his own regiment or *corps*, courts-martial," &c. In all these laws, and in a number of others which could be cited, the word "corps" means a military body, or military bodies.

In the act for the better organization of the general staff of the army, passed March 3, 1813, the different branches of the staff are repeatedly described and alluded to, but always as departments, the term "corps" being never applied to them. In the act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States, passed April 24, 1816, the paymasters, as well as the surgeons and the commissariat, are referred to as staff or departments, never as "corps."

In the General Regulations for the Army of the United States, the term "corps" is always connected with a military body.—(See article 1, entitled "Rank of corps. The rank of corps shall be as follows: 1. The light or horse artillery. 2. The light dragoons," &c.) Nowhere in the same work is the staff designated as a "corps."—(See section 6, where the civil staff is noticed: "Article 70. Purchasing department. 71. Pay department. 72. Subsistence department. 73. Medical department," &c.)

In the British Army Regulations, (see pages 8 and 9, for the year 1822,) the paymasters, the physicians and surgeons, the chaplains, the storekeepers, &c., are classed together under the head of "civil departments." In the British service, as in ours, paymasters may or may not be taken from the line. In the same regulations, in page 15, as well as in other passages, the term "corps" is made use of to designate a military body, or military bodies.

It is thus evident, if we resort to the meaning of the word "corps" when relating to an army, that in our own laws and regulations, as well as in the British regulations, it is synonymous with a military body; and it also appears from the same authorities that the civil staff is described as a department and not as a corps. If, therefore, the rule of construction which has been laid down be correct, it follows that in the act of March 2, 1821, where the words "corps in service" are used, their meaning is military bodies as contradistinguished from civil departments, one of which the paymasters constitute. This being the meaning of these words, it results that under that act the President could only arrange officers to the army from the military corps or bodies then in existence, and not from a civil department; consequently, the appointment of Colonel Towson, the paymaster general, was not authorized by the law. It would, indeed, seem, from the language of the late President, when he proposed Colonel Towson to the Senate,

that his opinion was not at variance with that which has been expressed by your committee. For he describes that officer as follows: "Nathan Towson, late captain light artillery," to be colonel 2d regiment of artillery. Now, Colonel Towson, when this nomination was offered, was paymaster general, having long ceased to be a captain of light artillery.

As the construction of the act of March 2, 1821, has been referred to your committee, they will proceed to state the manner, according to their opinions, in which the law should have been carried into execution, so far as relates to the vacancy in the 2d regiment of artillery—the only vacancy to be filled up to complete the military peace establishment contemplated by the act of March 2, 1821. Whether your committee advert to the letter or to the spirit of the law, they think that when the army was organized under it, the colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery could only have been taken from the officers of the corps then in service. Your committee do not conceive that it was incumbent upon the President to arrange officers to grades equal to those which they before held; because the law did not require that this should be done. The only limitation imposed upon the President was, that he should take the officers of the new army from the officers of the existing army. It might have been expedient in the transfers to preserve the rank of officers; but such an arrangement was not prescribed. If precedent be resorted to, it will be seen that neither the late President nor the Senate deemed an arrangement of that nature imperative. By the act of March 2, 1821, twelve colonels constituted the whole number of officers of that grade provided for, being the same number of colonels as were then in the service; but Brigadier Generals Macomb and Atkinson were appointed by the President to regiments with the lineal rank of colonels, and their appointments were confirmed by the Senate. These appointments rendered it impossible that all the colonels could be transferred to the command of regiments. Lieutenant Colonels Fenwick and House were appointed colonels of artillery by the President, with the confirmation of the Senate; their promotion, therefore, displaced two other colonels. Other instances of promotions and reductions might be cited; but these are sufficient, so far as precedents are sufficient, to demonstrate that neither the President nor the Senate considered that the rank of the officers in the new army was to be governed by their former rank. In executing the law of 1815 for fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, precedents were afforded in accordance with those which have been specified as having occurred under the act of March 2, 1821; and the act of 1815 is expressed in the same language, and had in view precisely the same objects as the act of March 2, 1821.

The President, after organizing the army according to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1821, was to discharge "the supernumerary officers, &c., from the service of the United States." If a place in the army of 1821 could be found for an officer then in the service, he could not be regarded as a supernumerary. If, upon a presumption that the paymaster general was eligible to the command of the 2d regiment of artillery, the President appointed him to that rank, it would follow, if the paymaster was not eligible, that the vacancy in the army, which was to be supplied by him, still remains. If that vacancy remains, the President is bound to fill it up, and, in doing so, he must take for that purpose an officer of the corps in service in 1821, although such officer may have been formally discharged; because if there was a vacancy, he was not a supernumerary, and therefore could not rightfully be discharged. Who that officer ought to be your committee do not feel themselves at liberty to suggest, as the House of Representatives are not constitutional advisers of the Executive; but your committee, considering that as done now which ought to have been done in 1821, submit that when this officer shall be appointed, his rank, pay, and emoluments ought to be the same as he would have enjoyed had he been arranged when the army was reduced in 1821.

As some objections might be raised against the appointment of an officer to fill up a vacancy in a regiment after June 1, 1821, from and after which period the act of March 2, 1821, enacted that the military peace establishment of the United States should be composed of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, &c., your committee would remark that the language of the law expresses nothing more than what should constitute the military peace establishment from and after June 1, 1821; but does not interdict the completion of the establishment after that day, should it not have been previously effected.

In order therefore to obviate the difficulty in the execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1821, your committee report a bill.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 344.

[2D SESSION.]

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1827.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 11, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 10, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, conformably to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th December, 1815, a copy of the Army Register for each member.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate.

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Army Register for 1827.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet or staff commission.	Remarks.
1	Jacob Brown	Major general	Jan. 24, 1814		
1	Edmund P. Gaines ...	Brigadier general	Mar. 9, 1814	Maj. gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	
2	Winfield Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814.	
3	Thomas S. Jesup.....	do.....	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general	

RELATIVE RANK.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	Alexander Macomb, July 6, 1812.....	Engineers....	Maj. Gen. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814	
2	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812.....	2d infantry ..	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	
3	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814.....	6th infantry ..	Brig. Gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.....	
4	John E. Wool, April 29, 1816.....	Inspector gen.		
5	George Gibson, April 18, 1818	Com. gen. sub.		
6	W. K. Armstead, November 12, 1818	3d artillery ..		
7	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819.....	4th infantry ..		
8	Josiah Snelling, June 1, 1819	5th infantry ..		
9	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820.....	7th infantry ..		
10	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, March 18, 1813	
11	James House, May 8, 1822.....	1st artillery ..		
12	Roger Jones, March 7, 1825.....	Adjutant gen.		
13	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825.....	3d infantry ..	Brevet, July 25, 1814	
14	George Croghan, December 21, 1825.....	Inspector gen.		
15	John McNeal, jr., April 28, 1826.....	1st infantry ..	Brevet July 25, 1814.....	
16		2d artillery ..		
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813.....	3d artillery ..	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814.....	2d artillery ..	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824	
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery ..	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825	
4	William Lawrence, May 8, 1818.....	2d infantry ..	Brevet, Sept. 15, 1814	
5	Willoughby Morgan, November 10, 1818.....	5th infantry ..		
6	George M. Brooke, March 1, 1819	4th infantry ..	Col. bvt., September 17, 1814.....	
7	Charles Gratiot, March 31, 1819	Engineers		
8	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819.....	1st infantry ..		
9	James B. Many, June 1, 1821.....	7th infantry ..		
10	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, September 10, 1813	
11	A. R. Woolley, December 16, 1825.....	6th infantry ..	Brevet, February 9, 1825	
12	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826.....	3d infantry ..		
MAJORS.				
1	W. Linnard, May 12, 1813.....	Quartermaster		
2	Jacob Hindman, June 26, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Col. bvt., May 17, 1815	
3	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813	3d artillery ..	Lieut. Col. bvt., August 15, 1823.	
4	John B. Walbach, April 25, 1818.....	1st artillery ..	Lieut. col. bvt., May 1, 1815	
5	Joseph G. Totten, November 12, 1818.....	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814.	
6	Samuel Babcock, March 31, 1819.....	Engineers		
7	Alexander Cummings, April 20, 1819.....	7th infantry ..		
8	Daniel Baker, June 1, 1819.....	3d infantry ..	Brevet, August 9, 1812.....	
9	Henry Stanton, May 13, 1820.....	Quartermaster		
10	Josiah H. Vose, December 31, 1820.....	5th infantry ..	Brevet, August 4, 1814	
11	David E. Twiggs, May 14, 1825.....	1st infantry ..	Brevet, September 21, 1814.....	
12	J. B. Crane, September 15, 1825.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, November 13, 1813	
13	William Davenport, December 16, 1825.....	6th infantry ..	Brevet, September 28, 1822	
14	William Whistler, April 28, 1826.....	2d infantry ..	Brevet, December 31, 1822.....	
15	George Bender, May 22, 1826.....	Quartermaster	Brevet, May 13, 1823.....	
16	Truman Cross, May 22, 1826.....	Quartermaster		
17	W. S. Foster, July 7, 1826.....	4th infantry ..	Brevet, August 15, 1814.....	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Roger Jones, July 6, 1812.....	3d artillery ..	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.....	
2	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812.....	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., September 11, 1814.....	
3	John A. Burd, July 6, 1812.....	3d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., October 31, 1814.....	
4	William Gates, March 3, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823	
5	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1814.....	
6	Sullivan Burbank, March 15, 1813.....	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	
7	Stephen W. Kearney, April 1, 1813.....	1st infantry ..	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823	
8	J. P. Beileman, May 5, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823	
9	George Bender, May 13, 1813.....	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt. May 13, 1823	
10	John Bliss, May 13, 1813.....	3d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823	
11	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813.....	4th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., May 20, 1823	
12	George Talcott, August 5, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 5, 1823	
13	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813.....	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1823.....	
14	Benjamin Watson, August 15, 1813.....	3d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
15	Daniel Ketchum, September 30, 1813.....	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	
16	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813.....	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823.....	
17	Sylv. Thayer, October 13, 1813.....	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823.....	
18	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813.....	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 23, 1823.....	
19	Thomas Hamilton, February 21, 1814.....	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 21, 1824.....	
20	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814.....	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824.....	
21	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814.....	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.....	
22	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814.....	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.....	
23	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814.....	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	
24	John Green, September 25, 1814.....	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824.....	
25	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814.....	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1824.....	
26	M. P. Lomax, November 17, 1814.....	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824.....	
27	R. E. De Russey, February 9, 1815.....	Engineers	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825.....	
28	W. Wade, February 9, 1815.....	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825.....	
29	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816.....	1st artillery		
30	Charles J. Nourse, June 17, 1816.....	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1813.....	
31	George Birch, August 31, 1816.....	7th infantry		
32	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817.....	1st artillery	Brevet, March 17, 1814.....	
33	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817.....	4th infantry		
34	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817.....	2d infantry	Brevet, August 1, 1813.....	
35	John Garland, May, 7, 1817.....	3d infantry		
36	Rufus L. Baker, May 21, 1817.....	1st artillery		
37	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817.....	2d artillery		
38	James H. Gale, July 31, 1817.....	1st infantry		
39	William Browning, November 1, 1817.....	3d infantry	Brevet, October 31, 1814.....	
40	James M. Giassell, February 10, 1818.....	4th infantry		
41	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818.....	4th infantry		
42	J. Erving, April 25, 1818.....	4th artillery		
43	Philip Wager, May 8, 1818.....	4th infantry		
44	William Armstrong, July 31, 1818.....	6th infantry		
45	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818.....	6th infantry		
46	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818.....	2d infantry	Brevet, March 17, 1814.....	
47	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818.....	7th infantry		
48	T. W. Maurice, November 12, 1818.....	Engineers		
49	R. A. Zantzing, December 12, 1818.....	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1814.....	
50	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819.....	7th infantry		
51	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819.....	1st infantry		
52	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819.....	1st infantry		
53	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819.....	4th infantry		
54	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819.....	1st infantry		
55	E. Shaler, April 30, 1819.....	6th infantry		
56	Richard M. Sands, April 30, 1819.....	4th infantry		
57	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819.....	2d infantry		
58	R. B. Mason, July 31, 1819.....	1st infantry		
59	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819.....	2d artillery	Brevet, September 11, 1814.....	
60	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819.....	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813.....	
61	John H. Wilkins, August 28, 1819.....	2d infantry		
62	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819.....	1st artillery		
63	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819.....	7th infantry		
64	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819.....	2d infantry		
65	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819.....	3d artillery		
66	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820.....	2d infantry		
67	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820.....	2d artillery		
68	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820.....	5th infantry		
69	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820.....	7th infantry		
70	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820.....	3d infantry		
71	J. L. Smith, August 29, 1820.....	Engineers		
72	William H. Ker, December 1, 1820.....	1st infantry		
73	F. W. Brady, December 31, 1820.....	4th infantry		
74	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821.....	5th infantry		
75	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822.....	3d infantry		
76	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822.....	5th infantry		
77	Samuel Spotts, May 8, 1822.....	3d artillery	Brevet, January 8, 1815.....	
78	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822.....	4th artillery		
79	G. C. Spencer, June 1, 1822.....	1st infantry		
80	J. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822.....	6th infantry		
81	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822.....	7th infantry		
82	Eneas Mackay, December 31, 1822.....	3d artillery		
83	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823.....	2d infantry		
84	Owen Ranson, January 25, 1823.....	2d infantry		
85	John Gantt, February 28, 1823.....	6th infantry		
86	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823.....	4th artillery		
87	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823.....	4th artillery		
88	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823.....	1st artillery		
89	N. Baden, April 1, 1824.....	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823.....	
90	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824.....	5th infantry		
91	W. Lear, May 1, 1824.....	4th infantry		
92	John Philbrick, May 1, 1824.....	7th infantry		
93	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824.....	5th infantry		
94	George Blaney, July 1, 1824.....	Engineers		
95	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824.....	7th infantry		
96	R. M. Kirby, August 5, 1824.....	1st artillery	Brevet, September 17, 1814.....	
97	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824.....	5th infantry		
98	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824.....	1st infantry		
99	W. H. Chase, January 1, 1825.....	Engineers		
100	John Munroe, March 2, 1825.....	4th artillery		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
101	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry		
102	I. Schmuck, April 11, 1825	4th artillery		
103	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825	1st infantry		
104	J. Yancey, May 31, 1825	4th infantry		
105	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	3d artillery		
106	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825	4th artillery		
107	John A. Dix, August 30, 1825	3d artillery		
108	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825	1st artillery		
109	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry		
110	Pierce Butler, December 16, 1825	7th infantry		
111	Z. C. Palmer, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
112	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826	6th infantry		
113	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826	3d infantry		
114	Edward E. Brooks	3d infantry		
115	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826	6th infantry		
116	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826	3d artillery		

ENGINEER CORPS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet, staff, and commission appointments.
COLONEL.			
1	Alexander Macomb	July 6, 1812	Major general brevet, September 11, 1814.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
1	Charles Gratiot	March 31, 1819	
MAJORS.			
1	J. G. Totten	November 12, 1818	Lieutenant colonel brevet, September 11, 1814.
2	Samuel Babcock	March 31, 1819	
CAPTAINS.			
1	Sylvanus Thayer	October 13, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Military Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey	February 9, 1815	Major brevet, February 9, 1825.
3	T. W. Maurice	November 12, 1818	
4	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	
5	George Blaney	July 1, 1824	
6	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Thomas I. Leslie	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, November 27, 1815, Military Academy.
2	Richard Delafield	August 29, 1820	
3	Andrew Talcott	October 1, 1820	
4	Wm. A. Eliason	July 28, 1823	
5	Corn. A. Ogden	July 1, 1824	
6	Henry Brewerton	January 1, 1825	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Stephen Tuttle	August 29, 1820	Brevet, July 1, 1820.
2	Edward H. Courtenay	July 1, 1821	
3	George Dutton	July 1, 1822	Assistant com. subsistence.
4	Joseph Mansfield	do	
5	Alfred Mordecai	July 1, 1823	
6	Dennis H. Mahan	July 1, 1824	
7	Alexander D. Bache	July 1, 1825	Brevet.
8	Peter McMartin	do	Brevet.
9	Alexander H. Bowman	do	Brevet.
10	Thompson S. Brown	do	Brevet, aid to Major General Brown.
11	William H. C. Bartlett	July 1, 1826	Brevet.
12	Thomas S. Twiss	do	Brevet.
ASSISTANT ENGINEER.			
1	General Simon Bernard	November 16, 1816	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

MAJORS, BREVET.			
1	John Anderson	April 12, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	Isaac Roberdeau	April 29, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1823.
3	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
4	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	
5	Stephen H. Long	do	
6	P. H. Perrault	February 17, 1817	
<i>Assistant Topographical Engineers.</i>			
CAPTAINS, BREVET.			
1	William Tell Poussin	March 6, 1817	
2	John Le Conte	April 18, 1818	
3	Hartman Bache	July 24, 1818	
4	W. G. McNeill	January 27, 1823	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.			7	M. A. Patrick.....	Aug. 11, 1820	Ordnance.
1	James House.....	May 8, 1822		8	Giles Porter.....	Feb. 1, 1823	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			9	Geo. Webb.....	May 15, 1823	A. C. S.
1	G. Bomford.....	Feb. 9, 1815	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.	10	J. Howard.....	Nov. 1, 1823	A. C. S.
	MAJOR.			11	D. Van Ness.....	Nov. 4, 1823	
1	J. B. Walbach.....	April 25, 1818	Lieut. col. bvt, May 1, 1815.	12	Justin Dimick.....	May 1, 1824	A. C. S.
	CAPTAINS.			13	Daniel Tyler.....	May 6, 1824	
1	A. S. Brooks.....	July 6, 1812	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814.	14	W. H. Swift.....	Aug. 5, 1824	Top. duty.
2	S. Churchill.....	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823. Ord.	15	Lemuel Gates.....	Feb. 11, 1825	
3	W. J. Worth.....	Aug. 19, 1814	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814. M. A.	16	D. D. Tompkins.....	March 1, 1825	Ordnance.
4	Milo Mason.....	May 17, 1816		17	H. J. Feltus.....	Sept. 15, 1825	
5	Hy. Whiting.....	March 3, 1817	Bvt., March 17, 1814. A. Q. M.	18	G. D. Ramsay.....	March 1, 1826	Top. duty.
6	F. Whiting.....	Sept. 10, 1819			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
7	R. L. Baker ^o	May 21, 1817		1	Jonathan Prescott..	July 1, 1821	Top. duty.
8	H. Saunders.....	Nov. 4, 1823		2	Chas. Dimmock.....	do.....	A. C. S.
9	R. M. Kirby.....	Aug. 5, 1824	Bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	3	W. Wheelright.....	do.....	Ordnance.
10	N. G. Dana.....	Sept. 15, 1825		4	J. H. Cooke.....	July 1, 1822	Ordnance.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			5	J. I. Schuler.....	do.....	A. C. S.
1	Timothy Green.....	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.	6	Isaac Trimble.....	do.....	Top. duty.
2	J. J. Davis.....	do.....	A. Q. M.	7	L. B. Webster.....	July 1, 1823	
3	H. W. Griswold.....	Dec. 12, 1818	Adjutant.	8	Geo. Nauman.....	do.....	
4	W. Smith.....	June 5, 1819		9	And. Kinnard.....	do.....	
5	J. Simonson.....	Oct. 10, 1819		10	John Farley.....	do.....	Top. duty.
6	J. Symington.....	May 17, 1820	Ordnance.	11	J. W. A. Smith.....	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
				12	J. K. Findley.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				13	J. N. Dillahunty.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				14	S. V. R. Ryan.....	July 1, 1825	
				15	Francis Taylor.....	do.....	
				16	A. D. Mackay.....	do.....	
				17	James R. Irwin.....	do.....	
				18	B. H. Henderson.....	July 1, 1826..	Mil. Academy.
					Edward B. White.....	do.....	Brevet.
					G. Woodbridge.....	do.....	Brevet.
					Danforth H. Tufts.....	do.....	Brevet.
					A. J. Pleasanton.....	do.....	Brevet.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			5	C. S. Merchant.....	April 20, 1818	
1	-----			6	Charles Mellon.....	do.....	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			7	Allen Lowd.....	do.....	Ordnance.
1	Wm. MacRea.....	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.	8	H. W. Fitzhugh.....	do.....	A. Q. M.
	MAJOR.			9	James S. Abeel.....	do.....	Bvt., Oct. 1, 1814.
1	Jacob Hindman.....	June 26, 1813	Col. bvt., May 17, 1815.	10	R. L. Armstrong.....	July 2, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.
	CAPTAINS.			11	H. S. Mallory.....	May 31, 1819	
1	Wm. Gates.....	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.	12	James Spencer.....	June 26, 1819	
2	A. C. W. Fanning..	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	13	W. Wells.....	Aug. 28, 1819	
3	J. F. Helleman.....	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.	14	F. L. Griffith.....	Nov. 28, 1819	
4	George Talcott.....	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.	15	C. M. Eakin.....	May 13, 1820	
5	Charles J. Nourse..	June 17, 1816	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1813.	16	S. McKenzie.....	Feb. 20, 1825	
6	Frs. S. Belton.....	July 31, 1817		17	Ed. Harding.....	May 10, 1826	
7	R. A. Zantinger.....	Dec. 12, 1818	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.	18	James Green.....	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.
8	J. Mountford.....	Aug. 11, 1819	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1814.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
9	Thos. C. Legate.....	May 13, 1820		1	Abm. C. Fowler.....	Mar. 3, 1819	Ordnance.
10	N. Baden.....	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823.	2	Martin Thomas.....	Mar. 31, 1819	Ordnance.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			3	G. W. Whistler.....	July 1, 1819	Top. duty.
1	Elijah Lyon.....	Jan. 1, 1817		4	J. A. Dumest.....	do.....	Top. duty.
2	Richard Bache.....	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813. A. C. S.	5	Henry Gilbert.....	do.....	
3	G. S. Drane.....	Nov. 15, 1817	A. C. S.	6	T. P. Ridgeley.....	Aug 13, 1819	
4	G. W. Gardiner.....	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.	7	W. C. DeHart.....	July 1, 1820	
				8	J. A. Chambers.....	do.....	Ordnance.
				9	Joshua Barney.....	do.....	
				10	Thomas Burke.....	Oct. 27, 1820	
				11	J. A. d'Lagnel.....	July 1, 1821	Ord. office.
				12	T. R. Ingalls.....	July 1, 1822	
				13	T. B. Wheelock.....	do.....	
				14	R. E. Hazzard.....	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
				15	F. L. Jones.....	do.....	
				16	J. M. W. Picton.....	do.....	
				17	Horace Smith.....	July 1, 1825	
				18	C. F. Smith.....	do.....	
					F. L. Dancy.....	July 1, 1826	Brevet.
					M. M. Clarke.....	do.....	Brevet.
					M. P. Parkes.....	do.....	Brevet.

NOTE.—This mark ^o affixed to any officer's name denotes a voluntary transfer, which is the cause of his anomalous position.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
	COLONEL.			6	J. W. Phillips	Aug. 4, 1819	
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818		7	James D. Graham	Sept. 8, 1819	Top. duty.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			8	J. R. Vinton	Sept. 30, 1819	Aid to Maj. Gen. Brown.
1	Wm. Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823.	9	R. B. Lee	Oct. 31, 1819	
	MAJOR.			10	S. S. Smith	Nov. 30, 1820	M. Academy.
1	James Bankhead	Aug. 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823, Ord.	11	Samuel Ringgold	May 8, 1822	Ordinance.
	CAPTAINS.			12	G. W. Corprew	Aug. 6, 1822	
1	Roger Jones	July 6, 1812	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814, Adj. general.	13	W. S. Newton	Dec. 31, 1822	
2	John A. Burd	do	Maj. bvt., Oct. 31, 1814.	14	W. B. Davidson	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.
3	Henry K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj. bvt., Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.	15	D. H. Vinton	April 7, 1825	
4	Mann P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.	16	Z. I. D. Kinsley	Aug. 20, 1825	M. Academy.
5	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819		17	John L'Engle	Dec. 11, 1825	
6	S. Spotts	May 8, 1822	Brevet, Jan. 8, 1815.	18	A. Brockenbrough	Oct. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
7	Eneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
8	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825		1	L. A. Rigail	Aug. 4, 1819	A. C. S.
9	John A. Dix	Aug. 30, 1825		2	H. Garner	Jan. 28, 1820	
10	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826		3	Fs. N. Barbarin	July 1, 1820	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			4	M. Burk	do	
1	G. S. Wilkins	April 20, 1818		5	W. H. Kerr	Oct. 27, 1820	
2	C. M. Thruston	do	Adjutant.	6	R. D. A. Wade	do	
3	Thomas J. Baird	June 2, 1818	Ordinance.	7	Chas. G. Smith	July 1, 1822	
4	U. S. Frazer	Oct. 20, 1818	A. C. S.	8	C. Graham	do	Top. duty.
5	T. W. Lendrum	May 30, 1819	A. C. S.	9	W. S. Maitland	July 1, 1820	Ordinance.
				10	G. S. Green	July 1, 1823	M. Academy.
				11	R. P. Parrott	July 1, 1824	M. Academy.
				12	N. B. Bennett	do	Top. duty.
				13	Benjamin Huger	July 1, 1825	Top. duty.
				14	A. H. Brisbane	do	Top. duty.
				15	J. W. Harris	do	
				16	Robert Anderson	do	
				17	James D. Burnham	do	
				18	William Bryant	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
					John McClellan	do	Brevet.
					M. C. Ewing	do	Brevet.
					John B. Grayson	do	Brevet.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			8	Samuel Cooper	Aug. 23, 1821	
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Bvt., March 15, 1813.	9	Charles Ward	July 20, 1822	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			10	H. A. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.
1	Abram Eustis	do	Brevet, Sept. 10, 1813.	11	Wm. Turnbull	Jan. 15, 1823	Top. duty.
	MAJOR.			12	W. W. Morris	Aug. 11, 1823	
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1813.	13	Wm. H. Bell	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordinance.
	CAPTAINS.			14	E. G. W. Butler	Nov. 6, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.
1	B. K. Peirce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.	15	S. B. Dusenbury	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.
2	M. M. Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.	16	E. R. Alberti	March 2, 1825	
3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.	17	Wm. W. Wells	April 11, 1825	
4	John Erving	April 25, 1818		18	Edw. C. Ross	Nov. 27, 1826	M. Academy.
5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	W. L. McClintock	Aug. 11, 1823		1	John B. Scott	July 1, 1821	A. C. S.
7	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.	2	Horace Bliss	July 1, 1822	
8	John Munroe	March 2, 1825		3	Wm. Cook	do	Top. duty.
9	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825		4	Walter Gwynn	do	
10	J. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825		5	Aug. Canfield	do	Top. duty.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			6	John Pickell	do	
1	W. T. Willard	April 20, 1818		7	Henry H. Gird	do	M. Academy.
2	Patrick H. Galt	Sept. 26, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.	8	A. Beckley	July 1, 1823	
3	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818		9	F. Searle	do	Top. duty.
4	I. A. Adams	July 31, 1819	Ordinance.	10	G. W. Long	July 1, 1824	
5	C. Despenville	Sept. 10, 1819		11	J. M. Fessenden	do	Top. duty.
6	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820		12	W. P. Bainbridge	do	
7	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	A. Q. M.	13	H. A. Wilson	do	Top. duty.
				14	R. C. Smead	July 1, 1825	
				15	W. F. Hopkins	do	M. Academy.
				16	W. A. Thornton	do	M. Academy.
				17	Fred. Norcom	do	
				18	Thomas J. Cram	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
					Dan. S. Herring	do	Brevet.
					T. B. Brown	do	Bvt. M. Academy.
					J. Williamson	do	Brevet.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
1	COLONEL. J. McNeal, jr -----	April 23, 1826	Brevet, July 25, 1814.	2	Thos. Barker -----	July 23, 1820	A. C. S.
	3			S. Shannon -----	Dec. 1, 1820	A. Q. M.	
1	LIEUTENANT COLONEL. Z. Taylor -----	April 20, 1819		4	I. Mackenzie -----	Nov. 18, 1822	Aid to General Gaines.
	5			R. Lowndes -----	Aug. 7, 1823		
1	MAJOR. D. E. Twiggs -----	May 14, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.	6	Sam. McRee -----	Sept. 30, 1823	Top. duty.
	7			Wm. Day -----	Dec. 25, 1823		
1	CAPTAINS. S. W. Kearney -----	April 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823.	8	Thos. P. Gwynne -----	Dec. 31, 1824	Top. duty.
	9			Jefferson Vail -----	May 14, 1825		
2	James H. Gale -----	July 31, 1817		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
				1	J. J. Abercrombie -----	July 1, 1822	Adjutant.
3	W. V. Cobbs -----	Mar. 31, 1819		2	Sam'l Wragg -----	do -----	Top. duty.
				3	Wm. Reynolds -----	July 1, 1823	
4	G. Loomis -----	April 7, 1819		4	R. H. Stuart -----	do -----	
				5	A. S. Miller -----	do -----	
5	T. F. Smith -----	April 25, 1819		6	J. W. Kingsbury -----	Aug. 19, 1823	
				7	W. L. Harris -----	July 1, 1824	
6	R. B. Mason -----	July 31, 1819		8	Timothy Page -----	do -----	
				9	E. Backus -----	do -----	
7	Wm. H. Ker -----	Dec. 1, 1820		10	Geo. W. Garey -----	July 1, 1825	Bvt., M. Academy.
				8	G. C. Spencer -----	June 1, 1822	
9	E. A. Hitchcock -----	Dec. 31, 1824	M. Academy.	9	Charles G. Ridgely -----	July 1, 1826	Brevet.
				10	W. S. Harney -----	May 14, 1825	Brevet.
1	FIRST LIEUTENANTS. W. R. Jouett -----	Mar. 31, 1819		10	Samuel H. Ridgely -----	do -----	Brevet.
				Nathaniel C. Macrae -----	do -----	Brevet.	
					Thomas H. Pearce -----	do -----	Brevet.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

1	COLONEL. Hugh Brady -----	July 6, 1812	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	2	W. Bicker, jr. -----	Sept. 1, 1814	Captain bvt., Sept. 1, 1824, A. C. S.
	1			LIEUTENANT COLONEL. W. Lawrence -----	May 8, 1818	Bvt., Sept. 15, 1814.	3	C. F. Morton -----	Mar. 31, 1819	A. Q. M. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
4		Seth Johnson -----	May 1, 1819				
1	MAJOR. Wiliam Whistler --	April 23, 1826	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1822.	5	Joshua B. Brant -----	Dec 1, 1819	Adjutant.
	6			John Clitz -----	Dec. 31, 1819		
1	CAPTAINS. A. R. Thompson ----	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.	7	E. K. Barnum -----	Dec. 31, 1820	A. Q. M.
	8			John Bradley -----	Oct. 2, 1822		
2	N. S. Clark -----	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1824.	9	E. V. Sumner -----	Jan. 25, 1823	A. Q. M.
				10	E. B. Griswold -----	Feb. 10, 1825	
3	E. Boardman -----	Mar. 31, 1817	Brevet, Aug. 1, 1813.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
				1	Sam. L. Russel -----	Aug. 13, 1819	A. C. S.
4	T. J. Beall -----	Sept. 26, 1818	Brevet, Mar. 17, 1814.	2	David Brooks -----	Jan. 28, 1820	A. C. S.
				3	Carlos A. Waite -----	do -----	A. Q. M.
5	W. Hoffman -----	May 1, 1819		4	J. B. Pendleton -----	July 12, 1820	Top. duty.
				5	J. S. Gallagher -----	Oct. 4, 1820	
6	J. H. Wilkins -----	Aug. 23, 1819		6	T. Morris -----	July 1, 1822	Top. duty.
				7	J. J. B. Kingsbury --	July 1, 1823	
7	G. Dearborn -----	Sept. 30, 1819		8	J. E. Smith -----	do -----	Top. duty.
				9	H. Day -----	do -----	
8	T. Staniford -----	Mar. 1, 1820		10	W. Bloodgood -----	July 1, 1824	Brevet.
				9	B. A. Boynton -----	Jan. 8, 1823	
9	Owen Ransom -----	Jan. 25, 1823		10	Albert S. Johnston --	July 1, 1826	Bvt., M. Academy.
					John M. Berrin -----	do -----	Brevet.
1	FIRST LIEUTENANTS. James Young -----	June 30, 1814	Captain bvt., June 30, 1824, A.C.S.		James G. Allen -----	do -----	Brevet.
				Ephraim K. Smith --	do -----	Brevet.	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

1	COLONEL. H. Leavenworth ----	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, July 25, 1814.	2	Benj. Watson -----	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.
	1			LIEUTENANT COLONEL. Enos Cutler -----	April 23, 1826		3	John Green -----	Sept. 25, 1814	Maj. bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.
4		J. Garland -----	May 7, 1817	A. Q. M.			
1	MAJOR. D. Baker -----	June 1, 1819	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1812.	5	W. Browning -----	Nov. 1, 1817	Brevet, Oct. 31, 1814.
	6			J. S. Nelson -----	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.	
1	CAPTAINS. John Bliss -----	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.	7	S. H. Webb -----	July 9, 1820	A. Q. M.
	8			W. G. Belknap -----	Feb. 1, 1822		
1				9	John B. Clark -----	Mar. 18, 1826	A. Q. M.
				10	Ed. E. Brooks -----	April 23, 1826	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Andrew Lewis ----	Feb. 10, 1818	A. C. S.	1	Hy. Bainbridge ----	July 1, 1821	
2	T. J. Harrison ----	April 20, 1818		2	George Wright ----	July 1, 1822	
3	James Dean ----	Oct. 31, 1818	Adjutant.	3	John D. Hopson ----	do	
4	Hy. H. Loring ----	Oct. 17, 1820		4	J. W. Cotton ----	July 1, 1823	
5	Sam'l W. Hunt ----	Feb. 1, 1822		5	E. B. Alexander ----	do	
6	James W. Webb ----	Aug. 11, 1823		6	E. B. Birdsall ----	do	
7	Benj. Walker ----	Oct. 13, 1823		7	Mat. J. Williams ----	July 1, 1825	
8	L. N. Morris ----	Dec. 31, 1825		8	Nat. S. Harris ----	do	
9	Stewart Cowan ----	Mar. 18, 1826		9	Joseph Bonnell ----	do	
10	Otis Wheeler ----	April 28, 1826		10	W. R. Montgomery	do	
					S. P. Heintzelman	July 1, 1826	Brevet.
					E. B. Babbitt ----	do	Brevet.
					Alex. G. Baldwin ----	do	Brevet.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	D. L. Clinch ----	April 20, 1819		1	G. W. Allen ----	Jan. 1, 1819	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	J. Page ----	do	A. C. S.
1	G. M. Brooke ----	Mar. 1, 1819	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	3	Wm. M. Graham ----	Aug. 11, 1819	A. C. S.
MAJOR.				4	Jos. B. Shaw ----	Feb. 3, 1822	A. C. S.
1	William F. Foster --	July 7, 1826	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.	5	A. W. Thornton ----	April 25, 1823	A. C. S.
CAPTAINS.				6	G. W. Mountz ----	May 1, 1824	Adjutant.
1	James H. Hook ----	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.	7	Wm. Martin ----	Mar. 25, 1826	A. C. S.
2	J. S. McIntosh ----	Mar. 8, 1817		8	P. Morrison ----	Aug. 26, 1826	
3	J. M. Glassell ----	Feb. 10, 1818		9	W. Lacey ----	Oct. 31, 1826	
4	Francis L. Dade ----	Feb. 24, 1818		10	Eustace Trenor ----	Nov. 29, 1826	
5	Philip Wager ----	May 8, 1818		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	Hen. Wilson ----	April 20, 1819		1	Geo. A. McCall ----	July 1, 1822	
7	R. M. Sands ----	April 30, 1819		2	L. Thomas ----	July 1, 1823	
8	F. W. Brady ----	Dec. 31, 1820		3	R. D. C. Collins ----	do	
9	Wm. Lear ----	May 1, 1824		4	Elias Phillips ----	do	
10	Jer. Yancey ----	May 31, 1825		5	Gov. Morris ----	May 24, 1824	
				6	F. D. Newcomb ----	July 1, 1824	
				7	Osborne Cross ----	July 1, 1825	
				8	James J. Anderson ----	do	
				9	James Engle ----	do	
				10	Joseph Clay ----	do	
					Joseph D. Searight --	July 1, 1826	Brevet.
					R. W. Colcock ----	do	Brevet.
					Amos B. Eaton ----	do	Brevet.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Josiah Snelling ----	June 1, 1819		1	J. McIlvain ----	April 30, 1819	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	M. Scott ----	Nov. 2, 1819	
1	W. Morgan ----	Nov. 10, 1818		3	G. Lowe ----	Mar. 15, 1820	Adjutant.
MAJOR.				4	P. R. Green ----	Mar. 27, 1820	A. C. S.
1	J. H. Vose ----	Dec. 31, 1820	Bvt., August 4, 1814.	5	J. B. F. Russell ----	Nov. 1, 1821	
CAPTAINS.				6	C. C. Hobart ----	April 1, 1822	
1	S. Burbank ----	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.	7	Jos. M. Baxley ----	May 1, 1824	
2	Geo. Bender ----	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823, Q. M.	8	W. E. Cruger ----	June 29, 1824	
3	Thos. Hamilton ----	Feb. 21, 1814	Maj. bvt. Feb. 21, 1824.	9	W. Alexander ----	Oct. 31, 1825	
4	J. Fowle ----	June 10, 1814	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.	10			
5	T. F. Hunt ----	May 20, 1820		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	J. Plympton ----	June 1, 1821		1	Seth M. Capron ----	July 1, 1821	
7	D. Wilcox ----	April 1, 1822		2	James Grier ----	do	M. Academy.
8	R. A. McCabe ----	May 1, 1824		3	St. Clair Denny ----	July 1, 1822	
9	Nathan Clarke ----	June 29, 1824		4	David Hunter ----	do	
10	Thos. Hunt ----	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.	5	Henry Clark ----	do	
				6	D. W. Allanson ----	May 24, 1824	
				7	Anthony Drane ----	July 1, 1824	A. C. S.
				8	Alex. Johnston ----	do	
				9	W. B. Thompson ----	do	Top. duty.
				10	L. T. Jamison ----	May 1, 1825	
					Henry I. Griffin ----	July 1, 1826	Brevet.
					Charles L. C. Minor ----	do	Brevet.
					Moses E. Merrill ----	do	Brevet.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets and staff appointments.
COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig Gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.	1	N. I. Cruger	Feb. 28, 1823	Adjutant.
				2	Thos. Noel	April 16, 1823	
				3	Joseph Pentland	June, 1823	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				4	Jason Rogers	July 21, 1823	A. C. S.
1	A. R. Woolley	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Feb. 9, 1825.	5	Geo. C. Hutter	Sept. 30, 1823	A. Q. M.
				6	C. Wharton	July 6, 1825	
				7	George W. Folger	Aug. 1, 1825	
MAJOR.				8	R. Holmes	Feb. 15, 1826	do.
1	W. Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.	9	G. W. Waters	do.	
				10	Levi Nute	July 7, 1826	
CAPTAINS.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Daniel Ketchum	Sept. 30, 1813	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.	1	M. W. Batman	July 1, 1823	Top. duty.
				2	Geo. Andrews	do.	
				3	Asa Richardson	do.	
2	W. Armstrong	July 31, 1818		4	John Nichols	do.	Top. duty.
3	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818		5	G. H. Crosman	do.	
4	Ephraim Shaler	April 30, 1819		6	W. W. Eaton	July 1, 1824	
5	J. Clark, jr.	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.	7	J. Van Swearingen	do.	Top. duty.
6	John Gantt	Feb. 28, 1823	A. Q. M.	8	Joseph S. Worth	July 1, 1825	
7	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.	9	J. S. Thompson	do.	
8	Z. C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826		10	Gustavus Dorr	do.	Brevet. Brevet. Brevet.
9	W. N. Wickliffe	do.			Samuel R. Allston	do.	
10	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	A. Q. M.		William H. Sims	July 1, 1826	
					Charles Colerick	do.	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				3	E. S. Hawkins	Jan. 22, 1824	A. Q. M.
1	M. Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820.		4	Charles Thomas	Mar. 1, 1824	
				5	James L. Dawson	May 1, 1824	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				6	Al. H. Morton	July 31, 1824	A. Q. M.
1	J. B. Many	June 1, 1821		7	Francis Lee	Sept. 24, 1824	
				8	J. R. Stephenson	Oct. 4, 1825	
MAJOR.				9	Thomas Johnson	Dec. 16, 1825	A. C. S.
1	A. Cummings	April 20, 1819		10	T. McNamara	May 26, 1826	A. C. S.
CAPTAINS.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816		1	Jos. A. Phillips	July 1, 1823	Adjutant.
2	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818		2	J. E. Newell	do.	Top. duty.
3	Nath. Young	Jan. 1, 1819		3	Jasp. Macomb	May 24, 1824	
4	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.	4	N. Tillinghast	July 1, 1824	
5	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.	5	W. G. Williams	do.	Top. duty.
6	H. Berryman	Oct. 6, 1822		6	Joseph Cadle	do.	
7	John Philbrick	May 1, 1824		7	D. S. Miles	do.	
8	N. G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824		8	W. Seawell	July 1, 1825	Brevet. Brevet. Brevet.
9	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825		9	L. F. Carter	do.	
10	Pierce Butler	Dec. 16, 1825		10	Fred. Thomas	July 2, 1825	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.					John Archer	July 1, 1826	Brevet. Brevet.
1	John Stewart	Oct. 6, 1822			F. J. Brooke	do.	
2	W. S. Colquhoun	Dec. 31, 1822	A. C. S.		Silas Casey	do.	

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Jacob Brown, major general	Jan. 24, 1814		Headquarters of the army, Washington.
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814	Maj. general bvt., Aug. 15, 1814	Headquarters, Cincinnati.
Winfield Scott	do.	Maj. general bvt., July 25, 1814	Headquarters, New York.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	Washington.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general	Washington.
William Linnard, major	May 12, 1813	Quartermaster	Philadelphia.
Henry Stanton	May 13, 1820	do.	New York.
George Bender	May 22, 1826	do.	New Orleans.
Trueman Cross	do.	do.	Washington.
(20 assistant quartermasters to be taken from the line.)			

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel.....	April 29, 1816..	Inspector general.....	
George Croghan...do.....	Dec. 21, 1825..	do.....	
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel..... (50 assistant commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.)	April 18, 1818..	Com'y general of subsistence..	Washington.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.			
Alexander Macomb, colonel....	July 6, 1812..	Maj. general bvt., Sept. 11, 1814	Chief engineer, Washington.
John L. Smith, captain.....	Aug. 29, 1820..	Engineer corps.....	Washington.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Bomford, lieut. colonel.	Feb. 9, 1815..	1st art'y, col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825	Chief of the department, Washington.
George Talcott.....captain....	Aug. 5, 1813..	2d art'y, maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823	Watervliet, New York.
Sylvester Churchill...do.....	Aug. 15, 1813..	1st art'y, maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Henry K. Craig...do.....	Dec. 23, 1813..	3d art'y, maj. bvt., Dec. 23, 1823	Watertown, Massachusetts.
William Wade...do.....	Feb. 9, 1815..	4th art'y, maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825	Washington.

MEDICAL, PAY, AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names and denominations.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Former commission.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.					
1	Joseph Lovell.....	Surgeon general.....	April 18, 1818		Washington.
1	Thomas Lawson.....	Surgeon.....	May 21, 1813		Fortress Monroe.
2	Thomas G. Mower.....	do.....	June 30, 1814		New York.
3	B. F. Harney.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1814		Jefferson Barracks.
4	W. V. Wheaton.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1816		West Point.
5*	John Gale.....	do.....	April 18, 1818		6th infantry.
6	Josiah Everett.....	do.....	Jan. 28, 1820		4th infantry.
7	B. Delavan.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1823		7th infantry.
8	J. P. C. Macmahon.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1826		5th infantry.
1	James H. Sargent.....	Assistant surgeon.....	June 1, 1821	P. S. April 24, 1816	Fort Constitution.
2	William Turner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Wolcott.
3	Foster Swift.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Trumbull.
4	T. I. C. Monroe.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. April 29, 1816	Arsenal, Richmond.
5	Samuel B. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. November 12, 1816	Fort Delaware.
6	James Mann.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. April 18, 1818	Boston harbor.
7	Sylvester Day.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sackett's Harbor.
8	J. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort McHenry.
9	Joseph Eaton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Preble.
10	George C. Clitherall.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fort Johnson, N. C.
11	Joseph P. Russell.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. August 10, 1818	Fort Columbus.
12	Richard Weightman.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. August 21, 1818	St. Augustine.
13	William Beaumont.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. December 4, 1819	2d infantry.
14	William H. Nicoll.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. January 28, 1820	6th infantry.
15	Robert French.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. April 12, 1820	Fort Wood.
16	Lyman Foot.....	do.....	do.....	P. S. December 12, 1820	Fort Washington.
17	C. A. Finley.....	do.....	do.....	S. M. August 10, 1818	Jefferson Barracks.
18	R. M. Coleman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jefferson Barracks.
19	Benjamin King.....	do.....	do.....	S. M. October 14, 1818	Savannah.
20	Prestley H. Craig.....	do.....	do.....	S. M. April 12, 1820	Augusta.
21	John Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	S. M. December 12, 1820	
22	John A. Brereton.....	do.....	July 1, 1821		Washington.
23	Henry Stevenson.....	do.....	July 16, 1821		Fortress Monroe.
24	Mordecai Hale.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1821		Fort Lafayette.
25	Richard S. Satterlee.....	do.....	Feb. 25, 1822		Mackinac.
26	Zina Pitcher.....	do.....	May 8, 1822		2d infantry.
27	Robert M'Millan.....	do.....	July 1, 1822		Fort Sullivan.
28	Edwin James.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1823		2d infantry.
29	Charles F. Luce.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1823		Fort Moultrie.
30	Samuel G. I. De Camp.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1823		4th infantry.
31	Edward Macomb.....	do.....	Jan. 20, 1824		4th infantry.
32	John W. Baylor.....	do.....	July 8, 1824		7th infantry.
33	John Torrey.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1824		West Point.
34	P. G. Randolph.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1824		4th infantry.
35	Hamilton S. Hawkins.....	do.....	Nov. 22, 1824		1st infantry.
36	John Thurston.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1825		7th infantry.
37	Alfred W. Elwes.....	do.....	May 9, 1825		4th infantry.
38	Robert C. Wood.....	do.....	May 28, 1825		5th infantry.
39	Lawrence Sprague.....	do.....	June 22, 1825		5th infantry.
40	Joel Martin.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1825		7th infantry.
41	Thomas S. Bryant.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1825		5th infantry.

MEDICAL, PAY, AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

No.	Names and denominations.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Former commission.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEP'T—Con'd.					
42	Philip Minis.....	Assistant surgeon....	April 12, 1826	-----	Fort St. Philip.
43	Robert E. Kerr.....	do.....	May 2, 1826	-----	Petite Coquille.
44	Henry Stinnecke.....	do.....	May 8, 1826	-----	7th infantry.
45	Robert Archer.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1826	-----	Fortress Monroe.
PAY DEPARTMENT.					
1	Nathan Towson.....	Paymaster general....	May 8, 1822	Lieut. col. bvt., July 5, 1814..	Washington.
1	Thomas Wright.....	Paymaster.....	June 22, 1815	Captain, Sept 25, 1817.....	Pensacola.
2	Asher Phillips.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1815	1st lieut., May 17, 1816.....	Louisville, Ky.
3	Alphonso Wetmore.....	do.....	Oct. 14, 1815	Captain, December 25, 1819..	Franklin, Mo.
4	Ben. F. Larned.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1815	Capt. bvt., August 15, 1814..	Green Bay.
5	David Gwynne.....	do.....	April 29, 1816	Major, February 21, 1814.....	Detroit, Mich. Ter.
6	David S. Townsend.....	do.....	do.....	Major bvt., July 27, 1814.....	Boston, Mass.
7	Charles B. Tallmadge.....	do.....	Mar. 27, 1818	-----	New York.
8	Daniel Randall.....	do.....	July 21, 1818	-----	Baton, Rouge.
9	Charles H. Smith.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1819	-----	Norfolk, Va.
10	Thomas Biddle.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1820	Major bvt., August 15, 1814..	St. Louis.
11	A. A. Massias.....	do.....	Dec. 12, 1820	-----	Charleston.
12	T. P. Andrews.....	do.....	May 22, 1822	-----	Washington.
13	Edmund Kirby.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1824	Captain, May 1, 1824.....	Utica, N. Y.
14	L. G. De Russey.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1826	Captain, December 11, 1825..	Red river.
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.					
1	Callender Irvine.....	Commissary general of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812	-----	Philadelphia.
1	Peter Faysoux.....	Storekeeper.....	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	do.....	-----	-----	-----

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	W. K. Armistead.....	3d artillery	Nov. 12, 1818	
2	John R. Fenwick.....	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
3	James House.....	1st artillery	do.....	
4	-----	2d artillery	-----	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lindsay.....	3d artillery	Mar. 12, 1813	
2	William MacRea.....	2d artillery	April 19, 1814	
3	George Bomford.....	1st artillery	Feb. 9, 1815	Ordnance.
4	Abraham Eustis.....	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
MAJORS.				
1	J. Hindman.....	2d artillery	June 26, 1813	
2	James Bankhead.....	3d artillery	Aug. 15, 1813	Ordnance.
3	John B. Walbach.....	1st artillery	April 25, 1818	
4	J. B. Crane.....	4th artillery	Sept. 15, 1825	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Roger Jones.....	3d artillery	July 6, 1812	Adjutant general.
2	Alex. S. Brooks.....	1st artillery	do.....	
3	John A. Burd.....	3d artillery	do.....	
4	William Gates.....	2d artillery	Mar. 3, 1813	
5	A. C. W. Fanning.....	2d artillery	Mar. 13, 1813	
6	J. F. Heileman.....	2d artillery	May 5, 1813	
7	George Talcott.....	2d artillery	Aug. 5, 1813	Ordnance.
8	Sylvester Churchill.....	1st artillery	Aug. 15, 1813	Ordnance.
9	B. K. Pierce.....	4th artillery	Oct. 1, 1813	
10	H. K. Craig.....	3d artillery	Dec. 23, 1813	Ordnance.
11	M. M. Payne.....	4th artillery	Mar. 2, 1814	
12	W. J. Worth.....	1st artillery	Aug. 19, 1814	Military Academy.
13	M. P. Lomax.....	3d artillery	Nov. 17, 1814	
14	W. Wade.....	4th artillery	Feb. 9, 1815	Ordnance.
15	Milo Mason.....	1st artillery	May 17, 1816	
16	Charles J. Nourse.....	2d artillery	June 17, 1816	Extra duty, War Office.
17	Henry Whiting.....	1st artillery	Mar. 3, 1817	A. Q. M.
18	R. L. Baker.....	1st artillery	May 21, 1817	Ordnance.
19	Francis S. Belton.....	2d artillery	July 31, 1817	
20	J. Erving.....	4th artillery	April 25, 1818	
21	R. A. Zantzingar.....	2d artillery	Dec. 12, 1818	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
22	John Mountfort.....	2d artillery	Aug. 11, 1819	
23	F. Whiting.....	1st artillery	Sept. 10, 1819	
24	Felix Ansart.....	3d artillery	Nov. 28, 1819	
25	Thomas C. Legate.....	2d artillery	May 13, 1820	
26	S. Spotts.....	3d artillery	May 8, 1822	
27	L. Whiting.....	4th artillery	May 21, 1822	
28	Aeneas Mackay.....	3d artillery	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
29	W. L. McClintock.....	4th artillery	Aug. 11, 1823	
30	J. L. Gardner.....	4th artillery	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
31	H. Saunders.....	1st artillery	Nov. 4, 1823	
32	N. Baden.....	2d artillery	April 1, 1824	
33	R. M. Kirby.....	1st artillery	Aug. 5, 1824	
34	John Munroe.....	4th artillery	Mar. 2, 1825	
35	Jac. Schmuck.....	4th artillery	April 11, 1825	
36	Jos. P. Taylor.....	3d artillery	July 6, 1825	
37	Jas. W. Ripley.....	4th artillery	Aug. 1, 1825	
38	John A. Dix.....	3d artillery	Aug. 30, 1825	
39	Nathaniel G. Dana.....	1st artillery	Sept. 15, 1825	
40	Thomas Childs.....	3d artillery	Oct. 1, 1826	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

COLONELS.				
1	Hugh Brady.....	2d infantry	July 6, 1812	
2	Henry Atkinson.....	6th infantry	April 15, 1814	
3	Duncan L. Clinch.....	4th infantry	April 20, 1819	
4	Josiah Snelling.....	5th infantry	June 1, 1819	
5	Matthew Arbuckle.....	7th infantry	Mar. 16, 1820	
6	Henry Leavenworth.....	3d infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	John McNeal, jr.....	1st infantry	April 28, 1826	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lawrence.....	2d infantry	May 8, 1818	
2	Willoughby Morgan.....	5th infantry	Nov. 10, 1818	
3	George M. Brooke.....	4th infantry	Mar. 1, 1819	
4	Z. Taylor.....	1st infantry	April 20, 1819	
5	James B. Many.....	7th infantry	June 1, 1821	
6	A. B. Woolley.....	6th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	Enos Cutler.....	3d infantry	April 28, 1826	
MAJORS.				
1	Alexander Cummings.....	7th infantry	April 20, 1819	
2	Daniel Baker.....	3d infantry	June 1, 1819	
3	Josiah H. Vose.....	5th infantry	Dec. 31, 1820	
4	David E. Twiggs.....	1st infantry	May 14, 1825	
5	William Davenport.....	6th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
6	William Whistler.....	2d infantry	April 28, 1826	
7	William S. Foster.....	4th infantry	July 7, 1826	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Sullivan Burbank.....	5th infantry	Mar. 13, 1813	
2	Stephen W. Kearney.....	1st infantry	April 1, 1813	
3	George Bender.....	5th infantry	May 13, 1813	Q. M.
4	John Bliss.....	3d infantry	do.....	
5	James H. Hook.....	4th infantry	May 20, 1813	Office Com. Gen. Sub.
6	Benjamin Watson.....	3d infantry	Aug. 15, 1813	
7	Daniel Ketchum.....	6th infantry	Sept. 30, 1813	
8	Thomas Hamilton.....	5th infantry	Feb. 21, 1814	
9	Alex. R. Thompson.....	2d infantry	May 1, 1814	
10	John Fowle.....	5th infantry	June 10, 1814	
11	John Green.....	3d infantry	Sept. 25, 1814	
12	Newman S. Clarke.....	2d infantry	Oct. 1, 1814	
13	George Birch.....	7th infantry	Aug. 31, 1816	
14	J. S. McIntosh.....	4th infantry	Mar. 8, 1817	
15	Elijah Boardman.....	2d infantry	Mar. 31, 1817	
16	John Garland.....	3d infantry	May 7, 1817	A. Q. M.
17	James H. Gale.....	1st infantry	July 31, 1817	
18	William Browning.....	3d infantry	Nov. 1, 1817	
19	James M. Glassell.....	4th infantry	Feb. 10, 1818	
20	F. L. Dade.....	4th infantry	Feb. 24, 1818	
21	Philip Wager.....	4th infantry	May 8, 1818	
22	William Armstrong.....	6th infantry	July 31, 1818	
23	Bennet Riley.....	6th infantry	Aug. 6, 1818	
24	Thomas J. Beall.....	2d infantry	Sept. 26, 1818	
25	R. B. Hyde.....	7th infantry	Oct. 31, 1818	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
26	Nathaniel Young.....	7th infantry	Jan. 1, 1819	
27	W. V. Cobbs.....	1st infantry	Mar. 31, 1819	
28	Gustavus Loomis.....	1st infantry	April 7, 1819	
29	Henry Wilson.....	4th infantry	April 20, 1819	
30	Thomas F. Smith.....	1st infantry	April 25, 1819	
31	E. Shaler.....	6th infantry	April 30, 1819	
32	Richard M. Sands.....	4th infantry	.....do.....	
33	William Hoffman.....	2d infantry	May 1, 1819	
34	R. B. Mason.....	1st infantry	July 31, 1819	
35	Joseph S. Nelson.....	3d infantry	Aug. 13, 1819	
36	John H. Wilkins.....	2d infantry	Aug. 28, 1819	
37	Trueman Cross.....	7th infantry	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.
38	Greenleaf Dearborn.....	2d infantry	Sept. 30, 1819	
39	Thomas Staniford.....	2d infantry	Mar. 1, 1820	
40	Thomas F. Hunt.....	5th infantry	May 20, 1820	
41	Daniel E. Burch.....	7th infantry	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.
42	Stephen H. Webb.....	3d infantry	July 9, 1820	
43	William H. Ker.....	1st infantry	Dec. 1, 1820	
44	F. W. Brady.....	4th infantry	Dec. 31, 1820	
45	J. Plympton.....	5th infantry	June 1, 1821	
46	W. G. Belknap.....	3d infantry	Feb. 1, 1822	
47	Delafayette Wilcox.....	5th infantry	April 1, 1822	
48	G. C. Spencer.....	1st infantry	June 1, 1822	
49	J. Clark.....	6th infantry	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
50	H. Berryman.....	7th infantry	Oct. 6, 1822	
51	B. A. Boynton.....	2d infantry	Jan. 8, 1823	
52	Owen Ransom.....	2d infantry	Jan. 25, 1823	
53	John Gantt.....	6th infantry	Feb. 28, 1823	
54	Robert A. McCabe.....	5th infantry	May 1, 1824	
55	William Lear.....	4th infantry	.....do.....	
56	John Philbrick.....	7th infantry	.....do.....	
57	Nathan Clark.....	5th infantry	June 29, 1824	
58	N. G. Wilkinson.....	7th infantry	July 31, 1824	
59	Thomas Hunt.....	5th infantry	Sept. 27, 1824	Office Com. Gen. Sub.
60	Ethan A. Hitchcock.....	1st infantry	Dec. 31, 1824	Military Academy.
61	Jacob Brown.....	6th infantry	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.
62	W. S. Harney.....	1st infantry	May 14, 1825	
63	Jeremiah Yancey.....	4th infantry	May 31, 1825	
64	B. L. E. Bonneville.....	7th infantry	Oct. 4, 1825	
65	Pierce Butler.....	7th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
66	Zalmon C. Palmer.....	6th infantry	Feb. 15, 1826	
67	William N. Wickliffe.....	6th infantry	.....do.....	
68	John B. Clark.....	3d infantry	Mar. 18, 1826	A. Q. M.
69	Edw. E. Brooks.....	3d infantry	April 28, 1826	
70	Henry Smith.....	6th infantry	July 7, 1826	A. Q. M.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

<p>INSPECTOR. Brevet Major General Alexander Macomb, chief engineer, <i>ex officio</i> inspector of the Military Academy.</p> <p>SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.</p> <p>INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS. Brevet Major W. I. Worth, first artillery.</p> <p>ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS. Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, first infantry. Second Lieutenant James Greer, fifth infantry. Second Lieutenant William A. Thornton, fourth artillery. Brevet Second Lieutenant John M. Berrien, second infantry.</p> <p>INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY. First Lieutenant Z. I. D. Kinsley, third artillery.</p> <p>ACADEMIC STAFF. PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Jared Mansfield.</p> <p>ASSISTANT PROFESSORS. First Lieutenant Samuel S. Smith, third artillery. Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Twiss, corps of engineers.</p> <p>PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING. Captain David B. Douglass.</p> <p>ASSISTANT PROFESSORS. Second Lieutenant George S. Green, third artillery. Brevet Second Lieutenant William H. C. Bartlett, corps of engineers.</p> <p>PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. Charles Davies.</p> <p>ASSISTANT PROFESSORS. Second Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery. Second Lieutenant Robert P. Parrot, third artillery. Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Cram, fourth artillery. Cadet Charles Mason, third class. Cadet William H. Harford, third class. Cadet Robert E. Lee, third class. Cadet C. P. Buckingham, third class.</p> <p>CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF ETHICS. Rev. C. P. McIlvain.</p>	<p>ASSISTANT PROFESSOR. Second Lieutenant Bennett H. Henderson, first artillery.</p> <p>PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY. Dr. John Torrey.</p> <p>ASSISTANT PROFESSORS. Second Lieutenant William F. Hopkins, fourth artillery. Second Lieutenant William Bryant, third artillery.</p> <p>TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. Claudius Berard. Joseph Du Commun.</p> <p>ASSISTANT TEACHERS. Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles G. Ridgeley, first infantry. Cadet James Barnes, third class.</p> <p>TEACHER OF DRAWING. Thomas Gimbrede.</p> <p>ASSISTANT TEACHER. Brevet Second Lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, fourth artillery.</p> <p>SWORD MASTER. Louis S. Simon.</p> <p>MILITARY STAFF. QUARTERMASTER. Captain Æneas Mackay, third artillery.</p> <p>SURGEON. Dr. W. V. Wheaton.</p> <p>PAYMASTER AND TREASURER. First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.</p> <p>ADJUTANT. Second Lieutenant H. H. Gird, fourth artillery.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Officers of the army attached to the Military Academy.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Engineer.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Artillery.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infantry.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">Total.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">23</td> </tr> </table>	Engineer.....	5	Artillery.....	14	Infantry.....	4	Total.....	23
Engineer.....	5								
Artillery.....	14								
Infantry.....	4								
Total.....	23								

“ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE,” FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Composed of ten companies detached from the several regiments of artillery.

<p>Lieutenant colonel, Abraham Eustis, 4th regiment artillery. Major, J. B. Crane, 4th regiment artillery. Adjutant, Daniel Tyler, 1st regiment artillery. Assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant H. W. Fitzhugh, 2d regiment artillery. Assistant commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant T. Green, 1st regiment artillery. Surgeon, Josiah Everett.</p>	<p>Assistant surgeon, Henry Stevenson. Ordnance officer, Captain R. L. Baker, 1st regiment artillery. Assistant ordnance officer, Lieutenant William H. Bell, 1st regiment artillery. Instructor of mathematics. Instructor of engineering. Instructor of military drawing. Professor of chemistry.</p>
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Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS.

<p>CAPTAINS. L. G. De Russey, 3d artillery, October 1, 1826.</p> <p>FIRST LIEUTENANT. Andrew McIntire, 1st artillery, March 1, 1826. Joseph Strong, 2d artillery, May 31, 1826. Edward Webb, 4th infantry, October 31, 1826. Edward H. Alexander, 4th infantry, November 29, 1826.</p> <p>SECOND LIEUTENANTS Hugh P. Welch, 1st artillery, April 30, 1826. William T. W. Tone, 1st artillery, December 31, 1826. W. C. Young, 3d artillery, May 31, 1826. Daniel S. Donelson, 3d artillery, January 22, 1826. Julius Catlin, 1st infantry, September 8, 1826. Nathaniel H. Street, 6th infantry, September 1, 1826.</p> <p>SURGEON. Robert Archer, August 5, 1826.</p>
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ASSISTANT SURGEON.

<p>William E. Langdon, May 1, 1826.</p> <p>DEATHS. MAJOR. Saunders Donoho, 4th infantry, July 7, 1826.</p> <p>CAPTAIN. Hez. Bradley, 3d infantry, March, 1826.</p> <p>FIRST LIEUTENANTS. Phineas Andrews, 5th infantry, October, 1826. William W. Outlaw, 7th infantry, May 26, 1826.</p> <p>SECOND LIEUTENANT. George C. Richards, 4th artillery, 1825.</p> <p>BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT. Joel C. Townsend, 3d artillery, October 1, 1826.</p>
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Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register—Continued.

DEATHS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Squire Lee, February 5, 1826.

PAYMASTER.

Jeremiah D. Hayden, June 10, 1826.

DISMISSED.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

W. E. Williams, 2d artillery, May 10, 1826.

James R. Blaney, 4th artillery, November 27, 1826.

Thomas Johnston, 4th infantry, March 25, 1826.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Aaron M. Wright, 3d infantry, March 31, 1826.

CASHIERED.

COLONEL.

Talbot Chambers, 1st infantry, April 28, 1826.

CAPTAINS.

James S. Gray, 6th infantry, April 28, 1826.

Charles Pentland, 6th infantry, February 15, 1826.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

J. B. Triplet, 4th infantry, August 26, 1826.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

George P. Todsén, March 25, 1826.

REVOKED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

Thomas F. Hunt, 5th infantry, April 18, 1826.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1826.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
William H. C. Bartlett..... } Thomas S. Twiss..... } William Bryant..... } Thomas J. Cram..... }	Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, drawing, engineering, science of war, chemistry, mineralogy, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and tactics.
Charles G. Ridgeley.....	Mathematics, natural philosophy, drawing, engineering, science of war, chemistry, mineralogy, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and tactics. Mathematics, French, natural philosophy, engineering, science of war, chemistry, mineralogy, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and tactics.
SECOND CLASS.	
James A. Bradford..... } Ebenezer S. Sibley..... } William Maynadier..... } John Child..... } Edwin Schenck..... }	Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing. Natural philosophy and chemistry. Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
THIRD CLASS.	
William P. N. Fitzgerald } Hugh W. Mercer..... } Albert E. Church..... } Walter B. Guion..... } Richard C. Tilghman..... }	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
FOURTH CLASS.	
Charles Mason..... } William H. Harford..... } Robert E. Lee..... } William Boylan..... } James Barnes..... }	Mathematics and French.

List of the military posts and arsenals.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Names of the commanding officers.
Fort Sullivan.....	Maine.....	Eastport.....	Captain R. M. Kirby.
Fort Preble.....	do.....	Portland.....	Brevet Major A. S. Brooks.
Fort Constitution.....	New Hampshire.....	Portsmouth.....	Captain F. Whiting.
Fort Independence.....	Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Colonel James House.
Fort Wolcott.....	Rhode Island.....	Newport.....	Captain Milo Mason.
Fort Trumbull.....	Connecticut.....	New London.....	Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. B. Walbach.
West Point.....	New York.....	New York.....	Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer.
Fort Columbus.....	do.....	do.....	Brevet Colonel W. MacRea.
Fort Delaware.....	Delaware.....	New Castle.....	Brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning.
Fort McHenry.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Brevet Colonel Jacob Hindman.
Fort Severn.....	do.....	Annapolis.....	Brevet Major John A. Burd.
Fort Washington.....	do.....	Fort Washington.....	Colonel W. K. Armistead.
Fortress Monroe.....	Virginia.....	Old Point Comfort.....	Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Eustis.
Fort Johnston.....	North Carolina.....	Smithville.....	Captain Joseph P. Taylor.
Fort Moultrie.....	South Carolina.....	Charleston.....	Brevet Colonel W. Lindsay.
Fort Jackson.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.....	Colonel J. R. Fenwick.
Fort Marion.....	Florida.....	St. Augustine.....	Brevet Major B. K. Pierce.
Cantonment Brooke.....	do.....	Wantons, <i>via</i> St. Augustine.....	Brevet Colonel G. M. Brooke.
Cantonment Clinch.....	do.....	Pensacola.....	Colonel D. L. Clinch.
Petite Coquille.....	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Captain L. Whiting.
Fort St. Philip.....	do.....	do.....	Captain W. L. McClintock.
New Orleans.....	do.....	do.....	Captain H. Wilson.
Cantonment Jesup.....	do.....	Natchitoches.....	Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Many.
Cantonment Gibson.....	On the Arkansas.....	Crawford Court-House.....	Colonel M. Arbuckle.
Cantonment Towson.....	On the Red river.....	Miller Court-House.....	Major A. Cummings.
Fort Atkinson.....	On the Missouri.....	Chariton.....	Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Woolley.
Fort Armstrong.....	On the Upper Mississippi.....	St. Louis.....	Major J. H. Vose.
Fort Snelling.....	do.....	do.....	Colonel J. Snelling.
Jefferson Barracks.....	Missouri.....	do.....	Brigadier General H. Atkinson.
Fort Brady.....	Michigan Territory.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence.
Fort Mackinac.....	do.....	Michilimackinac.....	Brevet Major A. R. Thompson.
Fort Howard, Green Bay.....	do.....	Green Bay.....	Brevet Brigadier General Hugh Brady.
Madison Barracks.....	New York.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	Brevet Major N. S. Clark.
Arsenal near Richmond.....	Virginia.....	Chesterfield Court-House.....	Brevet Major M. P. Lomax.
Arsenal, Baton Rouge.....	Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Lieutenant I. A. Adams.
Arsenal, Augusta.....	Georgia.....	Augusta.....	Brevet Major M. M. Payne.
Arsenal, Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg.....	Brevet Major S. Churchill.
Arsenal, Watertown.....	Massachusetts.....	Watertown.....	Brevet Major H. K. Craig.
Arsenal, Watervliet.....	New York.....	Watervliet.....	Brevet Major G. Talcott.
Arsenal, Rome.....	do.....	Rome.....	Lieutenant J. H. Cook.
Arsenal, New York.....	do.....	New York.....	Lieutenant Samuel Ringgold.
Arsenal, Frankford.....	Pennsylvania.....	Frankford.....	Lieutenant T. I. Baird.
Arsenal, Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Brevet Lieut. Colonel James Bankhead.
Arsenal, Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	Brevet Major W. Wade.

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the north-west extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief is in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the commanding general of the western department is at Cincinnati, Ohio; and the headquarters of the commanding general of the eastern department is at Governor's island, New York.

Cadets, acting as supernumerary officers in the army by brevet commissions, will be promoted successively to vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of the arm to which they may be attached conformably to the rank held by each on the merit roll when recommended for promotion.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Component parts of regiments and companies.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster's sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
A regiment of artillery.....	1	1	1	1	10	18	18	1	1	36	36	---	18	27	378	49	497	546
A company of artillery.....	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	4	4	---	2	3	42	5	55	60
A regiment of infantry.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	---	420	33	514	547
A company of infantry.....	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	3	4	---	2	---	42	3	51	54

The adjutant being taken from subalterns of the line, is not included in the aggregate.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 345.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARSENAL IN MAINE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 11, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 11, 1827.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, in your letter of the 29th ult., for an estimate of "the expense which would attend the erection of an arsenal in Maine," and my opinion "as to Augusta in that State being a proper site for it," I have the honor to enclose a report from the colonel of ordnance on both of the points contained in your letter.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. W. W. HARRISON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1827.*

SIR: In reference to the resolution of the Senate, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal in the State of Maine, which, with the letter of the honorable chairman of that committee, you have referred to this department, I have the honor to state that the establishment of an arsenal in the State of Maine is not considered essentially necessary at the present time.

An extensive arsenal has been several years established at Watertown on the tide waters of Boston harbor, within a few miles of the city of Boston.

This arsenal has been considered sufficient for supplying all the military stores required for the use of the United States troops, and for the fortifications on the coast north of Cape Cod. The number of forts in that section of the country north of Boston harbor, now occupied by the United States troops, is only three, and these are garrisoned by one company each. For the supply of this limited force an arsenal in addition to that at Watertown is not considered at all necessary.

In time of war the number of United States troops in that quarter would doubtless be greatly increased; and in case of an attack being made or threatened on that part of the coast large numbers of the militia would no doubt be assembled. In cases of this kind the troops would probably be assembled in haste, and upon such short notice as would not allow sufficient time for obtaining supplies from the arsenal at Watertown. To provide for such emergencies a small depot of artillery, small arms, and ammunition, placed in some secure and convenient position, it is conceived, would be necessary. A small establishment only would, however, be required for this purpose, as it would be used merely as a *depot* for military stores, and not as an arsenal of construction where artillery and other important military supplies would be fabricated. For this latter purpose the arsenal at Watertown is conceived to be abundantly sufficient for all that section of country.

The buildings necessary for a small depot, upon a scale sufficient to meet the wants of that section of the country, would consist of an arsenal for small arms and accoutrements; a magazine for powder and ammunition; a gun-house for artillery; and a dwelling for the keeper. And it is estimated that these can be erected for about fifteen thousand dollars.

As it respects the inquiry, whether Augusta, in the State of Maine, is a suitable position for an arsenal? I have to state that the information in possession of this department respecting the topography of Maine is too limited to warrant its giving any opinion upon that point.

I would, however, beg leave to suggest that in the event of its being decided to establish an arsenal in Maine, an experienced officer should first examine the country with a view to the selection of the most suitable position for the purpose. And that upon his report, and upon such information as may be otherwise obtained, the position should be determined by the Secretary of War.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 346.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE SUBJECT OF AN INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 13, 1827.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1827.*

SIR: I transmit herewith a report of the colonel of ordnance in relation to a proposed increase of officers who shall be permanently placed on ordnance duty. The views appear in general sound, and concurring with the colonel in them I recommend them to the favorable consideration of the committee, with a request that if the committee concur to have the subject brought before the House.

The organization of the ordnance which I should consider the most efficient and economical would be to constitute a distinct corps to be assigned to ordnance service. If, however, the committee should esteem this to be more expensive in regard to the pay of such a corps, I would then suggest that the department be made to consist of one colonel, two majors, and ten captains, leaving to be supplied by details from the artillery as many lieutenants as the service may require. But in relation to economy, I regard the superior efficiency to be expected from a distinct corps in the preservation of materials, and greater responsibility which could be enforced by it, would more than compensate the mere increase of pay over the present system, or that of the one which provides for an increase of a few in the principal grades, as above suggested.

But as a comparative view of immediate expense may present objections to creating a distinct corps, I would in that case recommend for adoption that plan which I have suggested as being more efficient than the present, that of placing a colonel, two majors, and ten captains permanently on ordnance duty, supplying by details from the artillery as many lieutenants as the service may require.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. J. VANCE, *Chairman Military Committee of the House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1827.*

SIR: In conducting the business of this department many inconveniencies and difficulties are experienced, which, it is believed, are occasioned by the defects of its present organization. The principles which now govern the appointment and employment of officers in the ordnance service are regarded as defective, for the reason that the frequent changes which are made remove from the service of the department those who, by practice, have become familiar with its duties, and substitutes others who are inexperienced in them. Under this system a large proportion of the officers who may at any time be employed in the department must necessarily consist of those who are unaccustomed to its duties. The advantages resulting from the employment of experienced officers are therefore lost, in a great measure, to this branch of service.

A proper organization of the Ordnance department is considered so essential to an advantageous discharge of the important duties assigned to it, that I beg leave to submit for your consideration the propriety of proposing an amendment to the existing laws in relation to this subject. But, before proceeding to present the views of the department, as to the modifications which are considered necessary, a brief notice of the several acts which have already been passed may not be out of place.

The Ordnance department was first established by an act passed a short time before the declaration of war, in 1812. It was then made to consist of one colonel, one major, four captains, and eight lieutenants, and as many carriage-makers, blacksmiths, artificers, and laborers as the public service might require. At the next session of Congress, in March, 1813, eight lieutenants were added; and at a succeeding session, held in August, 1813, five captains were added, making the department then consist of two field officers, nine captains, and sixteen lieutenants—making in all twenty-seven officers. It remained thus organized during the year 1814. The utility of such a department had become so manifest during that most active and interesting period of our military operations, and an efficient organization of it was considered so essential to the interests of the public service, that Congress, at the session of 1814-15, gave it an entirely new organization. By the act which passed on February 8, 1815, a short time before the close of the war, the objects of the department were much enlarged, and the duties of its officers were very particularly defined. It was formed on the regimental models of a regular gradation in rank, and was composed as follows, viz: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, and ten each of first, second, and third lieutenants—making in all forty-four officers. A short time after the passage of this act, the war closed; and the same Congress passed the act of March 3, fixing the military peace establishment, leaving the Ordnance department to remain as established by the act of February 8. And it remained thus organized until 1821, when, by the act of March 3, of that year, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment, it was merged in the artillery. By this act, four officers only were specially designated for the performance of ordnance duties; but provision was made for selecting from the artillery such officers as the ordnance service might require.

The principles engrafted into this new system are so entirely opposite to those which prevailed during the late war, and which had grown up and were established under the experience acquired during that period, that a recurrence to the circumstances under which they were adopted may not be considered unnecessary. This entire change of the system which had hitherto prevailed was proposed, it is believed, not with an expectation of rendering the ordnance service more efficient, for no defects in the previous system were alleged, but with a view to the benefits which might result to other branches of service.

In the plan for the reduction of the army, submitted to the House of Representatives December 12, 1820, by the honorable Secretary of War, under a resolution of that House, it was proposed to unite the ordnance and the artillery, but to provide, for the service of the former exclusively, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and seven captains; and to add, by detail from the companies of artillery, as many lieutenants as the service might require. The plan was referred to the proper committee of the House of Representatives, which reported a bill in which no provision was made for the ordnance service. This bill, while under discussion in the House, was amended by a vote of sixty-four to thirty-seven; and the amendment provided for a separate establishment of the Ordnance department, to consist of three field officers, six captains, and eighteen lieutenants—making in all twenty-seven officers. With this provision, the bill passed the House, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The committee of the Senate, to which the bill was referred, reported a substitute for the whole bill, which provided only four officers for the ordnance service. During the pendency of this bill in the Senate, a motion was made to amend it, so as to make it retain the Ordnance department, as established by the act of February, 1815. The vote upon this motion was, ayes 18, noes 19; so the amendment was lost by one vote, and the bill passed with a provision for four ordnance officers only, as proposed by the committee of the Senate. This feature of the bill, as it finally passed, providing only four officers, and those of low rank, was essentially different from that which had been proposed in the plan submitted by the Secretary of War, as the latter provided for eleven officers, and four of them of high rank. This number would have been sufficient to

have allowed one officer to direct each of the principal arsenals. It thus appears that the present system was adopted by a bare majority of one vote in the Senate, and against the deliberate conviction of the House of Representatives, as expressed by a vote of nearly two to one.

As an apology for dwelling so long upon the details here presented, I must observe that they are given in order to show that the former system, matured during the late war, and long successfully practiced, was departed from with great reluctance; and that the present one was considered, at the period of its adoption, a measure of very doubtful expediency. Experience has confirmed these doubts, for the system has not answered the expectations which were entertained of it.

The reason assigned in favor of the measure at the time it was adopted was, that by uniting the ordnance and the artillery service, the officers of the latter would be enabled to acquire a practical knowledge of ordnance duties; and in order to effect this object, it was provided by the Army Regulations, published soon after the passage of the act of March 3, 1821, that a portion of the artillery officers should be annually detailed for the ordnance service, and a corresponding number resume their places in the line. The practice since 1821 has been in conformity to this rule; and the whole number of officers detailed at different times during these five years has been one hundred and eleven, of which number *six* only have been continued throughout that period. The average number on ordnance duty at any one time has been about thirty. The frequency of these changes is very detrimental to the service; for it happens in most cases that an officer has barely time to become acquainted with the forms and the ordinary routine of the business to which he is called before he is removed to give place to another equally inexperienced; and besides, a consideration of the fact that the term of service may be short, tends rather to depress than to incite an active exertion to acquire a knowledge of those branches of the service which is considered most difficult of attainment. I am happy to have it in my power to confirm these views by quoting the opinion of that experienced and intelligent officer, Colonel Wool, inspector general, whose attention to the arsenals in his late annual inspections has been so unremitting and arduous, and productive of great benefit to the service. In his recent annual report to you of the 4th ultimo, he observes that "a department so important, and so intimately connected with the successful operations of an army, claims from the government more than ordinary attention. Its organization should correspond with its great responsibility. The principal officers should be permanent, and not subject to changes. They should be men of experience and tried integrity, while those of a subordinate grade should, at least, be active and industrious. These qualifications are too necessary not to be sought for in the selection of officers to take charge of arsenals, particularly where they have not only the care and preservation of much property, but the superintendence of the construction and fabrication of a very considerable portion of the articles required in service, and not unfrequently the disbursements of large sums of money." From these views the inexpediency of the present system is very apparent.

A brief notice, however, of the duties which have by law been confided to the Ordnance department will, perhaps, better serve to show the necessity for a separate organization and a permanent provision for it. By a reference to the act of February 8, 1815, which defines the duties of the department, it will be seen that it is made its duty to provide, to inspect, to preserve, to distribute, and to account for every description of ordnance, carriages, and equipments for artillery, arms, and ammunition required for the permanent military defences of the country, or for the armies in the field. Its duties are extended also to the militia by the act for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia. The appropriations for effecting these objects have at times exceeded one million of dollars per annum, and during the last thirteen years have amounted to more than eleven millions, making the average amount exceed eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars per annum.

The supplies procured by these appropriations consist mostly of imperishable articles, which cannot be hastily provided, and which remain on hand to be preserved for future service. In this respect the ordnance differs materially from all other departments of the military service. The expenditures of the several departments for clothing, subsistence, pay, quartermaster's and medical supplies, are for objects which are transient, which seldom extend much beyond the time present, and which are soon consumed or expended and disappear. Their respective responsibilities do not, therefore, extend much beyond the present application of the means confided to them. The Ordnance department alone retains in its charge the accumulating product of its expenditures, which it is required to preserve and to account for. The value of the military property now in charge of the Ordnance department, embracing that part only which is deposited at or connected with the armories and arsenals, and exclusive of all the ordnance and military stores at the several fortifications, and of the arms which have been provided for or distributed to the militia, is, at the lowest estimate, upwards of nine millions of dollars. The value of the small arms alone exceeds five millions. This great amount of property is in the immediate charge of the ordnance officers, who are held accountable therefor. The ordnance differs, also, from other departments in this, that its duties are less varied in a change from peace to war or from war to peace. Its operations are continued nearly alike in both states, the principal difference consisting in the greater or less amount of ammunition to be prepared, which is effected by simply augmenting or diminishing the number of workmen employed. It differs, also, in another important feature, that of its duties extending to the whole body of the militia of the country as well as to the regular army. It may therefore be said, without claiming more for it than the laws have prescribed, that the duties of the Ordnance department embrace the fabrication and the preservation of all the military weapons of the country, whether for the use of the regular army or of the militia, and that all the most essential military property of the nation that which constitutes its *armament* in peace and in war, is confided to its charge.

The experience and practical knowledge necessary to an advantageous discharge of duties of so varied a character, and of such great responsibility—duties which cannot be well performed without an acquaintance with most of the arts connected with mechanical philosophy, and with many branches of science—can surely be best acquired under a separate organization, where the officers who may be assigned to those duties can be kept in the constant practice of them; for it is certain that any particular service can be better performed by those who have been long practiced in it than by those who, without previous study or experience, are only temporarily engaged in it.

The duties of the Ordnance department are so different from the duties of the line of the army that the qualifications requisite for an able performance of them must necessarily be different also. The distinction, it is believed, is as wide in this case as it is in regard to that of the corps of engineers; and the utility of a separate organization is conceived to be as obvious in the one case as in the other. In any view which may be taken of the subject, it is believed that whatever reasons have been or may be assigned for preferring a separate organization for any other branch of the military service, the same will apply with equal, if not greater, force in favor of a separate establishment of the Ordnance depart-

ment. It cannot therefore be conceived why the ordnance service alone should remain amalgamated with the line of the army.

It has been before observed that the reason assigned for uniting the ordnance and artillery was, that the officers of the latter, by performing a tour of ordnance service, might acquire a practical knowledge of ordnance duties. This expectation has not been realized to any beneficial extent. Experience has shown that a temporary service at arsenals is insufficient for the attainment of such knowledge. It is believed, moreover, that this temporary service at arsenals has proved prejudicial to the service of the line of the army, by reason of so many officers being detached from their respective companies; and it is certain that these measures have been prejudicial to the ordnance service, by reason of its duties being confided to officers inexperienced in them.

In relation to the effect which the present system of detaching officers from their companies has upon the discipline and efficiency of the line of the army, this department has no particular knowledge. For any information which may be considered necessary in this respect, I would respectfully suggest that reference be made to the general-in-chief, to whom, it is conceived, this subject more appropriately refers itself.

With respect to imparting a practical knowledge of ordnance duties to officers of the artillery generally, it is believed that the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe (which has been established since the passage of the act uniting the ordnance and artillery) presents much greater facilities for the purpose than temporary service at the arsenals can do. In connexion with the school of practice there has been established at the same place a branch of the Ordnance department, having an artillery laboratory and work-shops for constructing gun-carriages and artillery equipments generally. At this place all the operations of an arsenal are carried on, and, as it regards the variety of operations, they are perhaps greater than occurs at arsenals in time of peace. All the ammunition and artillery equipments made use of at the school are prepared there. By the regulations of the school it is made the duty of all the officers to give personal attention to these operations, which are performed mostly by the soldiers of the line. By this means not only the officers, but the men also, are instructed at the same time; and this is accomplished without separating the officers from their companies, which is not the case when the officers are sent to arsenals. At this school the officers not only witness and participate in all the operations of constructing artillery and its various equipments, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and military pyrotechny, but they also witness at the same time, in the habitual practice of their companies, the practical uses to which all the various articles made are applied. These means of imparting a knowledge of ordnance duties, so far as it can be of practical utility to an artillerist, are certainly superior to any which exist at the arsenals; therefore the reason assigned for uniting the ordnance and artillery, that of giving additional means of instruction to the latter, is at this time of no weight, since much better means for accomplishing the same end has been provided in the establishment of the school of practice.

Should the considerations which have been herein presented appear to merit the importance which is ascribed to them by this department, I would respectfully propose that the ordnance be re-established upon the same principles as are contained in the act of February 8, 1815, but with a less number of officers.

The act of February, 1815, has not been repealed; it was modified only by the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1821. A repeal of this section, and a clause amending the first section of the former act, by reducing the number of officers, is the only act of legislation which is considered necessary to effect the change desired.

As to the number of officers necessary to be provided, I would observe that the number now on ordnance service is thirty; and it is believed that this number cannot be materially lessened without detriment to the service. There are sixteen arsenals, four of which require three officers each, seven of them two each, and the remaining five one each. Besides these arsenals, the office at the seat of government requires two at least, the principal and assistant, and frequently a third, as a draughtsman, is necessary. The total number, according to this enumeration, would be thirty-four; but at the arsenals, where only one officer is necessary, it would be better to substitute military storekeepers for commissioned officers. Four of the smaller arsenals are now thus arranged. It is therefore proposed, as a substitute for the provision made by the first section of the act of February, 1815, which provides for forty-four officers, that the department be made to consist of one colonel, two majors, eight captains, eight first and eight second lieutenants, making in all twenty-seven officers. A less number than this, it is conceived, would be inadequate to perform all the duties assigned to the department. The number of carriage-makers, armorers, blacksmiths, artificers and laborers is left unlimited by the act of February, 1815. I would therefore suggest an amendment which should limit the number of these to two hundred and fifty.

If it shall, however, be considered expedient to continue, in part, the present system of details, I would then suggest that the department be made to consist of one colonel, two majors, and ten captains, leaving to be supplied by details from the artillery as many lieutenants as the public service might require.

In favor of this plan, it may be said that it can be effected by a smaller addition to the number of officers at present in service, as it would require only nine new appointments to be made; and, also, that the thirteen ordnance officers, not being subject to change, and the details being confined to the junior officers alone, neither the ordnance nor the artillery service would suffer much inconvenience by this arrangement, while the latter might be benefited by it. It is admitted that this plan would be greatly preferable to the present system, as it would give some degree of permanency to the senior officers of the department, to those upon whom its duties and responsibilities would mainly rest. But it is nevertheless believed, for the general reasons before stated, that the Ordnance department, being dependent on or united with other branches of the military establishment, is incompatible with an advantageous performance of its duties, and that an entire separation of it from other departments, so as to be placed under the immediate control of the Secretary of War, is indispensable to the most efficient and proper exercise of its important functions.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1827.*

Sir: I beg leave to submit herewith a few remarks on the details of the proposed reorganization of the Ordnance department, referring to the report of the 8th instant for the general views of the department upon the subject.

It appears that the second plan proposed in that report is preferred, viz: That of appointing permanently one colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and to supply by detail from the artillery as many lieutenants as the service may require. Taking this proposition as a basis, I have embodied the views of the department in the form of a *bill*, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the committee.

With respect to the provisions of this bill I would remark, first, that of the thirteen officers proposed *four* are already authorized, viz: the supernumerary captains of the four artillery regiments; there would then remain but *nine* new appointments to be made, viz: one colonel, two majors, and six captains. The additional expense of these officers, supposing them to constitute an *addition* to the present military establishment and to hold no rank in the line of the army, would be, as is shown in the annexed estimate, about eleven thousand six hundred dollars per annum. But it does not necessarily follow that in appointing them any addition should be made to the present number of officers in service, for if they be taken from the line of the army and retain their rank therein, as is the case with the officers of the Quartermaster's department, the number of officers in service would not be increased at all and the expenses would be very little augmented.

There is now on ordnance service, taken from the line of the army by details, exclusive of the four supernumerary captains, one colonel, one major, and three captains. To complete the number proposed by the bill only one major and three captains are required; the additional expense of these, even supposing the major to be taken from among the captains and the three captains from the lieutenants, would be only about fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

It is believed that this plan of appointing officers from the line, without vacating their rank therein or adding to the number of officers in service, would be quite as well for the ordnance service as that of making the appointments entirely separate from the line of the army, as it would give the same degree of permanency to those appointed for ordnance service, which is the point of most material importance. With respect to the expenses of the two plans it is certain that this is greatly preferable to the other as it will cost less by ten thousand dollars per annum. The only objection which it is conceived can be made to it is that it may be inconvenient to the service of the line of the army; but it is presumed that a saving of \$10,000 per annum will more than counterbalance this supposed inconvenience.

In the first section of the bill herewith submitted the words written in *brackets* provide for the appointments being made from the line, and is the form proposed if the less expensive plan is preferred. The omission of these words would give the bill that form which would provide for the other plan creating an additional number of officers.

With respect to the number of enlisted men I would remark that by the act of February, 1815, (which it is now proposed to amend,) the number is left unlimited. By the act of March 2, 1821, (now in force,) the number is limited to fifty-six, a number entirely inadequate to the wants of the service. This number distributed among all the arsenals in the United States gives but three or four to each; the department is therefore obliged to hire workmen to do the work which could be more advantageously performed by enlisted artificers. Two hundred and fifty men it is conceived will be sufficient for all the arsenals; that number is therefore proposed.

The transmission of letters free from postage was authorized by an act relating to the staff of the army, passed March 3, 1813; at that time the colonel of ordnance was called "*Commissary General of Ordnance*," and was so designated in the law exempting his official letters from postage. This law has not been repealed, but in subsequent acts the title of commissary general has been dropped and the title of *colonel of ordnance* substituted. In consequence of this change of name all letters and packets are now charged with postage. The quarterly returns of military stores, and the money accounts and vouchers, with the correspondence of the office is very voluminous, and the charges for postage would amount to four thousand dollars per annum; to avoid this heavy expense the letters and packages have latterly been transmitted through the office of the Secretary of War. This arrangement gives much additional labor to the Secretary, and frequently occasions much inconvenience by the misdirections or misplacing of letters and other official papers.

A clause making the Ordnance department subject to the Rules and Articles of War is considered necessary, in order to remove all doubts of its being subject to them. The settled opinion upon this subject appears to be, that no person or class of persons are subject to the Rules and Articles of War unless they have been made so by express enactment.

In the bills recently reported to the House, concerning the topographical engineers and the Military Academy, it is provided that officers entitled to forage shall receive the prescribed allowance therefor whether they actually keep horses or not. It is desirable that this principle should extend to the Ordnance also, if adopted in the cases mentioned.

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

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

HON. JOSEPH VANCE, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

Estimate of the additional expense which would be occasioned by making the Ordnance department consist of one colonel, two majors, and ten captains, if made to constitute an addition to the present military establishment, viz:

One colonel per annum.....	\$2, 321 36
Two majors, each \$1,719 36 per annum.....	3, 438 72
Six captains in addition to the four supernumeraries now authorized, each \$980 68.....	5, 884 08
Total amount per annum.....	<u>11, 644 16</u>

Estimate of the same upon the supposition that the officers be taken from the regiments of artillery and retain their rank therein.

Total amount of compensation to be paid as above.....		\$11, 644 16
From which deduct the amount now received, as officers of artillery, by the same number of officers as is above proposed, viz: one colonel, now on ordnance duty, by detail.....	\$2, 321 36	
One major, now on ordnance duty, by detail.....	1, 719 36	
Three captains, now on ordnance duty, by detail.....	2, 942 04	
For the additional major add, say the pay of a captain of artillery.....	860 68	
For the three additional captains add, say the pay of three lieutenants, each \$740 68.....	2, 222 04	
		<u>10, 065 48</u>

Which is the total amount now received by the number of officers which would compose the department, and which constitute the difference of expense between the two modes suggested.

Difference between the present annual expense and that which would be incurred by the proposed plan of appointing officers from the line.....		<u>1, 578 68</u>
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The expense of the annual charges made under the present system in the item of transportation alone amounts to about \$500 per annum; this amount was the actual expenditure on account of the changes made during the past year, and the changes were not greater that year than is usual. If this amount be deducted from the last estimate above given it will leave only \$1,078 dollars as the amount of the additional expense which will be occasioned by the passage of the bill.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1827.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 347.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE PROPOSITION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO SELL TO THE UNITED STATES THE FORTIFICATIONS ON STATEN ISLAND BELONGING TO THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 15, 1827.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I communicate to Congress a letter from the Secretary of War, together with a report of the chief engineer, and certain acts of the legislature of the State of New York, proposing to the government of the United States the purchase of the fortifications erected at the expense of the State on Staten island, with the ordnance and other apparatus belonging to or connected with the same. These papers were prepared at the close of the last session of Congress at too late a period to be then acted upon.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *January 15, 1827.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1826.*

SIR: At the request of Colonel William King, the agent of the State of New York, appointed by the governor of that State to negotiate with the United States for the sale and transfer to them of the fortifications erected by the State on Staten island during the last war, for the defence of the harbor of New York, I have the honor to lay before you an estimate of the actual cost of those fortifications and of the lands belonging to them, and also a return of the quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores, and a sketch of those fortifications, with a report upon the subject from the chief engineer.

Colonel King is desirous that these documents should be communicated to Congress at the present session, in order that the subject may claim the early attention of Congress at their next meeting, as the State of New York wishes to transfer the property alluded to as early as possible, and the principle to be settled on which the government will receive it. With some modifications and improvements, these works enter into the system of defence adopted by the board of engineers for the harbor of New York, and it is therefore desirable that the United States should possess them as early as practicable.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *President of the United States.*

NEW YORK, *May 3, 1826.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your excellency, I proceeded to Staten island to make a survey of the property owned there by this State. A map of this survey, exhibiting the boundaries of the land and a horizontal projection of the forts and other buildings upon it, is herewith submitted.

These fortifications were examined some years since by a board of United States engineers, and their report is in the War Department at Washington, to which recourse may be had for more detailed information respecting them.

I have also the honor to submit to your excellency a copy of an estimate of the value of the stone work of the fortifications, made some time since by Arthur Smith, builder, and John Morse, mason, of this city, both men of high reputation for integrity and mechanical skill. The original estimate is believed to be in the United States War Department. To this estimate is attached the price of the land, which, from its situation, is considered highly valuable, and an exhibit of the sums respectively paid for labor, carpenters' work, timber, iron work, superintendence, miscellaneous expenses, wharf, block-house, and the value of the well in Fort Tompkins. This well, which is 142 feet deep, affords a never-failing supply of pure and wholesome water, four feet deep. These sums have been ascertained from the account books kept by General Morton, formerly clerk of the commissioners of the fortifications.

The commissary general's inventories of ordnance belonging to this State on Staten and Governor's islands are also herewith submitted.

I am not aware, sir, that any further material information can be furnished on this subject.

Very respectfully, your excellency's humble servant,

SALEM DUTCHER, JR.

His Excellency DE WITT CLINTON.

Cubic measurement of the fortifications on Staten island, by Arthur Smith and John Morse, esqrs.

FORT TOMPKINS.

Stone walls, circular faced, with drove ashler blocks, 121,310 cubic feet, at 36 cents per foot	\$43, 671 60	
Stone walls, circular faced, with drove ashler, 131,754 cubic feet, at 30 cents per foot	39, 526 20	
Stone walls, faces well hammered, 44,640 cubic feet, at 22 cents per foot...	9, 820 80	
Stone walls over brick arches, 51,030 cubic feet, } at 20 cents per foot...	23, 348 60	
Stone walls to foundations, 65,713 cubic feet, }		
Brick work to arches, 42,477 cubic feet, at 40 cents per foot	16, 990 80	
Coping, 6 inches thick, 5,605 superficial feet, at 87½ cents per foot	4, 904 37½	
		\$138, 262 37½

FORT RICHMOND.

Stone walls, circular faced, with drove ashler blocks, 42,760 cubic feet, at 32 cents per foot	13, 683 20	
Stone walls, magazine and foundations, 24,242 cubic feet, at 20 cents per foot	4, 840 40	
Brick walls, 3,406 cubic feet, at 36 cents per foot	1, 226 16	
Coping of 5 inches thick, 4,025 superficial feet, } at 50 cents per foot....	2, 310 50	
Coping of 3 inches thick, 596 superficial feet, }		
Extra cost to 27 embrasures, \$30 each	810 00	
		22, 878 26

PORT HUDSON.

Stone wall, hammered, &c., laid against a bank, 28,400 cubic feet, at 22 cents per foot	6, 248 00	
Coping, 4 inches thick, 1,420 superficial feet, at 50 cents per foot	710 00	
		6, 958 00

MATERIALS ON HAND.

Six-inch coping for 3 towers and 1 curtain, well worked and fit for laying, 3,930 feet, at 75 cents per foot	2, 947 50	
500 loads of building stone, at \$1 per load	500 00	
		171, 546 13½
Value of land, 49½ acres, at \$400 per acre	19, 800 00	
Labor, as per account books	85, 020 82	
Carpenters' work, as per account books	14, 965 70	
Timber, as per account books	31, 148 49	
Iron work, as per account books	9, 102 00	
Superintendence, as per account books	9, 420 24	
Miscellaneous expenses, as per account books	8, 286 21	
Wharf, as per account books	3, 000 00	
Block-house within Fort Tompkins	6, 000 00	
Well in Fort Tompkins, 142 feet deep, at \$4 per foot	568 00	
Sum total		358, 861 55½

An inventory of the ordnance and munitions of war, the property of the State of New York, at the fortifications on Staten island, taken in the month of December, 1825.

25 iron 32-pounder ordnance, mounted.
 2 iron 24-pounder ordnance, mounted.
 42 iron 24-pounder ordnance, dismantled.
 1 iron 32-pounder ordnance, dismantled.
 42 garrison carriages, out of order.
 42 pent-houses.
 54 rammers and spongers.
 40 ladles and 60 worms.
 100 battery handspikes.
 50 iron crowbars.
 9 loggerheads.
 50 beds and quoins.
 1 sling or dibble carriage.
 1 small truck; 10 truck wheels.
 A quantity of wads.
 3, 833 round shot, for 24-pounders.
 1, 655 round shot, for 32-pounders.
 6 powder horns.
 6 gunners' belts.
 6 gimblets; 6 priming wires.
 6 port-fire stocks.
 6 lint stocks.

I certify the above to be a true inventory of the property belonging to the State of New York at the fortifications on Staten island, taken December 20, 1825:

ALEXANDER M. MUIR, *Commissary General.*

A memorandum of ordnance, &c., belonging to the State of New York deposited in Fort Columbus, Governor's island.

13 iron 32-pounder ordnance, with carriages, &c., complete.

Dated New York, December 20, 1825.

ALEXANDER M. MUIR, *Com. Gen., State of New York.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 17, 1826.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I have examined the estimate of the cost of the fortifications on Staten island, and of the lands connected with them, furnished by the agent of the State of New York, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of November 13, 1825, addressed to John D. Hammond, esq., at that time the agent, which fortifications the State of New York had offered to transfer to the United States, under acts of the legislature passed in February and March, 1818, copies of which are enclosed, and I find only a general estimate of their actual cost, which, exclusive of ordnance, amounts to \$358,861 55½.

If it is the intention of the government to pay for these works at their real cost, the accompanying statement from the books of the commissioners of fortifications must be received as the evidence of their cost, but if the works and lands attached to them are to be paid for at their present value, it would be proper that the department should ascertain their real value by actual admeasurement of the walls, and an estimate founded on the present prices of materials and workmanship, and of the lands, which would require considerable time and could not be effected before the adjournment of the present Congress.

The works, with some modifications, come within the plans projected by the board of engineers for the permanent defence of the harbor of New York, and they ought, in my opinion, with the lands, to be acquired by the United States.

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

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

AN ACT respecting the settlement of the demands of this State against the United States and for other purposes, passed February 10, 1818.

1 *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly,* That the person administering the government of this State is hereby authorized to appoint an agent, with full power to adjust and settle the demands of this State against the United States.

2 *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the government of this State to institute a negotiation with the government of the United States for the sale of the fortifications and buildings belonging to this State at the Narrows on Staten island, and the lands connected therewith, and to report the same to the legislature for their consideration.

3 *And be it further enacted,* That the said agent shall obey such instructions as he shall receive from time to time from the persons administering the government of this State, in relation to the powers

given him by this act, and shall also perform such further services as shall be enjoined on him by the person administering the government as aforesaid, for the attainment of the objects contemplated by the next preceding section.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act respecting the settlement of the demands of this State against the United States and for other purposes," passed March 19, 1818.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in senate and assembly, That the person administering the government of this State is hereby further authorized to institute a negotiation with the government of the United States for the sale of the ordnance and other apparatus belonging to or connected with the fortifications belonging to this State at the Narrows, on Staten island, and to report the same to the legislature at their next session for their consideration.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Secretary's Office:*

I certify the preceding to be a true copy of an original act of the legislature of this State on file in this office.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL, *Dep. Secretary.*

ALBANY, *March 19, 1818.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington City.*

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to transmit herewith an extract from the report of the board of engineers made to this department in April, 1820, which contains the information which you requested relative to the fortifications on Staten island belonging to the State of New York.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

Hon. WM. H. HARRISON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs.*

Extract from the report of the board of commissioners on the defence of the sea-coast, dated April 7, 1820.

"Fort Tompkins is placed on the commanding point of the height to the west of the Narrows to protect the batteries of Richmond and Hudson, which defend the passage. This fort lies one hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea, but is commanded at five hundred yards distance southwest by a hillock, which was occupied in the last war for a field redoubt. The ground around Tompkins fort is very broken and rugged, its slopes and declivities very rapid, and offer a great many points of shelter in approaching it. The fort is a regular pentagon, flanked with towers. The whole is casemated, and one of the towers contains a bomb-proof powder magazine. Its circuit measure on the interior crest of the breastwork is four hundred and fifty-six yards. The breastwork is built in stone, is five feet thick, and rises four feet above the rampart. The thickness of the rampart is twenty-one feet, and the height of the scarp nineteen. It has no ditch at present. The original design was to raise a counterscarp by embankments, and to have a covered way with a glacis, to form which the asperities and broken declivities around should have been smoothed and filled up. The *terrepleins* are not filled up, and are in the meantime covered by sheds, which do not prevent the water from filtrating through the arches and seriously damaging them. The site of this fort is convenient for its purpose, *i. e.*, of serving as a *safety redoubt*, and protecting the batteries which defend on this side the passage of the Narrows. But it is to be regretted that the fort itself possesses none of the properties of modern fortification, and satisfies scarcely any of the conditions which it requires. 1. Flanking by round towers is rejected since ages. 2. The wall scarp is not covered on the side where the approaches in a land attack will be made, and even if the projected glacis were finished, a great part of it would yet be seen, sufficient when battered down to form with its ruins a practicable slope to the beach. 3. Stone breastworks are rejected since several ages for the fronts of fortifications which may be attacked by land, as they are so easily destroyed by artillery that the expectation of obtaining a great fire from the platform of the rampart by their means becomes illusory. 4. The casemates are not sufficiently aired; indeed, under the curtains they are not aired at all, and under the four towers they are so distributed as not to leave room for more than sixteen pieces. The arches of the casemates under the curtain rest also on the scarp wall—against the generally received principle of preferring relieving arches; the casemates in their actual state can receive no artillery, and are deprived of openings either towards the exterior or interior; they are thus of no use whatever, except inasmuch as they afford a dark, damp, and unwholesome communication from tower to tower. It is not easy to remedy or palliate such faults; however, as the position is occupied, we shall endeavor to make the best use we can of what has been done. An advanced work should be united on the hill which is now occupied by the field redoubt, so as to retard the approaches upon Tompkins fort, and thus indirectly prolong its resistance. For to prolong it directly by altering the plan of the fort itself would require works too expensive.

"Fort Richmond is a semicircular battery whose radius to the scarp measures forty-six yards. Its gorge is closed by barracks and stores for provisions. It contains a powder magazine and two furnaces for heating balls. This battery has only one story covered by sheds; the scarp wall, which is eight feet thick at top, is pierced with twenty-seven embrasures, at intervals of fourteen feet from middle to middle. Nine of these see the vessels as they are passing up; nine batter them as they pass the Narrows, and the nine others after they have passed. These embrasures are about fifteen feet above the level of low water. It were to be wished that the front of this fort were directed so as to bear more fire upon the ships as they sail up the Narrows. It directs more fire than is necessary against those which have already passed, whilst it would be much more important to batter them during the decisive moments just before and just during the passage. To remedy this defect in the trace of Fort Richmond and augment its fire we propose to add two tiers of guns round the half of its circuit which looks to the entry of the Narrows."

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 348.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO AN EXCHANGE OF LANDS RESERVED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES IN DETROIT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 20, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 20, 1827.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, transmitting the petition of the mayor, &c., of Detroit, relating to the sale of the United States arsenal in that city, and requesting my opinion upon the expediency of granting their request, I transmit herewith a report of the Ordnance department thereon, with whose views I concur. The petition is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. WM. H. HARRISON, *Chairman of Military Committee, Senate.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 18, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to return the petition of the corporation of the city of Detroit, concerning certain public property within that corporation, which has been referred to this department, together with a letter upon the subject from the Hon. W. H. Harrison, of the Senate, of the 22d ult.

In relation to the expediency of making an exchange of the remaining public grounds and buildings in the city of Detroit for others in the neighborhood, it is understood that one or more sites near that city can be obtained, which, if improved, would be equally as convenient as the other.

With respect to the condition upon which it would be proper to surrender the possession of the property to the city of Detroit, it is recommended, in lieu of those mentioned in the petition, that the corporation shall furnish in exchange another site and buildings; the site to be situated and the buildings to be erected under the superintendence of the War Department, the United States to continue to occupy their present establishment until the other shall be completed and delivered ready for the reception and protection of the public stores now, and which the public interest requires should remain, at Detroit. This is the basis upon which the act of May 20 last was fixed, by which a portion of this same property was then granted to the city of Detroit.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Detroit in common council convened, respectfully represents: That after the liberal donation made at the last session of Congress to the city of Detroit, they do not again appear before you to ask another benefaction; but the public property yet held by the general government within the limits of this city is a serious inconvenience to us, and without any corresponding advantage to the United States.

There is a small stone arsenal with no adjoining buildings except a frame dwelling-house and about one and a half acre of land. This property is now almost surrounded by private buildings, and will soon be in the heart of the city. More or less fixed ammunition is always deposited there, and it is therefore more or less dangerous to the vicinity. Besides, in the event of any future difficulties in this quarter, it would be the first object of an enemy's attack, and being wholly defenceless, it would attract their attention towards the town and probably lead to its destruction. Certainly such an establishment, either with relation to its immediate or future consequences, ought not to be located in the midst of a place which, like this, is rapidly increasing, and is destined at no distant day to be the mart and depot of an extensive region.

Immediately in front of the arsenal is a brick storehouse, belonging also to the United States, and a considerable space of ground along the river attached to it. A just regard to our convenience also requires that this property should be sold.

The margin of the river is shallow, and the United States yet hold one hundred and fifty feet along it. Above, docks have been thrown out to the channel, and the current is thus intercepted. The consequence is that there is here a large body of dead water where filth is continually accumulating and depositing, and the health of the city is thus visibly affected. There is no doubt but that much of the autumnal fever which prevailed this year was owing to this cause. And it is obvious that it must continue till decisive means are taken to fill up this shallow part of the river to the current.

This, the United States have not sufficient interest to do. It would require a considerable expenditure, and it can only be accomplished by dividing the ground into small lots and selling them, thus leaving to individual enterprise what it will then be interested to execute.

The temporary deposit of articles in the public store destined for the upper lakes is certainly no object compared with the consideration we have stated. And even should it be considered necessary to make deposits within the city, the storage could be a matter of no consequence, as the property would be merely *in transitu*.

But the whole location considered in reference to a military establishment is injudicious. We humbly trust that the day is not remote when the policy of erecting permanent military defences upon this frontier will be appreciated and adopted. There is little doubt but the proper site for such an establishment is at the Spring Wells, three miles below the city. Every military man who has viewed that position has accorded with that opinion. *There* should be the principal depot of the country.

The erection of a magazine, arsenal, and storehouse would be sufficient for the present purposes of the government, and they are all the public buildings now held here. They might be erected upon a much more extensive scale than at present, and for a portion only of the amount for which the property might be sold.

They would then be secure and in the position which must be ultimately taken before this frontier can be considered safe from the ordinary calamities of war.

We therefore humbly request that we may be authorized to divide this property into lots, and to direct its disposition. We are desirous of having the control of it in order to insure a uniformity of plan with the other property, and that we may provide for the all-important object of health. We are willing to dispose of the property and to guarantee the application of the proceeds to the purchase of land and the erection of the necessary buildings at the Spring Wells, or to pay the amount to the receiver of public moneys at Detroit.

But to defray the expenses of this arrangement and to aid us in filling up the shallow portion of the river in front of this property, where streets and other vacant spaces may prevent a sale to individuals, an object of the last importance to the city, we request that twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money may be paid over to the city treasury. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

J. KEARSLEY, *Mayor*.
 JOS. W. TORREY, *Recorder*.
 PETER I. DESNOYERS,
 THOMAS PALMER,
 M. CHAPIN,
 D. G. JONES,
 ANTOINE DEQUINDRE,
Aldermen.

[19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 349.

[2D SESSION.]

IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING BOUNTY LAND AND PAY DUE TO A SOLDIER ERRONEOUSLY
 RETURNED AS A DESERTER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 23, 1827.

Mr. MARKELL, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Chad Miller, a soldier of the late war, for bounty land and for back pay, reported:

That the petitioner states in his memorial that he enlisted in the service of the United States during the late war on or about the 13th day of July, 1814, and then received \$50, part of his bounty; that after marching three days with his company he deserted, and at the expiration of one week delivered himself up, at Fort Trumbull, to Captain Riley Sweet, in consequence of and under a proclamation of the President of the United States offering a pardon to all those who returned to the service; that he then continued in service until April 10, 1815, at which time, it being understood that peace had been made, and there being then no funds at said post to pay off those soldiers whose term of enlistment had expired, he went home a few weeks, and then returned for the purpose of receiving his back pay; that on his return he learned that funds having in the meantime arrived, the other soldiers who had enlisted during the war had received their pay and discharge, and that he had been returned to the War Department by Captain Riley Sweet as a deserter, and therefore could not receive his back pay, and for the same cause could not, on application to the War Department, draw his bounty land.

It appears by the certificate of Captain Riley Sweet that said Miller did deliver himself up to him, the said Captain Sweet, at Fort Trumbull, on the 10th day of August, 1814, "in consequence of the President's proclamation respecting deserters," and that he continued faithfully on duty until April 10, 1815.

It also appears by the certificate of Captain Sweet, dated September, 1825, that those soldiers who had enlisted during the war were allowed, after the declaration of peace, to go out to work, "as it was a general impression of the officers that they had no longer a right to command their services, as their terms of enlistment were supposed to have expired, and that they were detained only for the purpose of receiving their pay." On an application by said Miller for his bounty land and back pay at the Treasury Department, he was refused the same, as appears by a statement made in the Third Auditor's office, October 13, 1819, on the ground that he appeared from the rolls of Captain Sweet's company, on file in that office, to have deserted on the 10th day of April, 1815. On examination, it is found that the President issued a proclamation, dated June 17, 1814, which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 21st of June, whereby he offered a full pardon to all deserters who should return to any post of the United States within three months. Under these circumstances, your committee are of opinion that the desertion of said Miller, in 1824, was purged by his delivering himself up at Fort Trumbull, in August, 1814, under the aforesaid proclamation of the President; and that his absentsing himself from his post in April, 1815, did not amount to desertion, the treaty of peace having been ratified on the 17th day of February preceding; and that Captain Sweet committed an error in returning him for that act as a deserter, his term of enlistment having expired; and are therefore of opinion that he is entitled to his bounty land and back pay, and for that purpose report a bill.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 350.

[2D SESSION.]

IN RELATION TO THE ERECTION OF BARRACKS, QUARTERS, STOREHOUSES, &c., AT
VARIOUS MILITARY POSTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 25, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 17, 1827.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, referring so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to estimates of appropriation for certain barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c., to the Military Committee, and requesting information thereon, I transmit herewith a report of the Quartermaster General, which furnishes the information required.

The original resolution is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOSEPH VANCE, *Chairman of Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 17, 1827.*

SIR: In reply to the inquiries of the chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, referred to this office on the 13th instant, I have the honor to report that, by an order from the Adjutant General's office, dated the 4th of March last, Generals Gaines and Atkinson were directed to select a suitable position near the mouth of the Missouri river for an infantry school of instruction; and Colonel Leavenworth, with the 3d regiment, and Major Kearney, with a battalion of the 1st regiment, were directed to proceed to the position selected.

General Atkinson, to whom the subject had been referred by an order dated July 28, 1826, (a copy of which, marked A, is submitted,) decided that barracks for the troops should be erected of brick and stone. The amount expended for labor, materials, &c., had, on the 30th of September, exceeded eleven thousand dollars. The accounts for the 4th quarter of the year have not yet been received; but the expenditures for that quarter, it is believed, will have exceeded ten thousand dollars.

No plan has been furnished to this department of the work; but at the time the estimates were made, I believed, judging from the progress which had been made and the expense incurred, that at least twenty thousand dollars would be required. From recent information I am satisfied not only that the amount estimated will be necessary, but that an additional sum of from five to ten thousand dollars will be required.

The barracks, quarters, and hospital at Fort St. Philip, near the mouth of the Mississippi river, had become so entirely uninhabitable that it became necessary to replace them by new buildings. It is estimated that the erecting of those buildings will cost upwards of eighteen thousand dollars. At least six thousand dollars, it is believed, has been already applied; and the sum estimated will be required to complete the work. Fort St. Philip is one of the most important posts in the Union, and unless the proposed buildings be erected the troops must abandon it.

The commanding general, as well as the inspector, General Wool, and the commanding officer at Mackinac, consider new barracks necessary at that post; those at present occupied are certainly very much dilapidated. The sum estimated, though small, it is believed, will, with the materials which the troops can procure, be sufficient for the work.

New barracks will be required at Green Bay at no distant period; but from information received since the estimate was made, I am decidedly of opinion that the appropriation for that object might be deferred to another year without inconvenience to the service.

The commanding officer at Fort Wolcott, Rhode Island, reports that the worms have entirely destroyed the timber in the wharf at that post; in consequence of which it has sunk so low as to be rendered useless. He thinks eight hundred or a thousand dollars will be necessary to repair it; but I believe five hundred will be sufficient.

The troops stationed at Eastport occupy the quarters, &c., vacated by the British at the close of the late war. The magazine, blacksmith's shop, &c., are private property. Those buildings, with the lot on which they stand, are necessary to the public; and a house erected on the public lot by the settler is necessary for quarters. The sum estimated is the least for which the property can be obtained.

At St. Augustine, the land between the barracks and the harbor is private property. It is necessary to the garrison for the purpose of landing fuel and other public property for the use of the troops. The wharf attached to it is the property of the United States. The owner is about to dispose of the land, and has offered it to the public for the sum estimated. Were it sold to an individual, and buildings erected, the sea breeze, to which may be ascribed the fine health enjoyed by the troops, would be entirely excluded; besides, the wharf would be lost, and a greater sum than is required to purchase the lot would be necessary to erect another wharf.

The situation of the city of Savannah, in relation to a certain class of its population, rendered it necessary to place two companies in its vicinity, in consequence of which barracks were to be erected. They were commenced early last summer, and are now in progress. By information received this morning, it is ascertained that the sum estimated will not be sufficient to complete them. A detailed estimate of the amounts required for the various objects connected with the work is submitted, marked B.

The destination of the troops intended to occupy a position at the mouth of the Suwannee river, in Florida, having been changed, an appropriation will not be necessary for barracks at that place.

Should a new position be occupied by the four companies of the sixth regiment of infantry stationed on the Missouri river, the sum of ten thousand dollars will be required to erect barracks for them.

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

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 28, 1826.*

SIR: The position, ten miles below St. Louis, chosen by Major General Gaines and yourself, as indicated in your joint report of the 4th of July, and which you deem to be "the best for the infantry school of instruction," will be immediately located. The general-in-chief places you in charge of the whole scheme of construction; he accordingly directs that you will commence operations without delay.

There are but two points of specific instruction which he thinks necessary to name: that substantial and comfortable barracks for two complete infantry regiments be speedily erected.

That the soldiers of the 1st and 3d infantry, as far as they may be competent, shall execute all the carpenters', blacksmith, and mason work, and all the necessary labor.

The material which cannot be procured or created by the army, on your requisition will be furnished by the quartermaster's department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Brigadier General ATKINSON, *United States Army, St. Louis, Missouri.*

B.

Estimate of funds and labor necessary to complete the barracks and other buildings at Cantonment Oglethorpe, Georgia, based on the employment of soldiers to perform the labor—master carpenters and master masons only to be hired.

AMOUNT OF MATERIALS.

For officers' barracks	\$2,857 26
For soldiers' barracks	1,061 90
For hospital	1,657 22
For quartermaster's and commissary's store	518 67
For guard-house	435 45
For bake-house	170 00
For officers' kitchens	332 18
For soldiers' kitchens	395 87
For blacksmith's shop	109 81
For barn and stable	320 17
For flag-staff	26 93
For wells and pumps	190 20
For sentry-boxes	11 10
For lightning-rods	112 00
For fire-hook and chain	10 00
For fire-buckets	25 00
For sinks	471 95

Expense of pickets, &c., to enclose the cantonment	8,705 71
	2,133 00

10,838 71

LABOR.

Labor of three master carpenters, 287 days, at \$2 50 each	\$2,152 50
Labor of 15 soldiers, (carpenters,) 287 days, each at 15 cents	645 75
Labor of master mason, 246 days, at \$2 50	615 00
Labor of four soldiers, (masons,) 246 days, each at 15 cents	147 60
Labor of one soldier, (a painter,) 353 days, at 15 cents	52 95

3,613 80

14,452 51

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 17, 1827.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 351.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE ERECTION OF A TOWN AT BAYOU DUPRÉ, IN LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 1, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 1, 1827.*

SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday's date, enclosing a resolution of the Senate, dated the 5th ultimo, relative to the expediency of providing for the erection of a town at Bayou Dupré during the present year, I beg leave to refer you to a report on the subject from the chief engineer, herewith transmitted, in which I entirely concur.

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

JAMES BARBOUR.

General HARRISON, *Chairman, &c., Senate.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1827.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders to report to you the information relative to the expediency of erecting a tower at Bayou Dupré during the present year, which you have been requested to furnish for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, in a note from the honorable chairman of that committee, of yesterday's date, in which was enclosed a resolution of the Senate on the subject, dated the 5th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the several fortifications intended to defend the approach to New Orleans on the east side of the Mississippi have been commenced, with the exception of the tower projected for Bayou Dupré, and that its completion would fulfil the destination of those fortifications, and save the expense of maintaining an additional military force, which would otherwise be indispensable.

It would be expedient to construct the work this year, because it can be done at a cost of nearly one-eighth less than would be incurred if it should be postponed until next year, or afterwards. This saving could be effected by carrying on the work contemporaneously with the works at Chef Menteur and Bayou Bienvenue, and applying to that object the facilities provided for the construction of those works when they would not be required for them. Those works will be finished this year, and those facilities, therefore, would not be available at any time after this year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 352.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE EXECUTION OF THE ACT TO REDUCE AND FIX THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A COLONEL FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 6, 1827.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as related to the non-execution, in part, of the act of March 2, 1821, entitled "*An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States,*" reported:

That having examined the case referred to them with all the care which is due to a question of great intrinsic importance, heightened in its claims upon their attention by the special recommendation of the President, they have come to the conclusion that the obstacle to the execution of the act of March 2, 1821, as it relates to the colonelcy of the 2d regiment of artillery, may be obviated by an explanatory act, and for that purpose they have reported a bill. The propriety of this course the committee believe will be made apparent by a plain and brief history of the case, which is as follows:

On the 2d of March, 1821, an act was passed "*to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States,*" the 12th section of which enacted—

"*That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the several corps now in the service of the United States in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the force authorized by this act, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates to be discharged from the service of the United States.*"

Before the passage of this act there were *eleven* regiments in service, to wit: one of riflemen, one of ordnance, one of light artillery, and eight of infantry, and by this act the same *number*, though of different arms, were still to be kept up, to wit, four of artillery, and seven of infantry; and the *corps* of engineers was to be retained as then organized. The number of regiments being the same both before and after the act of 1821, it would seem to be an obvious conclusion that there would be no supernumeraries of the rank of field officer; but the President considered four colonels as such, to wit, Bissell, Wadsworth, King, and Smith, and ordered them to be discharged, and the four places thus vacated were filled by officers who were not colonels at the passage of that act, to wit: by the *raze* of Brigadier General Atkinson, who was reduced to the rank of colonel; by the promotion of *Lieutenant Colonels* Fenwick and Bomford to the rank of colonels; and by the appointment of Paymaster General Towson to the same grade. This execution of the act, so far as it affected Colonel Bissell and some other officers, was decided by the Senate, on the 16th day of May, 1822, to be illegal and void, and the officer nominated to the place considered as belonging to Colonel Bissell was rejected. Upon being informed of this rejection, the President, in the full belief of the correctness of what he had done, and under the impression that the Senate, on being fully informed of his reasons, would approve his decision, afterwards renominated the officer who had been rejected, and supported the construction which he had given to the act of 1821 in an elaborate written message. This called upon the Senate to reconsider their vote of rejection, and after taking several weeks for that purpose they reaffirmed the decision which they had first made. The effect of these different constructions given to the act of 1821 was to leave Colonel Bissell in a new and anomalous position. By the decision of the President he was out of the army—by the decision of the Senate he was in it; and the latter corresponding with his own opinion, he accordingly reported for duty to the War Department, and continued to do so at intervals during the remainder of Mr. Monroe's presidency, but without being ordered into service, or having his case in any way brought before the Senate in its executive, or before Congress in its legislative capacity. At the change of administration, in March, 1825, Colonel Bissell again reported for duty, but the President not feeling himself justified in *ordering*

him into service by his own mere authority, and at the same time believing it right to restore him to his place in the army, nominated him to the Senate for the colonelcy of the second regiment of artillery on the 16th day of January, 1826. This nomination being referred to the Military Committee to consider and report upon, they reported accordingly, reaffirming the decisions of the Senate in 1822, and the principle of this report being formed into a *resolution*, it was *resolved* by the Senate, after great deliberation, and by a vote upon yeas and nays of 37 to 2—

"THAT, *in the opinion of the Senate*, DANIEL BISSELL is entitled to the place of COLONEL in the army of the United States, taking rank as such from the 15th of August, 1812, with the BREVET rank of BRIGADIER GENERAL from the 9th of March, 1814, and that the President of the United States may ARRANGE him accordingly."

This resolution was adopted on the 2d of February, 1826, and being communicated to the President, he informed the Senate, by message on the 12th of April following, of his inability to concur in their opinion, and again referred the nomination of Colonel Bissell to their decision. The subject was thereupon again referred to the Military Committee, who reported that after the most careful investigation they could see no good reason for an abandonment of the principles in relation to the rights of that officer for which the Senate had so long contended, and the nomination being ordered to lie upon the table, left the whole question as it had remained since the first decision of the Senate in 1822. The nomination remaining thus not acted upon, the President, at the commencement of the present session, in his annual message, communicated the fact and the difficulty to the two houses of Congress, and submitted it to their sound discretion to make such legislative provision for the case as it might require.

It is under this recommendation that your committee have had the subject referred to them, and by which they find themselves, for the first time, called upon to act in a *legislative* capacity upon it. In this new character they deem it to be inadvisable to argue the question of the correctness of the several decisions made by the Senate. They feel themselves called upon to look at the facts of the case as they are, and to provide a remedy, if possible, for a disagreement between the President and the Senate, which there is little probability of terminating by argument. The facts are that the law of 1821 for the reduction of the army remains without execution in a material point; that a regiment remains, and has remained for upwards of five years, without a colonel; that an officer who has risen through every grade from the private soldier to the general—who purchased his first commission on the field of battle in the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, and illustrated his last one by a handsome victory over a British detachment in Canada—that this meritorious and distinguished officer is designated for the place both by the President and the Senate, and kept out of it by a disagreement between them, and that there is no room to expect that either will ever concur in the construction of the act of 1821 which the other has given to it. Such are the facts; and upon a candid view of their own duty, your committee are of opinion that it is not the part required of them that they should act the advocate and argue in favor of the Senate's and against the President's decision; nor can they suppose that it would properly fall within the legislative powers of Congress to reverse the decision of one or the other. But they believe it to be their duty to take up the question as practical men, and to find a remedy, if possible, for the cure of an admitted evil. Acting upon this sense of duty, your committee have come to the conclusion that an act explanatory of the act of 1821 may be framed, which will do full justice to Colonel Bissell, and conflict with no decision heretofore made by the President or Senate. They have reported a bill accordingly; and if it should have the good fortune to receive the favorable consideration of Congress, there will be an end to all questions about the discharge of the colonels considered as supernumerary in 1821, as two of them are dead, one provided for (with his own consent) in a civil office, and Colonel Bissell alone remaining to be disposed of.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 353.

[2D SESSION.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1826.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 6, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, February 5, 1827.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," I transmit herewith an abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, by States and Territories, prepared from the latest returns received at this office.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March 2, 1803, taken from the latest returns received at this office.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Infantry, grenadiers, light infantry, riflemen.						Cavalry.					Artillery.					Aggregate.	Remarks.	
	For what year received.	Date of.	No. of divisions.	No. of brigades.	No. of regiments.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers, including general, division, and brigade staff.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.			Total.
Maine.....	1825	Jan. 28, 1826	8	16	52	506	1,875	33,395	35,270	.....	26	136	1,035	1,171	.....	27	124	1,799	1,923	38,364	
New Hampshire.....	1826	June 17, 1826	3	6	40	*17	1,478	24,294	25,772	.....	41	156	1,595	1,751	.....	40	108	1,504	1,612	29,135	* Infantry and grenadier companies not reported.
Massachusetts.....	1826	Dec. 9, 1826	7	16	66	647	2,530	47,785	50,315	11	43	239	1,523	1,752	17	51	231	2,957	3,188	55,255	180 brigade bands included in the total of infantry, &c.
Vermont.....	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	1,330	21,790	23,120	.....	123	1,302	1,425	.....	22	83	953	1,036	25,581		
Rhode Island.....	1826	Dec. 30, 1824	1	4	14	112	489	8,603	9,092	.....	5	23	334	356	.....	7	32	476	508	9,956	
Connecticut.....	1826	Nov. 20, 1824	3	6	24	275	1,028	21,884	22,912	5	22	117	913	1,030	6	39	174	1,648	1,822	25,764	
New York.....	1825	Feb. 16, 1826	25	53	234	1,924	7,662	130,168	137,830	.....	261	2,382	2,643	31	166	610	8,326	8,936	149,409	Companies of artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, attached to different brigades of infantry, included under the heads of infantry, &c.	
New Jersey.....	1823	Dec. 16, 1826	4	13	47	489	1,817	36,840	38,657	5	35	163	1,748	1,911	1	30	85	1,630	1,715	42,283	
Pennsylvania.....	1823	Dec. 31, 1826	16	32	129	1,611	.....	.....	155,370	.....	.....	.....	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528	158,512		
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451	No return since 1814.
Maryland.....	1826	Mar. 2, 1826	3	12	54	485	1,704	34,434	36,138	12	55	272	1,997	2,269	2	27	96	1,588	1,684	40,091	
Virginia.....	1826	Dec. 4, 1826	5	22	130	1,055	3,347	83,596	86,943	5	104	366	7,192	7,558	5	75	222	5,483	5,705	100,206	
North Carolina.....	1826	Jan. 1, 1827	8	18	91	786	2,824	57,089	59,913	4	15	94	710	804	1	5	34	295	259	60,976	
South Carolina.....	1826	Dec. 9, 1827	5	10	45	491	1,915	32,226	34,141	5	28	136	1,256	1,392	1	19	50	846	896	36,429	
Georgia.....	1819	Jan. 29, 1820	5	10	41	223	1,691	26,811	28,502	.....	13	46	877	923	.....	4	11	215	226	29,651	
Alabama.....	1824	.....	4	13	35	267	1,024	19,693	20,717	.....	7	16	235	251	.....	2	4	89	93	21,061	The adjutant general reports ten regiments not heard from.
Louisiana.....	1825	Feb. 1, 1826	2	5	21	149	665	9,308	9,973	.....	11	33	247	280	1	3	15	374	389	10,642	
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291	No return since 1812.
Tennessee.....	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	2	10	.....	.....	1,999	39,478	41,477	.....	132	1,076	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,685	The governor reports several brigades not heard from.
Kentucky.....	1826	Jan. 4, 1827	14	28	115	836	3,317	58,363	61,679	.....	83	1,200	1,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,503	
Ohio.....	1826	Jan. 12, 1827	14	48	160	1,357	5,117	98,428	103,545	15	69	361	3,323	3,684	.....	32	93	1,912	2,005	110,188	The adjutant general reports the strength of the 4th brigade of the 14th division to be 954, included in the aggregate.
Indiana.....	1826	Dec. 15, 1827	7	18	50	430	1,582	27,795	29,377	.....	19	73	843	916	.....	10	38	456	494	37,787	The adjutant general reports a delinquency of 7,000 men, which is included in the aggregate.
Illinois.....	1822	.....	2	5	21	127	650	7,660	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,310	
Missouri.....	1825	Jan. 2, 1826	2	5	31	59	247	3,682	3,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,929	The adjt. gen. reports one company of cavalry included under the head of infantry, &c.; "23 regiment not heard from;" and says "the militia may with perfect safety be put down to 12,000."
Michigan Territory.....	1822	Nov. 16, 1826	.....	1	4	22	80	1,311	1,391	.....	1	2	12	14	.....	2	6	92	98	1,503	
Arkansas Territory.....	1825	Dec. 16, 1826	.....	.....	9	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	12	131	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	The governor reports the 1st regim't inf'try imperfect; the 2d only two companies returned; the 5th and 9th no returns received.
Florida Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia.....	1826	Nov. 14, 1826	.....	12	24	.....	89	2,113	2,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	† Legions—one brigade not heard from.
																			1,118,307		

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes and belts.	Bayonets, scabbards, and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Ball screws and worms.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Knapsacks.	Canteens.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.					
																							Brass.					
																							2-pounds.	3-pounds.	4-pounds.	5-pounds.		
Maine.....	19,062	18,767	19,688	18,770	18,950	.....	35,088	371,990	657	507	556	13,631	188	1,085	1,570	1,534	18,490	.....	50	524	533	28	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	20,719	20,520	15,639	15,567	15,427	.....	32,372	55 boxes	410	325	279	14 boxes	.....	2,280	1,305	1,216	15,592	14,957	28	488	395	40	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	30,520	30,558	22,597	21,875	22,975	.....	47,381	262,946	2,743	2,125	2,165	23,414	90	1,504	2,689	2,693	21,914	.....	118	622	454	125	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	15,988	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438	.....	23,110	.....	265	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	7,620	13,508	422	469	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	15,277	5,091	5,077	5,091	5,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	21,068	21,043	17,093	16,503	14,622	320	114,101	324,754	819	169	.....	14,158 lbs.	674	2,893	3,202	3,202	8,403	999	4	598	440	42	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	40,299	36,666	40,652	.....	20,281	247	49,637	3,243	21,068	20,820	17,198	44,159	.....	.....	7,835	2,084	1,416	.....	58	2,777	2,217	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	15,394	5,880	3,902	3,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	708	167	166	.....	.....	1,596	2,074	2,074	1,022	481	5	386	325	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	25,663	1,998
Delaware*.....
Maryland.....	11,665	6,157	12,739	3,770	106	3,716	6,730	28,889	2,036	1,134	1,493	11,658	190	432	1,317	1,170	2,799	2,616	2	98	80	19	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Virginia*.....
North Carolina.....	8,731	6,475	1,113	903	54	137,507	27,532	20,818	1,006	2,869	2,569	102	104	217	597	484	15
South Carolina.....	14,037	1,908	3,246	1,701	1,311	1,207	15,881	1,420	7,706	7,762	43,458	2,902	694	1,776	1,723	7,160	98	80	201	230	44	3	18	1
Georgia.....	5,567	5,567	4,840	451	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,506	2,314	.....	2,314	.....	600	295	295	.....	.....	.....	30	30	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	3,108	112	173	293	93	1,735	50	3,917	2,534	615	3,173	957	33	301	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1,761	1,686	1,686	2,036	.....	.....	.....	389	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	286	822	.....	.....	.....	20	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....
Tennessee.....	1,168	137	337	137	.....	.....	19,533	735	11,031	11,031	.....	.....	.....	485	1,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	293	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	4,460	2,201	2,526	2,058	126	.....	10,533	735	11,179	10,590	8,428	130,844	6,076	589	2,213	1,256	27	.....	.....	295	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	17,197	5,227	1,963	1,174	1,197	861	1,405	184	20,524	9,969	9,027	25,451	479	1,736	4,853	3,892	249	4	314	854	728	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	849	650	524	421	.....	.....	16,315	389	8,009	7,318	7,141	56,933	3,242	515	808	91	4	0	.....	228	206	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	286	194	155	12	60	20	2,805	102	1,150	1,152	1,151	8,847	693	24	46	46	1	3	.....	12	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	109	3	2	16	.....	44	2,479	.....	1,595	1,315	1,255	8,642	621	87	114	113	.....	.....	.....	7	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	116	30	2	78	78	1,172	15	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas Territory*.....
Florida Territory*.....
District of Columbia.....	249	249	373	249	142	360	280	280	264

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

† Rifles included.

‡ Shot guns included.

|| Horns included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c, is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																																			
	Brass.					Iron.												Cannon.	Howitzers.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition, boxes, and chests.	Galleons.	Ammunition wagons.	Tumbrels and powder carts.	Sets of harness.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Rounds of cannon powder.				
	6-pounders.	9, 6, and 3-pounders.	9 and 6-pounders.	12-pounders.	Calibres not known.	2-pounders.	3-pounders.	3 and 4-pounders.	4-pounders.	6-pounders.	9-pounders.	12-pounders.	15-pounders.	18-pounders.	24-pounders.	32-pounders.	34-pounders.																			
Maine.....	20																			64	54	93	55	35	87						27	120				
New Hampshire.....						4					2		6				4	2			58	61	77	48	33	50				10	48			2,461		
Massachusetts.....	44			2							2									171	114	666	150	95	182				53	234						
Vermont.....					20																															
Rhode Island.....																																				
Connecticut.....	16						5			46	6	5									69	54	88	66	53	106		2			8	6,625	8,710			
New York.....		63	24																		81	70	150		44	146					87					
New Jersey.....							9			17											42	42	46	27							21	25				
Pennsylvania.....					30																															
Delaware*.....																																				
Maryland.....								9	50	1	2			1	2					1	56	52	202	110	24	50	3				24	9,472	36			
Virginia*.....																																				
North Carolina.....	2									2																								2		
South Carolina.....	4							4		1											2	28	13	24	20	4	26	2	2						48	
Georgia.....	2									5											2	9	15	18	18	9	18	2	6	1		21	5,986	97,881		
Alabama.....																																				
Louisiana.....	2																				6	6	40	12		6	3				18					
Mississippi*.....																																				
Tennessee.....																																				
Kentucky.....										6											10	3	22	11	3	5	2				1	9				
Ohio.....	1							1	8												13	7	37	17	6	11	2	1			1					
Indiana.....										7											7	9	37	12	3	9		3	3		5	10	10			
Illinois.....																																				
Missouri.....																																				
Michigan Territory.....																																				
Arkansas Territory*.....																																				
Florida Territory*.....																																				
District of Columbia.....										6		2									8		64	16	6	8					8					

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.
 Note.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No 354.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE FORTIFICATION OF PENSACOLA HARBOR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 9, 1827.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 8, 1827.*

SIR: I was directed by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th of December last "to communicate to the House what progress had been made in the projection of the plans and estimates of fortifications for the defence of Pensacola bay, and navy yard and depot established there; when they are expected to be, and what has prevented their completion at the time suggested by the report from this department during the last session;" to which resolution I had the honor to reply on the 26th of the same month, since which time the board of engineers has reported a plan and estimate for a work to be erected on the point of Santa Rosa island, at the entrance into Pensacola bay, which work is intended to command that entrance, and to aid in defence of the naval establishment at Tartar Point. In further compliance with the resolution above mentioned, I transmit herewith a report of the Chief Engineer, of the 7th instant, on the subject of the proposed fortification on Santa Rosa Point, and have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 7, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the plans, estimates, and memoir on the defence of Pensacola harbor have been received at this department from the board of engineers—that is, as far as they relate to a fort to be erected on Santa Rosa island, at the entrance into the harbor. The work is one of great importance, and of considerable magnitude, being calculated for 200 guns, 20 mortars, and 28 carronades; and the garrison, in time of peace, estimated at 50 men, and in time of war, at 600, and to sustain a siege, 1,200; the cost of the construction, including materials, \$650,000.

Although it is highly desirable that the works for the defence of Pensacola should be commenced as early as possible, in order to afford protection to the naval establishment at that place, and to secure to our ships-of-war, as well as to our numerous merchant vessels trading in the Gulf of Mexico, the advantages which that harbor would afford in the event of a change of our relations with any foreign power, the department is not at this time prepared to commence the works, for the want of officers of engineers disposable for that service; still, should it, under all circumstances, be deemed advisable to commence them next year, a sum of \$50,000 might be advantageously employed in making preparatory arrangements for commencing them at that time, by the establishment of wharves and procuring materials, with a view to prosecuting the operations with vigor after these preparatory arrangements should be effected, should Congress see fit to furnish the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 355.

[2D SESSION.]

EXPENDITURES AT THE NATIONAL ARMORIES AND ARMS MADE THEREIN IN 1826.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 13, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 12, 1827.*

SIR: In pursuance of an act concerning arsenals and armories passed April 2, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein, during the year 1826.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein, during the year 1826.

	Expenditures.				Arms, &c., made.						
	For land, buildings, canals, repairs, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of arms.	For miscellaneous expenses not embraced in the foregoing.	Total amount expended.	Muskets.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Ball screws.	Spring vices.	Extra bayonets.	Arm chests.
Springfield, Massachusetts	\$10,973 29	\$168,118 92	\$1,172 12	\$180,264 33	15,500	15,500	15,500	1,550	1,550	.....	249
Harper's Ferry, Virginia.....	10,279 63	155,358 92	1,675 81	167,314 36	8,720	53,112	31,827	5,327	.....	4,050	888
Total.....	21,252 92	323,477 84	2,847 93	347,578 69	24,220	68,612	47,327	6,877	1,550	4,050	1,137

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 9, 1827.

G. BOMFORD, Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Springfield, viz:

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1826.....	\$40,717 58
Value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1826.....	112,567 91
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1826.....	180,264 33
	<u>333,549 82</u>
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	\$10,793 29
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz:	
15,500 muskets, average cost of each \$10 47.....	162,285 00
15,500 screw-drivers, average cost of each 8 cents.....	1,240 00
15,500 wipers, average cost of each 12½ cents.....	1,937 50
1,550 spring vices, average cost of each 30 cents.....	465 00
1,550 ball screws, average cost of each 15 cents.....	232 50
249 arm chests, average cost of each \$1 68.....	418 32
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes, per foregoing statement.....	1,172 12
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1826.....	114,049 04
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1826.....	40,777 05
	<u>333,549 82</u>

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, viz:

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1826.....	\$114,037 44
Value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1826.....	60,960 68
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1826.....	167,314 36
	<u>342,312 48</u>
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	\$10,279 63
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz:	
8,720 muskets, average cost of each \$11 75 and a fraction.....	102,528 56
5,327 ball screws, average cost of each 15 cents.....	799 05
31,827 wipers, average cost of each 13 cents.....	4,137 51
53,112 screw-drivers, average cost of each 7 cents.....	3,717 84
888 arm chests, average cost of each \$2 25.....	1,998 00
4,050 extra bayonets, average cost of each \$1.....	4,050 00
Amount expended for miscellaneous purposes, per foregoing statement.....	1,675 81
Amount expended on account of 1,000 patent rifles in progress, but not yet completed.....	12,871 92
Value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1826.....	111,635 08
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1826.....	88,619 08
	<u>342,312 48</u>

G. BOMFORD, Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.

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[2D SESSION.]

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1827.

Mr. METCALFE, from the Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States, reported:

That, from the time of the adoption of the federal Constitution down to the present day, there appears to have been but one opinion among our most distinguished patriots and statesmen as to the indispensable necessity of organizing and disciplining the militia, so as to render that safe and powerful arm of the national defence and protection as efficient as practicable. From time to time has the subject been recommended to Congress as one of the most deep and vital interest to the republic, not only by Washington, when President, but also by his successors in office, without a single exception. Committee after committee has been appointed, reports have been made, and bills have been reported, but still it must be admitted that much remains to be done in order to secure the grand object of the institution, which is nothing less than the perpetuation of human liberty, with an equal distribution of all its attendant enjoyments.

At the last session of Congress a joint resolution of both houses was adopted requiring the Secretary of War to "cause to be prepared a complete system of cavalry tactics, and also a system of exercise and instruction for field artillery, including manœuvres for light or horse artillery, for the use of the militia of the United States." Under this injunction the honorable Secretary addressed a circular letter to the governors of the several States for the purpose of eliciting such information as might be useful to him in the discharge of his duty.

The documents referred to the committee contain the circular letter alluded to, the answers of the various respondents, and a report of the board of officers who were convened in this city to prepare the plans for perfecting the system.

The steps which have been taken by the honorable Secretary reflect the highest credit on his judgment and sagacity. He has adopted the best if not the only practicable plan for collecting and embodying a mass of information for the use of Congress, and of information which is so very essential to those who aim at enlightened reform.

The honorable Secretary's correspondents are also entitled to the warmest thanks of their country for the promptitude with which they responded to the Secretary. The patriotic ardor which this correspondence displays in so good a cause is only equalled by the talent and energy which distinguish the writers. Upon the whole, a flood of light has been shed on the subject, which, in the main, has been turned to the best account by the board of officers. The report of this board is now before the committee, and in the hands of many of the most intelligent militia officers throughout the Union. The information which has thus been collected, embodied, and again so widely and advantageously disseminated, can hardly fail in producing the most favorable and beneficial results. The committee are at a loss to conceive of any other plan that could have been devised so likely to attain the grand object in view. It collects, embodies, and furnishes materials for consideration and reflection, and then forcibly addresses itself to the candor, intelligence, and patriotism of the nation; inviting the criticisms, strictures, or commendations of all and every one who may take an interest in the matter; enabling each, in his turn, to draw his own conclusions, and again to present his views to the Secretary, to be by him laid before the President, who will communicate the same to a future Congress. It is thus that this plan presented itself, not only to the consideration and reflection of the representatives of the people, but to the American people themselves, and seems to seek their approbation and sanction before it goes into operation.

Fully aware of the magnitude and importance of the question, as well as of the very delicate and hazardous ground upon which the committee had to tread, they approached this subject with great diffidence, but not without the liveliest hope that, in the end, something would be done to render the system more efficient than at present, and to exalt the character of an institution upon which the best feelings and affections of every friend of republican liberty should rest as upon the last plank in the ark of his political safety; for, notwithstanding that the subject is attended with many very complex and perplexing embarrassments, they are not believed to be insuperable. Congress has the constitutional power to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." Also, "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

By a careful and attentive perusal of the foregoing provisions of the Constitution, the obvious truth forces itself on the mind that "the jealousy of concentrated power which existed at the adoption of the Constitution caused the States, when they granted to the federal government the unlimited power to maintain armies, build navies, and raise revenues, to reserve to themselves the militia force except when its use defensively might be required for the preservation of the national domain and peace against foreign foes and rebellious citizens. This power, then, must be considered as the grand physical characteristic of State sovereignty," and "without it the pillars of the Union would be too slender to support the national fabric." Upon a slight and superficial view, the powers of Congress appear to be quite too restricted for the purposes here contemplated. But when it is considered that the federal and State governments are in a degree co-ordinate and dependent on each other, and that each is bound expressly by the Constitution to co-operate with the other in perfecting the system, all the apparent embarrassments at once disappear. Instead of concentrating the whole of the powers necessary for the accomplishment of this important object in the federal government, those powers are divided; a portion thereof to be exercised by the federal, and the residue by the State governments. This power so divided is to be found in an instrument which each of the parties have solemnly sworn to support; consequently each party is bound to *exercise* the powers thereunto properly pertaining.

Then "let the national government be content with the authority which is given, and use it under the restrictions imposed. Take the grant by its terms, and concede the reservation according to its intent, and thus unfasten that public jealousy which, more than any constitutional provision, has impeded our political progress. When the United States government executes its own powers wisely, that public sentiment which approves it will produce such correlative provisions under the State authorities as are necessary. Both of the governments are governments of the people, and of the same people. Let public opinion, the great corrective of public abuse, and at the same time the highest incentive to patriotic exertion, be appealed to, and it need not be feared that any constitutional encroachment will be effected under our present forms of government, however complex they may seem, if approved; and if disapproved, whether the authority over the subject be single or co-ordinate, it matters not; for vain would be the attempt to exercise it."

The committee will next proceed to give their views of the plan for the enrolment and organization of the militia of the United States, as proposed by the board of officers. It is recommended that there be appointed an Adjutant General of the United States, but without rank. This Adjutant General to be attached to the War Department, and responsible to the Secretary of War or the President for the faithful discharge of the various duties assigned him. The committee believe that such an officer is indispensable to the enlightened reformation and efficiency of the system which is contemplated. The most industrious, talented, and energetic Secretary of War, no matter who he may be, will find it utterly impossible to discharge the various and complicated duties to be assigned to this officer, without neglecting, or omitting to discharge all, or nearly all, of the other important duties for which he is held responsible. The duties devolving on such an officer are, of themselves, abundantly sufficient to employ the time and talents of any individual. In the language of the board, he "shall have to furnish blank forms of all the different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they shall be made; to prepare and distribute to the several States books of instruction suited to the militia organization of the drill and exercise of the various corps of which the militia consists, according to the system of discipline prescribed for the army; and adopt all necessary and proper means for bringing it into general use; to receive all returns of the militia of the several States and Territories, and to make abstracts of the same once in every year, exhibiting the number of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies; of what corps they consist, the strength of each, the number of officers and men, and the condition of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition. He shall also make inquiries respecting the local boundaries and extent of the different divisions, the state of their organization and drill, and the support which can be brought to the defence of their important neighboring positions in a given time; to obtain the information needed to enable the President to call for the militia of the several States, or any particular division thereof, under the act of Congress of 1795, to the greatest public advantage, and, by his returns, the number of men which are taken into the national employ, the division from which they are detached, and the effective strength which remains in service, either for future drafts or to guard against unexpected attacks. He will likewise prepare forms for the returns of all the arms and equipments furnished to the several States and Territories by the act of the 23d of April, 1808, exhibiting the manner in which they are kept, or how they are distributed; of books of instruction, and of all other property which shall be furnished to the militia at the expense of the government," &c., &c.

"In fact he shall collect all the information relating to the strength and drill of the militia; the materials of defence which the country can furnish; the cost of purchase and transportation; shall keep regular files of the papers received, and a record of his correspondence; and besides his annual returns, when called upon, he shall communicate such information to the President as his bureau will furnish, and be liable to all such duties relating to the objects of his appointment as the President shall assign to him."

The board, in their third proposition, recommend the exemption of all persons under the age of twenty-one years in the several States from service in the militia of the United States; and the committee most cordially unite in this recommendation. It is true, as urged by one of the honorable Secretary's correspondents of Frankfort, Kentucky, over the signature of *Amicus Patriæ*, that "young men from the age of eighteen to twenty-one are usually engaged in learning a trade, studying a profession, or in qualifying themselves in some manner to earn a subsistence, and to become useful or ornamental members of society. A tour of military service makes a fearful inroad upon the prospects of young men so situated, and although a cause may be momentarily benefited by enlisting into its service a host of ardent and patriotic youths, yet there is too much reason to apprehend that eventually society will not be much benefited by their services."

Besides this drawback, as it may be appropriately termed, at so unseasonable a moment upon the parental authority, the example of industry and civil society, there are other reasons why exemption should be extended to *all classes*, or rather why *none should be enrolled* under the age of twenty-one years. In most of the States exemptions have been granted to students in colleges, &c., and the same thing has been recently done by Congress in the District over which that body has the exclusive right to legislate. Is it reasonable or just to grant exemptions to *students in colleges*, and not to those who, on account of their poverty or the poverty of their parents, are excluded from the advantages of a collegiate education? Why not also exempt the scholar in a common country or any other school? And why not exempt the youth who is too poor to receive even the benefits of a common school? If it is intended to elevate the character of the militia, it is not to be done by a system so invidious and partial, so unjust and oppressive. Instead of elevating shall we degrade the character of the militia, and then complain of that degradation and want of respectability and efficiency? But, above all, we urge the *excess of numbers*, at this time held to perform militia service, as an argument which we consider unanswerable in favor of exempting this *minority class*, who have not arrived at that age which entitles them to the exercise of the rights of suffrage, or to assume the ordinary business of life as free and independent republican citizens.

In the fourth proposition of the board it is recommended "that there be enrolled and organized in each State from the whole mass of the able-bodied white male citizens resident therein who are or shall be above the age of twenty-one years, and always taking the youngest above that age, at the rate of one brigade of militia, organized as herein proposed, for every member of the House of Representatives of the United States to which the State may be entitled." From this recommendation of the board the committee feel themselves constrained to dissent. In the *enrolment of the militia*, for the performance of *personal services*, they cannot recognize the *principle* of conformity to the *ratio of representation*; they cannot agree to disturb the long and well-settled principle of taking the *ages of the citizens in every State* or portion of the Union as the standard both for *enrolling and discharging*. The effect of the plan of the board

on this point, would be to subject the militia of the different States to an unequal term of service. It will be difficult to reconcile the resident of one State to that law which holds him to the performance of militia duty for *several years after his neighbor, of the same age, residing in another State*, shall have been exempted; he might not be disposed to remain in that State where this inequality of duty was imposed upon him, and thus the States containing the *three-fifths* might in times of war be drained of a population so essential to their peace and security. Let the services required of the militia of the several States be equal, and that service will be rendered with pleasure and alacrity. Besides, the plan of the board, in this point, is not practicable. So rapid is the increase of population in some of the States and particular sections of the country, so incessantly shifting and changing the ingress and egress into and out of the different boundaries of the different divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies, that it would be utterly impossible to fix on any given point of time on the ascending scale of age for exemption, retaining at the same time any specific aggregate number of enrolled militia that might be required. The committee entertain the profoundest respect for the board, and the highest confidence in the skill and patriotism of the members composing it. They have gone deeply into the subject, done much more than has heretofore been done to promote the great object in view, and set up beacons to light us on our way in future. Upon a candid review, however, of this part of their scheme, we are not without a hope that they will concur with the committee in rejecting it.

We now come to another distinguishing feature in the plan of the board. The *excess of numbers* which the law now holds to service they consider a *primary defect* in the existing system; and instead of enrolling all those who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, they propose to enrol and organize, by an estimate between their minimum and maximum aggregates, about five hundred thousand militia in the United States, including officers. According to the system of the board of organizing one brigade of militia for each representative in Congress to which the States respectively may be entitled, the number of half a million, commencing the enrolment at the age of twenty-one, would be found on the rolls, without extending the age of exemption beyond thirty years, even in the States where the *three-fifths* are taken into the estimate; of course, the average estimate of the ages of exemption in the United States would be, according to that plan, less than thirty years. Discarding, however, the idea which has been suggested by the board, of making the ratio of representation the basis of enrolment, the committee agree most decidedly in the opinion that a great excess of numbers are at this time held to the performance of militia service for a *peace establishment*. But the committee are in favor of extending the age of exemption beyond that which has been suggested by the board—say from thirty-two to thirty-five years. In favor of this reduction, it may be urged that the number at present far exceeds that which is necessary to execute the laws of the Union, or to suppress insurrections; that the time which is lost in training operates as a tax on all of those who are subjected to the service, and, consequently, that the number ought not to be greater than, in the course of probable events, the exigencies of the country may seem likely to require; that there is more difficulty in perfecting a system of instruction and discipline for an unwieldy mass than if reduced to a narrower limit; that the *expense* of instruction will be in proportion to the number upon which it is to operate; that the number so reduced and instructed will be more useful and efficient than two or three-fold as many who are not instructed; that a judicious and well-regulated system of instruction will tend to elevate the character of the institution as well as of the "citizen soldiers" of our country; in war it will lessen the drafts on the treasury of the nation; it will afford additional security to our homes and our property against the predatory incursions of the enemy; his terrors will be increased; and much of the best blood of our countrymen will be saved.

Upon the whole, it is obvious that the necessity of enrolling and holding to service all of those who are over eighteen and under forty-five years no longer exists. When that system was adopted we were, comparatively, a young and feeble people. We were without a navy, and without fortifications. The British had not then delivered up all the forts and posts which, during the preceding war, they held within our own borders, and many powerful tribes of warlike Indians hovered around our frontier settlements; hence the necessity of the system which was at that time adopted. But there is no longer any object to be gained by "a plan which affects the common business and daily occupations of so large a portion of the community; nothing gained to compensate for breaking up, to such an extent, the order and business of civil life." In proportion, however, to the reduction of numbers must be the extension of the boundaries of companies, battalions, regiments, &c., and by too great an enlargement of those boundaries, in some of the sparse and thinly settled districts of the country, the distance of travelling to and from the various musters and trainings might be so great as to become oppressive. This consideration has had its influence upon the committee in declining to reduce the numbers by fixing the age of exemption as low as recommended by the board. Besides, we cannot expect to have good officers, under any system of instruction, without soldiers. A theoretical instruction, merely, without practice, is held to be insufficient. By fixing the standard of enrolment from twenty-one to thirty-five years, the number, it is believed, will exceed that which is likely to be needed for any probable purpose in times of peace. But we must have officers to command and soldiers to be commanded, or our system of instruction will be of little use; and, under the system which we propose, the term of service for the militia would be *thirteen years less* than at present; let us try this experiment first. It is not, however, to be understood that we are in favor of thus limiting the number of enrolled militia *in times of war* or for the *purposes of a draft*. The plan of enrolment should possess the capacity of enlargement, so that, when the exigency shall demand it, the number shall be increased by extending the age of exemption to such point as may be thought advisable, say to forty-five; otherwise, the great inequality of *personal service*, during a war, might become oppressive to a particular class. In a time of war the militia burdens are of two kinds: *pecuniary* and *personal*. The unexempted class contribute their due portion of taxes for the support of the government and of the army, as well as others. If, then, the age of exemption is reduced to thirty-five, the exempted class, who are generally the most wealthy and opulent, would be released from an equitable portion of *personal service*, not in consequence of a failure of the *physical powers*, but merely by arbitrary regulation of law. This inequality of burdens would be more sensibly felt, and more oppressive upon the unexempted class, in proportion to the diminution of their numbers; too great a reduction at such a time must therefore be guarded against. The companies, &c., possessing the capacity of enlargement, as before stated, those above the age of thirty-five and under forty-five might, with convenience, be merged into the different companies in the bounds of which they respectively resided; or they might form a *corps de reserve*, to be denominated the sedentary or senior class, and held liable to furnish its quota as a separate and distinct corps for all the purposes of war; or upon such emergencies only as

might require the defence of their own homes and particular States. The suggestions on this head are thrown out for the consideration of the people and of a future Congress.

The subject of *arming* the militia is thought to be worthy of consideration. Congress has power to *provide for arming, &c.*, the militia. And Congress has *provided by law* that the enrolled militia *shall arm and equip themselves*. Though to the committee this power appears to have been exercised under a singular construction of the Constitution, they are not disposed to enter the lists of controversy against such high and long-standing authority, for it is of little consequence whether the construction be correct or incorrect; the experience of many years proves the law to be useless and unavailing. As well might Congress require the militia to furnish their own subsistence when called out, and subject them to pecuniary penalties for failing to do so, as for failing to appear at parade *armed and equipped*. There is nothing unjust or unreasonable in requiring *volunteer corps* to arm and equip themselves in a particular manner, because they know beforehand the *conditions* upon which alone they are permitted to join; and of course they consult their own *ability* to procure the requisite arms and equipments before they enrol themselves. Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that the arming and equipping of the militia, to the extent that may appear to be expedient, is one of the duties devolving on Congress by express constitutional provision; that a resort can only be had to the national treasury for that purpose; and, if the annual appropriation is not sufficient, that it ought to be increased until it shall be commensurate to the object. It is computed by the board of officers that, if the present number of enrolled militia were to *remain stationary*, the existing annual appropriation would not supply them with arms in less than *seventy-five years*. Though it can scarcely be necessary to arm the *whole* body of the militia, the appropriation to that object ought to be increased, with an eye to the distribution among the several States of as many as, under the happening of any contingency, might be needed in the hands of the militia thereof.

The committee will next consider the existing laws on the subject of granting exemptions. The act of Congress of 1792, after enumerating certain officers and others who are entitled to exemption, adds: "And all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the respective States shall be, and are hereby, exempted from militia duty." In some of the States they have granted exemptions, under the authority of the act of Congress alluded to, to at least one-half of the enrolled militia. The only remedy for this obvious and glaring evil is to confine the authority of the States, in that particular, within narrower limits; otherwise there will be a great inequality among the States in furnishing their respective quotas at the call of the general government. Indeed, a State may go on to grant exemptions until there shall be no one left to call.

Exemptions ought to be circumscribed to the narrowest possible limit, without injuriously affecting the order, harmony, and business of the federal or State governments. The incumbents of lucrative offices, whose duties can be discharged by *deputies*, or whose salaries so fully enable them to furnish *substitutes*, ought not to be released from an equitable requisition of *personal services*; having, generally, the most at-stake, as patriots they ought not to ask it. There are instances in which the indispensable business and good order of society would be thrown into confusion and disorder by requiring the personal services of certain officers in the ranks of the militia; instances in which the duties of the officer could not be discharged by another; instances in which the relation between certain officers of the different governments and the governments themselves, and society generally, are such that the officers cannot, without materially affecting the whole existing system of things, be taken from their posts, either in peace or war. It is the interest of society, therefore, that such as these should be exempted; and to this class of officers it will be expedient and proper to add certain instructors of religion and morality, such as ordained ministers of the gospel, &c.; and thus should the exemptions be limited.

The second article of the amendments to the Constitution is as follows: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And again, the fourth article provides that "no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law." The opinion which prevailed at that day of the indispensable necessity of a well-armed and disciplined militia, for the security of their own and the liberties of their country, is here made manifest; and the guards thus thrown around the free citizen householders of our country evince the jealousy of our wise men of the revolution of standing armies, and the materials of which they are composed. Let us not fail to improve upon the lessons of such experienced wisdom and well-tryed patriotism.

General Knox, in his report when he was Secretary of War, in 1790, having for its object an improvement of the militia system of the United States, and which, doubtless, underwent the most critical inspection of the great Father of his Country, says: "May the United States avoid the errors and crimes of other governments, and possess the wisdom to embrace the present invaluable opportunity of establishing such institutions as shall invigorate, exalt, and perpetuate the great principles of freedom—an opportunity pregnant with the fate of millions, but rapidly borne on the wings of time, and may never again return." Again, that illustrious patriot of the revolution remarks, in the same report, that "Whoever seriously and candidly estimates the power of discipline and the tendency of military habits will be constrained to confess that, whatever may be the efficacy of a standing army in war, it cannot in peace be considered as friendly to human nature." "The recent instance in France," said he, "cannot, with propriety, be brought to overturn the general principle, built upon the uniform experience of mankind." Had this great man lived a few years longer he might have cited the only instance which he was then disposed to except from the general experience of mankind, and have placed it in bold relief in confirmation of that experience. He tells us to cherish this vital principle, or that the "government will be invaded or overturned and trampled upon by the bold and ambitious." We have the warning voices of nearly all the great and illustrious men of former days, as well as that of our present Chief Magistrate, admonishing us to uphold the militia system in all its usefulness and dignity. The man who but two years ago attracted so much of the attention of this nation, and whose fame is like an evergreen, deeply rooted in the affections and gratitude of the American people, has, in a few words, added his admonitory voice to that of his brothers in arms who achieved our independence. Lafayette, during his recent visit to this country, was met and greeted by an escort of militia on his approach to the town of Boston. The order, regularity, and precision of their movements attracted his notice, and the companion of Washington was heard enthusiastically to exclaim, "Oh! if France had had such a militia the scenes of Waterloo would never have occurred." It is a singular coincidence that in 1790 General Knox, while he was endeavoring to perfect a militia system for the United States, should have cited *France* as a *solitary instance* to be excepted from the general experience of mankind, that "standing armies are unfriendly to human nature," and that one of his brave and most distinguished companions of the revolution should arrive here in 1824 from that very France, pro-

claiming to us that the reason why France could no longer be cited as an instance of exception to that general experience of which the former had spoken was, that she had no well-regulated system of militia.

In the language of a member of the board, "there is no department of the government that deserves more attention than the militia; none in which the defects of the system are more apparent; none which is more susceptible of improvement; none about which public sentiment is more divided; none which is attended with more extraneous difficulties; but all of which may be traced to a want of those facts and that information which, in all affairs, is indispensable to enlightened reform." Again: under our Constitution the militia must ever be estimated as the bulwark of our civil and individual liberty. Directed by public sentiment, it will guard us from the oppression of power; regulated by wisdom and patronized by the government, it will secure us from anarchy; officered, trained, and supported by the States, it is the guaranty of their sovereignty and Union; and properly armed and disciplined, in conjunction with the army and navy, it forms an impenetrable barrier to the invader. It inculcates subordination to authority, teaches obedience to the laws, and respect for those who are intrusted with their administration; its associations promote civility, good manners, and friendly intercourse in society; its exhibitions are public, encouraging cleanliness of person, and eliciting that pride of character which leads to the fear of reproach, and enlivens the desire of distinction; its exercises are manly, giving grace to the person; its employments are active, requiring judgment and decision; its duties are scientific, inciting to study and inducing inquiry; its objects are patriotic, animating the best feelings of the human heart; its offices, open to all, are the incentives of honorable ambition, affording to those in humble stations, who might otherwise remain unnoticed, opportunities for disclosing those virtues and talents which recommend them for civil preferment as well as military promotion. And thus it is that this truly republican institution, in connexion with our system of public education and establishments of religious instruction, contributes to produce that just subordination in society which influences all its conduct and constitutes an orderly community. But is it to be expected that the militia of the United State are to be organized and disciplined as herein proposed, and the system upheld in all its usefulness and dignity, without a resort to the *national treasury*? Certainly not.

Instructors of scientific military skill are recommended by the board, to be appointed at the request of the States, for the purpose of instructing the officers of the militia in the science of their professions. It may not be very material whether the federal government shall furnish the instructors, at the request of the respective States, or the *means of reward* to the instructors appointed by the States. In either case let each applicant for that appointment undergo the most rigid examination by a tribunal eminently qualified for the purpose—an examination that will defy imposition; and let none be appointed except they have first obtained the most unequivocal testimonials of character and qualifications for the office. Indeed, it is questionable whether that extensive knowledge of the military service which is drawn from the national Military Academy, and from the academy of the persevering Captain Partridge, whose able and patriotic exertions in so good a cause give him a fair claim to a medal from his country, will not, in the *absence of a system* such as that which is so fondly anticipated, be nearly, if not entirely, *lost to society*. The youths of the nation are admitted into those academies, and others that seem to be springing into existence, from every State and section of the Union. Many of them return fully *instructed* to their respective States and neighborhoods. If they conduct themselves worthily among their fellow-citizens, they will not fail to be noticed, and their claims to promotion in the militia, or to the responsible office of instructors, duly regarded. The recommendations for those offices will proceed from their compeers at home, who are immediately interested in the matter; and consequently there will be no conflicting collisions or jealousy on that score between the federal and State governments. It is well said by Captain Partridge, that the expense of disseminating instruction to the militia "bears no greater ratio to the advantages to be gained by it than a grain of sand to the globe we inhabit." That *expense*, in the opinion of the committee, would be compensated many fold even on the *score of expenditure*. In times of war thousands of lives will be saved by the dexterity of active and skilful officers, which would be lost under the guidance of unskilful and ignorant commanders. In the most exposed positions of the Union millions in value of the property of our citizens will be preserved or rescued from the grasp of a desolating and marauding enemy. The necessity of a large and overgrown regular army, with feelings, propensities, and interests, or supposed interests, not harmonizing with the feelings, propensities, and interests of civil society, either in peace or war, will be done away; bounties will be reduced, and a long list of pensioners, so embarrassing to the government and oppressive to the industrious and productive classes of the community, will no longer be felt or feared.

Fortifications are absolutely indispensable, as auxiliaries, in the system of national defence; but they may be limited in numbers in a ratio proportioned to the discipline and efficiency of the militia. The fortifications are costly establishments, and beyond a limited point, of very doubtful and uncertain utility. One generation is extravagantly taxed to raise a revenue for building them; and succeeding generations are not less extravagantly taxed to garrison and man them with troops, as well as to repair and uphold them against the decay and dilapidations of weather and of time. An efficient republican militia, with arms in their hands, throughout the confederacy, and we have no danger to apprehend from a regular army at the period of its disbandment. The scenes at Newburg will not hereafter occur; the liberty of our citizens will be in their own hands; the citizen will not be lost in the soldier; nor will the soldier be lost in the citizen. We shall have citizen soldiers very unlike the materials which generally constitute regular armies. Instruct the militia, and, when the invader shall be driven from our shores, they will know how to return to their peaceful, productive, and honorable avocations. Not so with the officers and soldiers of overgrown regular armies. All history and experience most clearly prove, and the fact is established beyond the power of contradiction, that regular armies, when sufficiently powerful, are seldom wanting in disposition to overturn and usurp the liberties of their country. Battles are gallantly fought and won; the country nobly defended against foreign insult and aggression; the enemy subdued; and, lastly, the veteran regular army, when its services are no longer needed, *dictates the terms* of its own dissolution; or, declining to be dissolved, tramples upon the rights of civil society and rules with despotic power. Such are the consequences to be apprehended if we omit to cherish and sustain the militia system, and continue to rely with implicit confidence upon regular forces for defence and protection. The regular and militia forces may operate as auxiliaries in perfect safety to the country, the latter having the advantage at all times of a well-organized and disciplined *reserve corps* too powerful to be intimidated or even menaced by the former.

Entertaining the views which they have endeavored to state with as much brevity as possible, the committee cannot for a moment believe that an appropriation of a few hundred thousand dollars annually,

for the general dissemination of *instruction*, will be allowed to constitute any barrier to the perfecting of the system and giving it all the efficiency of which it is susceptible. The appropriations so disbursed, like exhilarating showers, falling with equal kindness and generosity on every State and portion of the Union, will be productive of an endless succession of crops, the rich fruits of which to succeeding generations will far exceed in value the powers of estimation.

Removed, as we are, far from every other powerful nation, we may rely with the most implicit confidence that, under the benign dispensations of a protecting Providence; an inconsiderable regular army; a few durable fortifications; a considerable navy; a well-organized and disciplined militia; good roads and other channels of inter-communication to facilitate their marches, the transportation of their baggage and munitions of war, this republic, with all its attendant blessings—the “security of life, liberty, and property,” the liberty of the press, and liberty of conscience—will stand erect among the nations for ages unlimited, still dispensing to posterity a long and countless list of human enjoyments.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 357.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 28, 1827.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of War, with sundry documents containing the statements requested by a resolution of the House of the 9th of January last, relating to the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, *February 28, 1827.*DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 27, 1827.*

SIR: The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of January last, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to that House “A statement from the Quartermaster’s and Ordnance departments, showing the full amount of all expenditures in any manner connected with the artillery school of practice, from the time of its establishment, and by whom established; that he also state whether the object of such expenditure be temporary or permanent; what sum is annually paid at Fortress Monroe for water, for the use of the troops there stationed; what sum for the engineers and workmen; what sum has been expended in the erection of barracks and officers’ quarters; will not some of those erected necessarily have to be removed as the work on the fortification progresses; what was the cost of preparing a parade ground, exclusive of the work performed by the troops; has not a farm been rented near said fortress; if so, at what price, and by whose order; has not the public hospital been converted into officers’ quarters; if so, by whose orders, and what the expense; out of what appropriations have all the expenditures connected with the artillery school of practice been paid,” has the honor of transmitting herewith reports from the major general commanding the army, the Quartermaster General, and the Engineer and Ordnance departments, which furnish the information required by the said resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the *United States.*HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, January 12, 1827.*

SIR: Agreeably to your directions of this morning, I have the honor to submit a few remarks respecting the origin and importance of the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe.

There has been, at no period since the organization of the peace establishment in 1815, when I have doubted of the expediency and necessity of some system of concentration for the preservation of the vigor and efficiency of the army. After the second reduction in 1821 our diminished forces, particularly of the artillery arm, were so subdivided and dispersed along our frontiers in small-garrisons as to render it almost indispensable, in the view of military men, to adopt some measure for the army calculated to counteract the growing evils which inaction and a want of competition threatened to entail on it.

Our commissioned ranks were periodically recruited with young graduates from the Military Academy of high moral worth and scientific attainment, and sanguine hopes were rationally entertained that on this fundamental source of excellence a military establishment was to be formed for the nation to which it might look with confidence and pride for those attributes on which, in a future exigency, its glory, and perhaps its safety, might depend. It seemed to be, however, almost in vain that military education should be fostered, if it were to terminate with the course of studies at West Point; and a school of practice was anxiously looked to as a supplemental institution in which the theoretic instruction of the academic graduate might be applied with good effect to the practical duties and relations of military service.

With regard to the location, or to the name of this establishment, there may have existed much difference of opinion; but among military men of distinction I have heard no voice at variance with the general conviction of the great benefits which were to be derived from concentration.

In the early part of the year 1824 eleven companies, detached from the different regiments of artillery, were assembled at Fortress Monroe and formed into a corps for battalion instruction. It was after the most deliberate and anxious consideration that the position of this fortress was fixed on by the late administration; and, in a view of all the circumstances connected with the subject, I found it my duty to concur in the selection.

Enough has perhaps already been said in recommendation of the principles on which schools of practice are founded, and to no army can they be more beneficially applicable than to ours; in none are they more emphatically called for.

The experience of two years only (during which the establishment of Fortress Monroe has been in operation) has produced results on those portions of the artillery which have participated in its benefits, so obvious and salutary as to remove, it was humbly hoped, all doubts of its excellence and utility from every mind to which the subject had been presented.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

ORDERS.

[No. 18.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 5, 1824.*

The Secretary of War directs that ten companies of artillery be stationed at Fortress Monroe, to be organized as a regiment, and will be called the "artillery corps for instruction."

This corps will be composed of companies detached from the several regiments of artillery, as follows, to wit: from the first regiment, two companies; from the second regiment, three companies; from the third regiment, two companies; and from the fourth regiment, three companies.

It shall be commanded and officered as follows, until otherwise ordered:

COLONEL.

Fourth regiment artillery.—J. R. Fenwick.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Fourth regiment artillery.—A. Eustis.

MAJOR.

Second regiment, brevet major.—A. C. W. Fanning, captain.

CAPTAINS.

First regiment artillery.—S. Churchill, brevet major, M. Mason.

Second regiment artillery.—J. F. Heileman, brevet major, R. A. Zantzing, J. Mountfort.

Third regiment artillery.—John A. Burd, brevet major, S. Spotts.

Fourth regiment artillery.—B. K. Pierce, brevet major, J. Erving, W. L. McClintock.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

First regiment artillery.—R. M. Kirby, brevet captain, J. Symington, G. Webb, J. Howard.

Second regiment artillery.—G. S. Drane, Charles Mellon, A. Lowd, James Spencer, J. A. Webber, F. L. Griffith.

Third regiment artillery.—L. G. De Russey, G. S. Wilkins, James D. Graham, Samuel Ringgold.

Fourth regiment artillery.—James W. Ripley, J. M. Washington, Charles Ward, H. A. Thompson, W. Turnbull, G. C. Hutter.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

First regiment artillery.—D. Tyler, G. D. Ramsay, W. T. W. Tone, Charles Dimmock.

Second regiment artillery.—T. P. Ridgeley, H. C. De Hart, J. A. Chambers, T. Burk, J. Grier, J. R. Ingalls.

Third regiment artillery.—A. Brokenborough, F. N. Barbarin, W. H. Kerr, C. G. Smith.

Fourth regiment artillery.—S. B. Dusenbury, C. Burdine, J. B. Scott, H. Bliss, W. Gwynne, S. M. Southerland.

To which will be added the cadets who may hereafter be promoted into the artillery.

In addition to these, the company of Captain Lomax, of the 3d artillery, now at Fortress Monroe, is attached to the artillery corps for instruction, and will for the present be employed as a guard to the convicts.

First Lieutenants Vinton and Newton, and Second Lieutenants Wade and Young, of the 3d artillery, are arranged to the company above mentioned.

Captain R. L. Baker, 1st artillery, is detailed as director of artillery; and Lieutenant W. E. Williams, 2d artillery, as assistant director of artillery; Lieutenant E. C. Ross, as instructor of mathematics; and Lieutenant G. S. Green, as assistant instructor of mathematics.

The field officers, with the director of artillery, and the instructor of mathematics, shall form a board, of which a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business, over which the colonel or senior officer present shall preside.

The board will be assembled as soon as practicable, for the purpose of forming a system of general

regulations, comprising the course of instruction, &c., and will submit the same for the approval of the War Department.

This command will be exclusively under the orders of the War Department, to be communicated through general headquarters, through which also it will make its reports, &c.

The only exception to this regulation will be in regard to the returns which are at present required to be forwarded to the colonels or commanding officers of the regiments to which the companies detached respectively belong.

Communicated by order of Major General Brown.

CHS. J. NOURSE, *Acting Adjutant General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 5, 1823.*

SIR: The importance to the army of a school of practice is too obvious to require demonstration. Without such an establishment uniformity of discipline cannot be expected, nor can the government be sufficiently acquainted with the character, capacity, and attainments of its officers to be able to employ them with advantage in the event of war. In developing character and talent, a school properly organized would have the same advantages in peace which active service would have in war. It should be organized on a liberal scale, and, so soon as the circumstances of the service shall permit, should embrace the theory and the practical application of every branch of military science. In the present state of our army it would be difficult to form a school on a scale so extensive; but as it regards a knowledge of the separate arms much might even now be done.

The *regiments* of infantry, if the *officers* were properly instructed in the elements of military science, would, for that arm, present the best possible school; but, unfortunately, very few of them have received even the rudiments of a military education; of consequence, no advance is made by that arm beyond the mere parade and drill of a garrison.

In our service, where militia constitutes the principal force in all operations in the field, and where, from the limited number and the dispersed state of the regular troops, it is often impossible to attach officers of every arm to each separate division, no man is fit to command a regiment, or even a company of infantry, unless he have some knowledge of fortification, and be well versed in every branch of artillery duty. There are now no means of obtaining that knowledge, nor can the means be furnished in any other way than by establishing an artillery school of practice, into which shall be admitted all the officers of the army, without distinction of corps.

Taking it for granted that the school would be necessarily limited, for the first year or two, at least, to the objects which I have enumerated, I propose that it consist of eight companies of artillery, with the field and staff officers of a regiment, to be detailed, or, in the first instance, selected from the four regiments of artillery of the entire class of graduates of West Point, and of one-fifth of the officers of infantry, including field and staff officers.

A general officer should be selected as governor and director of the institution, with a suitable staff, who, in addition to his duties at the school, might command a department.

The colonel of artillery to be sub-director, and to have the command of the artillery, the cadets, and the infantry officers.

There should also be a competent number of professors of the sciences connected with artillery—the number to be determined by circumstances. On their arrival at the institution the officers should undergo a strict examination, and take precedence there in everything relating to the objects of the school, not according to their military rank, but according to their military and scientific attainments. Those who, from the want of the requisite knowledge, shall be found unqualified to enter upon immediate duty, should be formed into a class, without regard to rank, and placed under the direction of the professors until they be properly qualified. This course would not be attended with the inconveniences which, at first sight, might be anticipated, for the several officers might, for all the purposes of police, retain their military commands, and, in case of instruction only, give place to juniors better qualified. Those who are worth retaining would not complain; they would, on the contrary, seize with avidity the occasion to qualify themselves for more elevated command, and would prefer giving place to their juniors at the school that they might be enabled to preserve their stations in the field; for no soldier is so dull as not to know that one active campaign would reduce to their proper level, in public estimation if not in rank, all persons employed.

The only difficulty which at present occurs to me in organizing the school would seem to be in the selection of a colonel of artillery qualified to command and instruct the regiment and to perform the duties of sub-director. With the qualifications of the colonels of the first and third regiments I am entirely unacquainted, and, consequently, cannot hazard an opinion as to the propriety of selecting either of them. The colonel of the 4th regiment has the intelligence necessary for the instruction of a corps of artillery, but his health is so bad as to put it out of his power to undergo the fatigue and submit to the constant application which the station would require. There is a colonel in the army, however, who is, in every respect, qualified; and as the colonelcy of the 2d regiment of artillery is vacant, I should consider it an advantage to the service to transfer him. I allude to Colonel Archer. The objection that he is an officer of the staff, should it be made, is not tenable; for Colonel Armistead, Colonel Bomford, Major Woolley, Captain Wade, and others, now attached to the infantry and artillery, were also officers of the staff. If any doubt previously existed, the transfer of those officers has settled the principle. They were officers of the army, as Colonel Archer is; and if the President had a right to transfer *them*, which he unquestionably had, he has the same right to transfer *him*. The question of seniority could not be affected by such a transfer; but even if it were, the public interest should be paramount, and those best qualified should, if possible, be selected for military as well as civil stations. If we trace seniority to its source, we find it based upon the principle that he who is best qualified shall be preferred; and when the senior is promoted to a vacancy, it is not because he is older in rank, but because having been longer on the army list the theory is that he is able and more intelligent than his companions; but such is not always the fact, and where it is not, one of the extraordinary cases provided for by the regulations occurs. That I have laid down the principle correctly, is evident from the fact that promotion, even when seniority is admitted, does not extend to the army, but is confined to the arm to which the officer belongs.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. J. C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 20, 1824.*

SIR: I have received your note of the 18th instant with its enclosures, and perceive that you very fully embrace the views of the department in constituting the artillery corps of instruction at Fortress Monroe.

It will take time to effect the great object in view—that of forming a perfect regiment of artillery. The instruction ought to commence with the more simple and end with the higher acquisitions. It strikes me that the natural order would be field exercise, including that of heavy and light artillery, with such knowledge of cavalry or infantry drill as may be necessary for either branch of artillery service, to be followed by whatever is necessary in conducting attacks and defence of fortified places, with such knowledge of ordnance duty in its various branches as an artillery officer ought to possess.

I doubt the propriety of sending an officer to Europe, as I apprehend that but little knowledge could be obtained through him of similar institutions in that quarter, which may not be had from books or from officers now in our service.

You are at liberty to obtain the 3d volume of L'Allemand's work, and will furnish the department with a statement of the expenses of publishing it.

The laboratory and workshop will be established at the point, and orders have already been given, on the plans and estimates of Captain Baker, for the erection of a suitable building.

You will ascertain at what rate a suitable place on the main may be purchased or leased, say for five years, for the manœuvres of artillery and the construction of field works. You will also furnish the department with an estimate for the construction of a flying bridge, in order to pass over the artillery to the main.

Brevet rank will take place in the corps, and, according to the opinion of the Attorney General, ten years of continued service in the same grade is required to confer a brevet for length of service.

You have permission to proceed to West Point, according to your request, whenever you may deem proper.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Colonel J. R. FENWICK, *Washington City.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 13, 1827.*

SIR: Under your order of the 11th instant, received yesterday, communicating a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th, requesting a statement "showing the full amount of all expenditures in any manner connected with the artillery school of practice from the time of its establishment, and by whom established;" also, "whether the object of such expenditure be temporary or permanent; what sum is annually paid at Fortress Monroe for water for the use of the troops there stationed; what sum for the engineers and workmen; what sum has been expended in the erection of barracks and officers' quarters; will not some of those erected necessarily have to be removed as the work on the fortification progresses; what was the cost of preparing a parade ground, exclusive of the work performed by the troops; has not a farm been rented near said fortress; if so, at what price, and by whose order; has not the public hospital been converted into officers' quarters; if so, by whose orders, and what the expense; out of what appropriations have the expenditures connected with the artillery school of practice been paid;" I have the honor to state that the troops were concentrated for instruction by the authority of the late administration; and that the full amount of the expenditures made by this department on account of the school, from its organization in 1823, to the 30th September last, so far as I have the means of ascertaining, is forty-eight thousand two hundred and nine dollars and sixty-three cents, exclusive of the ordinary expenditures which must necessarily have been made had the troops remained at their original stations.

Paper marked A exhibits the several items of expenditure with the amount of each; an inspection of which will show that most of the objects are in their nature temporary.

The sum annually expended for water cannot be ascertained with precision, but it is believed not to exceed a thousand dollars. A copy of the existing contract for that object is submitted, marked B. The contracts previously made were regularly reported to Congress. The Engineer department has been engaged in digging or boring for water at Fortress Monroe; but thus far, I understand, their efforts have been without success.

The fourth and fifth items, in paper marked A, show the amount expended in erecting and repairing barracks and officers' quarters, and preparing a parade; but as all accounts after examination here are sent to the treasury, I have not the means of ascertaining the exact expense of the parade. I believe, however, it did not exceed fifteen hundred dollars. Several of the buildings repaired were temporary quarters erected by the Engineer department for workmen, and which, it is probable, must be removed as the work on the fort progresses.

A farm has been rented in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, at three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, by Lieutenant Colonel Eustis; I know not by whose order, but it was considered necessary to enable the commandant to exercise the artillery in field manœuvres, and the Secretary of War directed that the rent should be paid by the Quartermaster's department. The contract or lease was reported to Congress in January, 1826, a copy of which, marked C, is now submitted.

A building erected for an hospital was converted into quarters for officers, by order of the Secretary of War, but the work having been done under the orders of the Engineer department, I am not able to state the amount of expense incurred by the change.

All the expenditures by the Quartermaster's department on account of the school of practice at Fortress Monroe have been made from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's department.

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

THOMAS S. JESUP *Quartermaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

A.

Statement of expenditures in the Quartermaster's department incidental to the establishment of the Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe.

For transportation of ordnance	\$343 88
For transportation of troops, quartermaster's stores, &c., to and from that post	15, 481 71
For rents of quarters, storehouses, &c.....	1, 311 18
For repairs, building barracks, &c., and preparing a parade.....	29, 058 92
For pay to men on extra duty.....	626 94
For forage to public horses and oxen.....	1, 387 00
	48, 209 63

NOTE.—In the second item is included the cost of the supply of water, which refers almost exclusively to its transportation. In the third item is included the rent of the farm taken on lease by Colonel Eustis, commanding, at the yearly rent of \$350. In the fourth and fifth items is included the expense of preparing the parade.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 13, 1827.*

B.

This agreement, entered into this 31st day of May, 1826, between Captain Henry Whiting, assistant quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, on the part of the United States, and Robert Lively, of Hampton, on the other part, witnesseth: That for and in consideration of the sum hereinafter mentioned, the said Lively agrees as follows, viz: that he will furnish daily, for the use of the United States troops at Fortress Monroe, (six days' notice being given,) such a number of barrels of good fresh water as may be required after the above notice, not to be less than twenty nor more than seventy-five barrels; that the said Lively shall provide the water, fill the barrels, transport them to the wharf at Old Point Comfort, and deposit them in the house which will be prepared for them: *Provided*, That the said Whiting shall furnish a sufficient number of empty barrels, so that the transports shall not be unnecessarily delayed in their trips: in consideration of which the said Whiting agrees, on the part of the United States, to pay said Lively, as a full compensation for the same, five cents per barrel for every barrel so delivered and deposited. The accounts to be settled quarterly.

HENRY WHITING, *Assistant Quartermaster.*
ROBERT LIVELY.

Witness: JAMES BAKER.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 13, 1827.*

C.

Lease of Buckroe Farm.

This indenture, made and entered into this ——— day of September, in the year of our Lord 1825, between Nathaniel B. Carey, and Gill A. Carey, of Lynchburg, in the State of Virginia, on the first part, and Abraham Eustis, lieutenant colonel in the United States army, commanding at Fortress Monroe, and acting for and in behalf of the United States of America, on the second part, witnesseth: That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid yearly, in quarter annual payments, to them or either of them, have granted, leased, and to farm let, to the said party of the second part, all that certain tract of land belonging to the said Miles Carey, situated on Mill creek, in the county of Elizabeth City, and known by the name of Buckroe Farm, supposed to contain eight hundred acres, more or less, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging; to have and to hold the same for and during the term of three years, fully to be completed from the 1st day of January, 1826.

And the said party of the second part, for and in consideration of the premises, doth covenant and agree to pay to the said parties of the first part the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars yearly for three years, in quarter-yearly payments; that is to say, eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents on the 1st days of April, July, October, and January, in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

And it is furthermore particularly stipulated between the contracting parties that not more than one-third part of the arable land shall be tilled or cultivated during any one year; that at the expiration of this lease the fences shall be put into as good condition as when possession is delivered to the lessees; that the lessees may use all necessary wood for fuel and timber for fences, for stables, and for any other buildings they may think proper to erect: *Provided*, That no materials, either of stone, brick, or wood, appertaining to the said Buckroe Farm, are to be removed therefrom.

And it is, moreover, expressly agreed, that in case the said farm should be sold and conveyed, in fee simple, during the continuance of this lease, that the possession of the land and its appurtenances shall be surrendered to the said Miles Carey on the 1st day of January next succeeding the said sale and conveyance.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and date above written.

NATHANIEL R. CAREY. [L. s.]
 GILL A. CAREY. [L. s.]
 ABRAHAM EUSTIS, [L. s.]
Lieutenant Colonel.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

HY. A. THOMPSON.
 JAS. H. COOK.

Test:

JOSEPH LEGAR,
 ROBERT SEYMOUR,

As it regards G. A. Carey and Nathaniel R. Carey.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 13, 1827.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *February 26, 1827.*

SIR: The only part of the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 9th ultimo, relative to the school of practice at Old Point Comfort, upon which it devolves upon this department to report, is the inquiry whether some of the buildings erected for barracks and officers' quarters will not necessarily have to be removed as the work on the fortification progresses, and the inquiry relative to the hospital having been converted into officers' quarters.

In relation to the object of the inquiry first above stated, I have the honor to state that none of the buildings, of the description alluded to, will necessarily have to be removed as the work on the fortification progresses; and in relation to the inquiry respecting the hospital, that it has been converted into officers' quarters; that it was done by order of the Secretary of War; that the expense of effecting it cannot be accurately stated from such information as is now in this department; and that the expense was defrayed from the appropriation for Fort Monroe.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1827.*

SIR: In answer to so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, relating to the expenses of the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe, as pertains to this department, I have the honor to report: That the amount expended by this department at Fortress Monroe from May, 1824, to September 30, 1826, is as follows, viz:

For timber procured and labor performed in the construction of casemate gun-carriages, being a part of the permanent defences of the fortress.....	\$2, 100 00
This amount was paid out of the appropriation for the "armament of the new fortifications."	
Expended for materials and labor, in erecting a wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop, and for a gun-house for field artillery.....	1, 645 37
This item was paid out of the appropriations for "arsenals," and the objects of the expenditure were specified in the detailed estimate for arsenals for the year 1826.	
The objects of the expenditure in both the foregoing cases were permanent and necessary for constructing the fixed gun-carriages belonging to the works.	
Expended for materials and labor in constructing field artillery carriages and equipments....	4, 733 20
This item of expenditure is also for a permanent object, although not particularly connected with the defences of the fortress, as the artillery constructed is designed for the artillery service generally as well as for use at that place.	
Expended in paying for the care and preservation of the public property at the several dismantled forts in the harbor of Norfolk.....	600 00
Total amount expended.....	<u>9, 078 57</u>

This last item is no otherwise connected with Fortress Monroe than that the expenditure was made by an officer who was on duty at that place. This item may be considered temporary, as it will be continued no longer than may be necessary to preserve the public property at the dismantled forts.

The last two items were paid out of the appropriations for the current expenses of the ordnance service.

Nearly all the foregoing expenditures were for materials, as the labor was performed mostly by the troops. And as all the expenditures connected with the fortress were not temporary, but for permanent objects, they are not considered as chargeable to the school of practice. The expenditures properly chargeable to the school of practice consist in the ammunition consumed, a statement of which is herewith transmitted. This ammunition has not been purchased for the occasion, as all the principal materials for it were on hand, which have been prepared by the labor of the troops.

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

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the ammunition expended by the Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, from its first establishment, in May, 1824, to September 30, 1826.

2, 663 cannon cartridges, filled, (flannel.)	23 grape-shot, fixed.
1, 029 cannon cartridges, filled, (paper.)	272 6-pounder strapped shot.
137, 975 musket cartridges, (blank.)	116 12-pounder strapped shot.
79, 086 musket cartridges, (ball.)	18 18-pounder strapped shot.
405 portfires.	157 6-pounder case shot, fixed.
41 pounds slow-match.	16 12-pounder case shot.
14, 100 flints.	100 12-pounder shells.
2, 694 tubes.	215 24-pounder shells.
430 rockets.	863 fuzes, (filled.)
545 6-pounder round shot.	349 pounds rifle balls.
262 12-pounder round shot.	

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1827.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 19, 1825.*

SIR: I transmit herewith the contract* between the United States and the agent of Miles Carey, for the rent of the "Buckroe Farm."

I am instructed to inform you that the President, in the absence of the Secretary of War, has approved the terms of the said contract, and that it is considered most proper to deposit the same with the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Lieutenant Colonel A. EUSTIS, *Commanding Fortress Monroe, Virginia.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 358.

[2D SESSION.]

NAMES AND GRADE OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED DOUBLE RATIONS AND PAY AND EMOLUMENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR BREVET RANK IN 1826.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 28, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 28, 1827.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to communicate to the Senate the names and grade of the officers of the army who have received double rations or pay and emoluments according to their *brevet rank* during the last year, the amount so received, and when and in what service such officers have been employed," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying reports of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, which furnish the information required.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

A.

Copy of a letter addressed to William Simmons, esq., accountant of the War Department, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 5, 1803.*

SIR: It will be expedient to have a uniform regulation for the extra allowance to the officers of the corps of engineers while travelling on duty, and while superintending the execution or repair of fortifications, viz: each officer, while travelling, to be allowed for the expense of stage hire, and \$1 25 per day in addition; and each officer, while superintending the execution or repair of fortifications, to be allowed double rations; but in no case should double rations be allowed to more than one engineer at the same time at any one place.

I am, &c., &c.,

H. DEARBORN.

B.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 25, 1812*

The President is pleased to direct that generals commanding separate armies be allowed double rations.
W. EUSTIS.

The PAYMASTER of the Army.

C.

GENERAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 6, 1816.*

Generals commanding divisions; officers commanding military departments; and all officers, while in the actual commands of permanent posts and garrisons, separate from the stations of commandants of departments, which subject them to the additional expense of independent commands, are allowed double rations.

The pay account in which such charge is made must be supported by the officer's certificate, stating the post or garrison, and that he was actually commanding during the time charged.

No more than one officer can be entitled to double rations at the same station.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

A commutation of double rations is allowed to the Adjutant and Inspector General in lieu of quarters and fuel.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, February 24, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement of the names and grade of officers of the army who have received allowances, according to their brevet rank, in the year 1826, so far as has been ascertained from accounts in this office; prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of February 20, referred by you to me on the 22d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A statement of the names and grades of the officers of the army who have received allowances according to their brevet rank, in the year 1826, ascertained from accounts in the office of the Third Auditor.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	On what account and where, &c.	Brevet allowance.	Amount.
Edmund P. Gaines, commanding a department.	Brig. general..	Major general..	For transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Cincinnati, paid at Cincinnati, 3d quarter of 1826.	\$10 00	<u>\$66 70</u>
			For transportation of baggage from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and thence by different places to Edwardsville, and back to Cincinnati, paid there in the 3d quarter of 1826.	16 70	
			Quarters at Cincinnati from June 1 to September 30, 1826.	40 00	
Winfield Scott, commanding a department.	Brig. general..	Major general..	For quarters at New York in January, February, and March, 1826.	36 00	<u>125 72</u>
			For fuel at same place from January 1 to June 30, 1826.	35 30	
			For transportation of baggage from New York to St. Augustine <i>via</i> Richmond, &c., and back to New York, paid there in 2d quarter of 1826.	54 42	
Alexander McComb, chief engineer at the city of Washington.	Colonel -----	Major general..	For fuel for a servant on the brevet-rank of a brigadier general for the 1st quarter of 1826, and from June 1 to September 30, 1826, at the city of Washington.	4 12	<u>20 26</u>
			For transportation of baggage from Washington city to West Point, paid there in the second quarter of 1826.	5 70	
			For transportation of baggage from West Point to New York, thence to Boston, to Newport, Rhode Island, and back to New York city, paid there in 3d quarter of 1826.	10 44	
Henry Atkinson, commanding right wing western department.	Colonel -----	Brig. general..	For transportation of baggage from St. Louis to Louisville, Kentucky, paid at Washington city in 1st quarter of 1826.	5 10	<u>5 10</u>

Statement of the names and grades of the officers of the army, &c—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	On what account and where, &c.	Brevet allowance.	Amount.
William McRea, commanding 2d regiment of artillery.	Lieut. colonel.	Colonel	For fuel from January 1 to April 30, 1826, paid at New York in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1826.		\$33 24
George Bomford, Ordnance service at Washington city.	Lieut. colonel.	Colonel	For quarters and fuel from January 1 to September 30, 1826, paid at Washington.		72 00
A. R. Wooley	Major	Colonel	Fuel furnished through the troops at Fort Atkinson, 1st quarter of 1826, 4½ cords.		
John B. Walbach, commanding Fort Trumbull.	Major	Lieut. colonel.	For transportation of baggage from Fort Trumbull, New London, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and back, paid August, 1826.		17 10
Joseph G. Totten	Major	Lieut. colonel.	For transportation of baggage from Newport, Rhode Island, to sundry places, and back, paid September, 1826.		8 95
Sylvanus Thayer, superintendent and commanding Military Academy.	Captain	Lieut. colonel.	For transportation of baggage from West Point to Barboursville, Va., and back to West Point, paid September, 1826.		23 88
Sylvester Churchill, commanding at Pittsburg.	Captain	Major	For fuel for January, February, April, and to September 30, 1826, received at Pittsburg.		12 98
Stephen W. Kearny, commanding at Camp Barbour.	Captain	Major	For fuel for May and June, 1826, received at Camp Barbour.		2 33
J. F. Heileman, commanding at Old Point Comfort.	Captain	Major	For fuel at Fortress Monroe for the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1826.	\$25 08	
			For forage received at the same place for the same period.	36 36	
					61 44
R. E. De Russey, on command in the harbor of New York.	Captain	Major	For fuel received at New York for the 1st quarter of 1826.		17 98
Benjamin K. Pearce, commanding at Fort Mason.	Captain	Major	For fuel from May 1 to September 30, 1826, at Fort Marion.	11 62	
			For forage received for the same period at the same place.	92 43	
					104 05
M. E. Merrell	Cadet	2d lieutenant.	For transportation from West Point to Baltimore, paid there in 3d quarter of 1826.		2 47
Joseph Bonnell	Cadet	2d lieutenant.	For transportation from Louisville, Ky., to St. Louis, paid at St. Louis 1st quarter of 1826.	2 75	
			For transportation from Fort Snelling to St. Louis, paid in 2d quarter of 1826.	7 75	
					10 50
S. R. Allston	Cadet	2d lieutenant.	For transportation from Baltimore to St. Louis, paid there in 1st quarter of 1826.		8 76

NOTE.—The above statement does not embrace any allowances received in the 4th quarter of 1826, the accounts for quartermasters' expenditures for that quarter not having been received at this office.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, February 24, 1827.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, February 27, 1827.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated the 20th instant, "directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the names and grade of the officers of the army who have received *double rations*, or pay and emoluments, according to their *brevet rank*, during the last year, the amount so received, and when, and in what service such officers have been employed," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement giving the required information, as far as can be ascertained from the records of this office.

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

WM. LEE.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

Statement showing the amount paid to officers of the army who have received double rations, or have been paid according to their brevet rank, during the year 1826; the period for which paid, and where stationed, as far as can be ascertained from the records of the Second Auditor's office.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Period for which paid.	Pay and emoluments, including brevet compensation.					Amount of double rations.	Station or command giving double rations or brevet compensation.
				Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Allowances for servants.	Total amount, exclusive of double rations.		
Jacob Brown	Major general.....		January 1 to December 31						\$1,095 00	Commander-in-chief.
Edmund P. Gaines.....	Brigadier general...	Major general.....	January 1 to November 30.....	\$2,200 00	\$1,003 00	\$88 00	\$539 93	\$3,829 92	1,002 00	Commanding western department.
Winfield Scott.....	do.....	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	2,400 00	1,095 00	672 00	651 36	4,818 36	1,095 00	Commanding eastern department.
Thomas S. Jesup	do.....		January 1 to May 25						348 00	Quartermaster general.
			June 7 to September 28						271 20	Do.
			October 1 to November 28.....						141 60	Do.
Alexander Macomb	Colonel.....	Major general.....	January 1 to December 31	1,248 00	876 00	480 00	486 00	3,090 00	876 00	Chief engineer, paid as a brigadier general.
Hugh Brady	do.....	Brigadier general.....	January, March, and April						110 40	At Sackett's Harbor.
			May 1 to May 14.....						16 80	Do.
			June 6 to August 17.....	247 67	175 20	76 21	100 56	569 64	175 20	Command of 2d and 3d regiments infantry at Fort Howard.
			August 18 to December 31.....						163 20	Command of Fort Howard.
Henry Atkinson.....	do.....	do.....	April 6 to September 30.....	606 67	427 20	233 36	236 77	1,503 97	427 20	Command of 5th & 6th regiments and part of 1st & 7th reg'ts.
George Gibson	do.....		January 1 to May 13						159 60	Commissary general of subsistence.
			June 15 to November 30.....						201 60	Do.
Talbot Chambers	do.....		January 1 to March 14.....						87 60	Command of troops in Creek nation.
W. K. Armistead	do.....		April 1 to April 25.....						30 00	Command of Fort Washington.
			May 11 to August 3						102 00	Do.
			September 30 to October 7						9 60	Do.
			October 30 to November 30.....						38 40	Do.
Duncan L. Clinch	do.....		January 1 December 31.....						438 00	Command of Cantonment Clinch.
Josiah Snelling	do.....		do.....						438 00	Command of Fort Snelling.
Matthew Arbuckle	do.....		January 1 to October 31						364 80	Command of Cantonment Gibson.
John R. Fenwick	do.....		December 1 to December 31						37 00	Command at Savannah.
James House	do.....		January 1 to June 30.....						217 20	Command at Boston.
			September 1 to October 31.....						73 20	Do.
Roger Jones	do.....		March 31 to December 31						331 20	Adjutant general.
William McRea.....	Lieutenant colonel.	Colonel.....	January 1 to December 31	900 00	438 00	384 00	325 88	2,047 88	438 00	Commanding at Fort Columbus.
George Bomford	do.....	do.....	January 1 to November 30.....	900 00	400 80	264 00	296 74	1,951 54	480 00	Commanding Ordnance department.
William Lawrence	do.....		January 1 to October 31						304 00	Commanding at Fort Brady.
Whiloughby Morgan.....	do.....		January 12 to August 12.....						211 00	Commanding at Fort Crawford.
George M. Brooke	do.....		January 1 to November 30.....						334 00	Commanding at Cantonment Brooke.
Charles Gratiot	do.....		January 1 to October 31						304 00	Commanding engineers at Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun.
James B. Many	do.....		January 1 to April 4.....						94 00	Commanding at Cantonment Jesup.
Abraham Eustis	do.....		May 1 to September 30						153 00	Commanding at Fortress Monroe.
A. R. Woolley	do.....		January 1 to August 31.....						243 00	Commanding at Fort Atkinson.
Enos Cutler	do.....		January 1 to December 31.....						341 60	Commanding at Fort Wood.
Jacob Hindman	Major.....		January 1 to October 31.....						243 20	Commanding at Fort McHenry.
James Bankhead.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel.	May 1 to August 31	254 82	123 00	96 00	108 48	582 30		Commanding according to brevet rank.

Statement showing the amount paid to officers of the army who have received double rations, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Period for which paid.	Pay and emoluments, including brevet compensation.					Amount of double rations.	Station or command giving double rations or brevet compensation.
				Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Allowances for servants.	Total amount, exclusive of double rations.		
James Bankhead.....	Major.....	Lieutenant colonel.	May 15 to August 31.....						\$109 00	Commanding at Fort Severn.
John B. Walbach.....	do.....	do.....	January 1 to December 31.....	\$720 00	\$365 00	\$288 00	\$326 00	\$1,699 00		Commanding as lieut. colonel 1st regiment artillery.
			January 1 to May 6.....						126 00	Commanding at Fort Trumbull.
			August 17 to December 4.....						110 00	Do.
			December 11 to December 31.....						21 00	Do.
J. G. Totten.....	do.....	do.....	February 1 to March 31.....	120 00	59 00		53 32	232 32	59 00	Superintending fortifications at Brenton's Point.
Daniel Baker.....	do.....		January 1 to June 5.....						124 80	Commanding at Fort Howard.
Josiah H. Vose.....	do.....		May 22 to June 30.....						32 00	Commanding at Fort Armstrong.
David E. Twiggs.....	do.....		January 1 to May 20.....						112 00	Commanding at New Orleans.
J. B. Crane.....	do.....		January 1 to April 30.....						96 00	Commanding at Fortress Monroe.
			November 1 to November 30.....						24 00	Do.
S. Donoho.....	do.....		January 1 to April 9.....						79 20	Commanding at Fort Mitchell.
A. S. Brooks.....	Captain.....		January 1 to June 25.....						105 60	Commanding at Portland.
			August 1 to October 31.....						55 20	Do.
John A. Burd.....	do.....		January 1 to May 12.....						79 20	Commanding at Fort Severn.
S. Burbank.....	do.....		January 1 to May 21.....						84 60	Commanding at Fort Armstrong.
L. Whiting.....	do.....		January 1 to November 30.....						200 40	Commanding at Fort Petite Coquille.
Henry Wilson.....	do.....		May 20 to October 31.....						99 00	Commanding at New Orleans.
Wm. Wade.....	do.....		January 1 to March 31.....						54 00	Commanding at arsenal, Washington.
N. Baden.....	do.....		January 1 to May 11.....						78 60	Commanding at arsenal, Baltimore.
T. Cross.....	do.....		May 26 to May 31.....						4 00	In absence of the quartermaster general.
			June 1 to June 7.....						5 60	Do. do.
			November 28 to December 3.....						4 00	Do. do.
J. H. Hook.....	do.....		May 14 to June 14.....						19 20	In absence of the commissary general.
Mann P. Lomax.....	do.....		April 1 to December 31.....						165 00	Commanding at Bellona arsenal and Fortress Monroe.
J. F. Heileman.....	do.....	Major.....	May 1 to November 30.....	350 00	171 20	136 00	189 54	846 66		Major of the artillery school of practice, Fortress Monroe.
J. P. Taylor.....	do.....		March 1 to March 31.....						18 60	Commanding at Fort Johnson.
			October 16 to November 30.....						27 60	Do.
George Talcott.....	do.....		January 1 to December 31.....						219 00	Commanding at arsenal, Watervliet.
A. R. Thompson.....	do.....		January 1 to May 15.....						82 80	Commanding at Fort Niagara.
Thomas Stamford.....	do.....		February 1 to February 28.....						16 80	Commanding at Sackett's Harbor.
J. H. Wilkins.....	do.....		July 1 to August 20.....						30 60	Do.
N. S. Clarke.....	do.....		November 1 to December 31.....						36 60	Do.
John Garland.....	do.....		January 1 to May 27.....						87 60	Commanding at Detroit.
William Hoffman.....	do.....		January 1 to August 31.....						145 80	Commanding at Mackinac.
William H. Chase.....	do.....		January 20 to May 16.....						70 20	Commanding engineers on Gulf of Mexico.
William J. Worth.....	do.....		January 1 to October 30.....	500 00	243 20	240 00	271 36	1,255 56	243 20	Instructor of tactics at West Point.
A. C. Fanning.....	do.....		January 1 to April 23.....						67 80	Commanding at Fort Delaware.
			September 27 to December 31.....						78 60	Do.
William Gates.....	do.....		January 1 to April 30.....						72 00	Commanding at Fort Lafayette.

Statement showing the amount paid to officers of the army who have received double rations, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Period for which paid.	Pay and emoluments, including brevet compensation.					Amount of double rations.	Station or command giving double rations or breve t compensation.
				Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Allowance for servants.	Total amount, exclusive of double rations.		
S. Churchill	Captain		January 1 to February 10						\$24 00	Commanding at Pittsburg.
			April 1 to December 31						165 00	Do.
Milo Mason	do		April 10 to December 31						169 60	Commanding at Fort Wolcott.
S. Thayer	do	Lieutenant colonel.	January 1 to October 31	\$600 00	\$304 00	\$160 00	\$271 36	\$1,335 36	608 00	Triple rations allowed by the executive at West Point.
Thomas C. Legate	do		do						182 40	Double rations allowed by the executive at West Point.
R. A. McCabe	do		January 1 to January 12						7 20	Commanding at Fort Crawford.
George Birch	do		April 5 to May 17						25 80	Commanding at Cantonment Jesup.
B. K. Pierce	do	Major	April 17 to October 31	323 66	150 90	95 40	175 10	745 12	150 90	Commanding 4th regiment of artillery.
M. M. Payne	do		January 1 to January 13						7 80	Commanding at arsenal near Augusta.
			March 6 to December 31						180 00	Do. do.
Felix Ansart	do		April 6 to December 31						162 00	Commanding at Fort Moultrie.
John Erving	do		April 9 to November 30						141 60	Commanding at Cantonment Oglethorpe, Savannah.
John Munroe	do		January 1 to April 16						63 60	Commanding at Fort Marion, St. Augustine.
Jacob Schmuck	do		May 1 to July 28						53 40	Commanding at Fort St. Philip.
H. K. Craig	do		January 1 to June 30						108 60	Commanding at arsenal, Watertown.
			September 1 to October 31						36 60	Do. do.
Fabius Whiting	do		January 1 to October 31						182 40	Commanding at Fort Constitution.
N. G. Dann	do		February 10 to April 5						33 00	Commanding at Newport, R. I.
R. M. Kirby	do		July 5 to October 31						71 40	Commanding at Eastport, Maine.
James Monroe, jr.	Lieutenant		January 1 to March 15						44 40	Commanding at arsenal, New York.
			April 1 to April 15						9 00	Do.
Thomas Childs	do		January 1 to March 2						36 60	Commanding at Fort Washington.
			April 26 to May 10						9 00	Do.
			August 4 to September 29						34 20	Do.
			October 8 to October 29						13 20	Do.
W. H. Bell	do		April 15 to November 30						137 40	Commanding at arsenal, Washington.
Daniel Tyler	do		May 12 to October 11						91 80	Commanding at arsenal, Baltimore.
T. W. Lendrum	do		September 18 to November 30						44 40	Commanding at Fort Severn.
James Simonson	do		January 1 to May 11						78 60	Commanding at arsenal, Rome.
U. S. Frazer	do		February 1 to February 28						16 80	Commanding at Fort Johnson.
			April 5 to October 15						90 30	Do.
James Young	do	Captain	May 15 to June 30	92 90	28 20		21 04	142 14	28 20	Commanding at Sackett's Harbor and a company.
			August 21 to October 31	141 29	43 20		31 96	216 45	43 20	Do. do.
James H. Cooke	do		May 12 to December 31						140 40	Commanding at arsenal, Rome.
T. J. Baird	do		January 1 to December 31						219 00	Commanding at arsenal, Frankford.
C. S. Merchant	do		February 10 to March 26						27 00	Commanding at Pittsburg.
Samuel Ringgold	do		April 16 to November 30						137 40	Commanding at arsenal, New York.
R. D. A. Wade	do		September 1 to September 17						10 20	Commanding at Fort Severn.
G. W. Corprew	do		January 1 to April 5						57 00	Commanding at Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Wells	do		January 1 to April 8						58 80	Commanding at Savannah, Ga.

Statement showing the amount paid to officers of the army who have received double rations, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Period for which paid.	Pay and emoluments, including brevet compensation.					Amount of double rations.	Station or command giving double rations or brevet compensation.
				Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Allowance for servants.	Total amount, exclusive of double rations.		
S. B. Dusenbury.....	Lieutenant.....	.....	January 14 to March 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30 60	Commanding at arsenal, Georgia.
Thomas Barker.....	do.....	.....	January 1 to August 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 80	Commanding at Baton Rouge.
Isaac A. Adams.....	do.....	.....	January 19 to August 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	Commanding at arsenal, Baton Rouge.
Charles Ward.....	do.....	.....	January 1 to January 18.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 80	Do. do.
			July 29 to August 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 20	Commanding at Fort St. Philip.
			August 15 to August 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 20	Do. do.
R. Delafield.....	do.....	.....	May 17 to August 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	Commanding on the Gulf of Mexico.
M. A. Patrick.....	do.....	.....	January 1 to April 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 00	Commanding at Eastport, Maine, and Fort Sullivan.
			June 11 to July 4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 40	Do. do.
Joshua Howard.....	do.....	.....	April 6 to June 10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 60	Do. do.
Giles Porter.....	do.....	.....	June 26 to July 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 60	Commanding at Fort Preble and Portland.
H. W. Griswold.....	do.....	.....	July 1 to August 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 20	Commanding at Boston.
R. B. Lee.....	do.....	.....	February 1 to March 17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 00	Commanding at Bellona arsenal.
								\$24,866 22	18,629 60	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, February 27, 1827.

WILLIAM LEE.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 359.

[2D SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY POST FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE TRADE TO SANTA FÉ, IN NEW MEXICO.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 2, 1827.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, on the subject of a military post on the trading route to Mexico, where it crosses the Arkansas river, reported:

That they referred the same to the Secretary of War, and received from him a communication in writing, which is herewith submitted to the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 11, 1827.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a resolution of the Senate instructing the military committee "to inquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a military post on the trading route between Missouri and Mexico, for the protection of that trade," was duly received, and referred to General Brown for a report, which is herewith enclosed, and in whose views I concur.

The resolution of the Senate is returned.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. WM. H. HARRISON, *Chairman Military Committee, Senate.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Washington, January 10, 1827.*

SIR: Agreeably to your directions accompanying a copy of the resolution of the Senate instructing the Committee on Military Affairs "to inquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a military post on the trading route between Missouri and Mexico, for the protection of that trade," I have the honor to report:

That from the *nature* of the service required, to wit, the protection of trade—or, in other words, the effectual security of trading parties—military aid of a different character from that of a fixed garrison of infantry in the occupancy of any particular position seems to be essential. A post could not be established on the present trading route from Missouri to Mexico, which is supposed to be nearly five hundred miles more remote than our extreme cantonment on the Arkansas river, without incurring all the difficulties of access and communication of supplies and of reinforcements which are inseparable from establishments so far removed from our internal resources. Should the object in view, however, by its importance, seem to justify such a measure, I should recommend that two companies of infantry, supported by two other companies of mounted troops, be despatched to some eligible position on or near the Arkansas river, erect a cantonment for rendezvous, and engage from this centre in the itinerary service requisite for the accomplishment of the desired object.

Without the full force which I have suggested, especially of the cavalry arm, I should judge it inexpedient to make the movement. *With* this force it is presumed that the trade might be secured and the garrison placed beyond the probable reach of disaster.

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

JAC. BROWN.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 360.

[1ST SESSION.]

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AND FORTIFICATIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1827.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS WITH THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, DECEMBER 4, 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November 26, 1827.*

SIR: I submit a report of the administration of this department from the date of my last report.

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports, made up in pursuance of my orders, marked from A to P. They disclose, in detail, the measures which have been carried into effect in the various branches of the public service, subject to the superintendence of this department.

The document A is a report of Major General Brown on the state of the army. I renew with pleasure an expression of my entire satisfaction at the condition of the army, both as to its moral and military character. As far as I am officially advised, its officers are now essentially exempt from the degrading

vice of intemperance. The few examples which have been made (though necessary, yet reluctantly) to cleanse the army from this blot, united with a declared, unalterable determination never to pardon when a sentence of guilt for this offence, on satisfactory evidence, was pronounced by a court-martial, it is hoped will restrain the very few, if any, who are disposed to forget in this indulgence what is due to their characters as officers of the American army. To its good discipline generally the most ample testimony is borne, and particularly by Major General Brown, who, during the present year, made a tour of inspection through three of the great sections of the Union. The two schools of practice, Fortress Monroe and Jefferson Barracks, will be great auxiliaries in promoting its perfection. For the benefit of the former, I again renew a recommendation for the purchase of horses, contained in former reports, and for the reasons therein presented. The fiscal administration of the army continues to be entitled to the highest commendation, both as to its economy and punctuality. In the spirit of the former, a retrenchment has been made in the article of officers' transportation, by which no inconsiderable expense will in future be avoided; and it will be seen with satisfaction that in the articles of clothing and subsistence of the army there will be a considerable saving in the ensuing year, compared with the present; and notwithstanding the increased pay and allowance, so justly given at the last session to company officers, and for which no appropriation was made, and also the additional costs incurred in suppressing the threatened hostilities of the Indians, the total amount asked to meet the various demands on this department for the year 1828 is less by near a million of dollars than for the year 1827; principally, however, resulting from surpluses in former appropriations. And in relation to its punctuality, no ascertained delinquency whatever has occurred in any one of its various departments.

I beg leave, also, to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the alteration proposed by the commissary general of subsistence in the organization of that department, presuming that the mode of supplying the army by contract, whose advantages have been so satisfactorily manifested, will be continued by a new act of legislation, the former law being about to expire. In confirmation of this suggestion as to the advantages of supplying the army by this system, I beg leave to state that the price of rations, although of a much superior quality to those formerly issued, has been reduced to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents at our most expensive posts, while at those least so we procure them at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the erection of the buildings in or near the city of New York, and in the city of New Orleans, as proposed by the quartermaster general.

I presume to suggest, for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of founding an army asylum. Such establishments, it is believed, enter into the policy of every other nation, and even here have obtained already in the naval branch of the service. Uniformity of system alone in the two arms of the national defence, therefore, would seem to require it. The condition of some of the defenders of their country during the revolutionary war excited so far the sympathy of Congress as to experience its bounty. It is highly probable in our future history that many, both privates and officers, may be in circumstances no less distressing. Indeed, cases are now of frequent occurrence where the department is applied to for relief. An honorable asylum from such a condition seems to be dictated alike by policy and gratitude. A small monthly deduction from the pay of the officers and privates will constitute the fund for its support. It would manifest the beneficence of the nation if means were furnished at once from the public treasury for the erection of the necessary buildings.

The Military Academy at West Point, from the report of the late visitors, is progressing with its accustomed success, and loses nothing in a comparison, according to the testimony of those whose opportunities enable them to decide, with any establishment of the kind in the world.

In making selections from the thousands of candidates, I have redeemed my pledge made in a former report, of appointing one cadet, at least, from each congressional district.

In selecting visitors of inspection, I have deemed it but an act of justice to invite them from every quarter of the Union; and when it suited the convenience of the immediate representatives of the people to attend, (as it is a service without reward,) I have given them the preference, that they might, from their own observation, be the better able to decide on its value, and suggest and promote whatever was calculated to increase its usefulness.

The two corps of engineers have been actively engaged during the year—some in field duties, others in superintending fortifications; the former have returned to this place for the purpose of reporting upon their labors. I have had occasion in former reports to suggest the utter inadequacy of the existing organization of these useful officers to the demand on their services.

The various objects upon which Congress directed a reconnoissance to be made were promptly attended to.

In selecting among the objects presented for reconnoissance by the State authorities and respectable associations of private citizens, I have endeavored to be governed by their relative importance and a due regard to the fair claims of all parts of the Union. The result of the surveys has, in some instances, reduced the scale of the proposed objects so as to deprive them of the character of national importance; but even in these cases the labors of the corps have not been lost. By their superior science and experience they have given valuable information to those concerned, which, from their limited resources, they would have been unable otherwise to have procured.

Having finished the survey of the proposed national road from this place to New Orleans and made their report, which I had the honor of submitting to the 19th Congress, no further step can be taken by the department till the pleasure of Congress is signified by legislative enactment. Among the many important objects to which the attention of the department has been directed during the past session may be particularly enumerated the great western national road; the proposed Ohio and Chesapeake canal; the railroad from Baltimore to the waters of the Ohio; a communication between the waters of James river and the western waters; the improvement of the navigation in the Tennessee river, and the canal through Florida. Although the railroad is proposed to be effected by individual enterprise alone, it is certainly of great national importance, and justified the department in applying its means to ascertain its practicability. Reports on all these subjects are in a course of preparation, except on the railroad, and it is hoped that most of them will be prepared in time to be laid before Congress at its present session. For more particular information on these subjects I refer to document B.

I refer to documents B and C,* containing the reports of the engineer and quartermaster's departments, in which may be seen the measures which have been pursued in execution of sundry special acts of Congress directing the construction of roads and the improvement of harbors, &c.

* Document C, being report relating to the Cumberland road, is with miscellaneous class, No. 10.

In the report of the Engineer department will be seen the progress we have made in our several fortifications.

Document H is the report of the officer having direction of the Ordnance department. The alterations suggested by that officer in the organization of that department have been heretofore presented, and received the favorable consideration of Congress at their last session. I beg leave again to add my recommendation to the proposed changes.

The report of the same officer on the lead mines gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States. The expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds, a tythe of which, as rent received by the government, will be more than sufficient for the purposes of the army and navy.

Document I, is the report of the clerk of pensions,* by which it appears the number of revolutionary pensioners have been diminished by death since the last report four hundred and forty-three, and of invalid pensioners forty-eight.

In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia," a commissioner was appointed on the part of the United States to co-operate with one appointed by the State authorities of Georgia, for the purpose of carrying the act into effect. I regret to report that the object has not been effected. The correspondence on the subject will present the causes of the failure, and are contained in document K.†

The document L‡ is the report of the clerk charged with Indian affairs, accompanied with a treaty made with the Chippewa, Menomonee, and Winnebago tribes of Indians.

Under the injunction of the treaty made with the Sioux and Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menomonee, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians, made at Prairie du Chien on the 19th August, 1825, two citizens were directed to repair to Green Bay, with a view to its fulfilment. Just, however, preceding their arrival, a portion of the Winnebagoes, a powerful and perverse tribe, had committed serious acts of hostility by the murder of some of our citizens; and unfavorable appearances among other tribes indicated the design, as it was apprehended, of a powerful combination, threatening to disturb the peace of our borders.

Governor Cass, as soon as he was advised of these circumstances, with great promptitude and equal prudence, appealed directly to General Atkinson, in command at Jefferson Barracks, for aid, who, with a commendable zeal, moved with about six hundred men under his command to the anticipated theatre of hostilities, where he was met by other detachments from the army, and by volunteer companies composed of patriotic citizens.

Governor Edwards, for the protection of the people of Illinois, also ordered out a small portion of her militia. The celerity of these movements, with the imposing force gathered together, gave at once protection to our citizens. As soon as the department was advised of these movements, General Gaines was directed to proceed to the scene of operations, and to adopt the necessary measures to inflict punishment on the offenders. The Indians sued for clemency, and obtained it on the condition of giving up the murderers, eight in number, who are now in custody to await the sentence of the law. The document M§ presents the details of the subject.

The excess of the Indians may be ascribed to their thirst for blood. Their pretext is understood to rest on a supposed intrusion of the miners on their lands. To obviate any ground of complaint, and to meet the wishes of our western citizens, it is proposed to procure, by purchase, an enlargement of our boundaries in that quarter, so as to embrace the whole of the highly valuable lead mines said to abound in that region, and for which an appropriation will be hereafter asked.

I submit herewith reports marked 1, 2, and 3, from Colonel McKenney, he having been charged with the business to which they refer; from which the disposition of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in regard to emigration to lands west of the Mississippi, may be inferred; also showing that an agreement has been concluded with the Creeks, subject to an approval in the usual form by the Executive, and the sanction of a Creek council to be called for that purpose, which secures to the United States the strip of land in Georgia not embraced in the cession of the treaty of Washington of January 24, 1826.

If the policy, as indicated in the ascertained dispositions of the Chickasaws especially, be approved by Congress, the appropriation of means corresponding thereto will be required to carry the measure into effect. There is little doubt of the identity of feeling on this subject in at least three of the southern tribes, and a large portion of the fourth, and that this feeling may be availed of, it is respectfully suggested that means be provided, to be applied in the discretion of the Executive, to profit by its existence.

The information recently acquired of the disposition of the Indians within our limits to remove has tended to strengthen the views which I have heretofore submitted on this subject, and I embrace the occasion most respectfully, but earnestly, to solicit again the attention of Congress to the necessity of adopting some general system which might better the condition of the Indians, and relieve the States and Territories of the encumbrance of their residence, a never-failing source of inquietude, and it is to be apprehended of disturbance.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 1, 1827.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 10th September, I have the honor to submit the following returns and statements, viz:

A.—A statement of the organization of the army, conformable to acts of Congress.

B.—A return of the actual strength of the army from the last regimental and other returns.

* Document I will be found with class of claims, No. 9.

† Document K will be found with miscellaneous class, No. 10.

‡ Document L will be found with class on Indian affairs, No. 2.

§ Document M and other documents relative to Indians will be found with class on Indian affairs, No. 2.

C.—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department.

D.—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the western department.

E.—A statement showing the number of men enlisted, the amount of money advanced for the purposes of recruiting, and the amount for which recruiting accounts have been rendered for settlement, from January 1 to September 30, 1827.

F.—An estimate of the amount which will be required for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1828.

By statement E, it will appear that the sum of \$3,787 57 remains unexpended in the hands of recruiting officers. This amount is in a course of regular application to the recruiting service, and will doubtless in due season be regularly accounted for.

Brevet Major General Gaines has accomplished a tour of inspection within the last year comprehending the remote posts occupied by the 4th regiment of infantry at Tampa Bay, Pensacola, and the interior of Florida; also the posts of Petite Coquille, St. Philip, New Orleans, Cantonment Jesup, Baton Rouge, Fort Snelling, Fort Crawford, Fort Armstrong, and the Jefferson Barracks.

Brevet Major General Scott has inspected the posts of Fortress Monroe, Bellona arsenal, Fort Severn, Fort Columbus, Fort Trumbull, Fort Wolcott, Fort Independence, Fort Constitution, Fort Preble, Fort Brady, Fort Mackinac, and Fort Howard; also West Point and the arsenals at Watertown and Watervliet.

Brevet Brigadier General Wool has inspected all the military posts on the Atlantic, from Old Point Comfort to Eastport, including the arsenals at Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Watertown, Rome, and Detroit; also the armory at Harper's Ferry, and the posts of Plattsburg, Sackett's Harbor, and Niagara.

During the summer and autumn of 1826 Colonel Croghan made an inspection of the following posts, the report of which having been received since my last annual communication on this subject, they are here recapitulated, viz:

Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, Fort Brady, Fort Mackinac, Fort Howard, Fort Snelling, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, and the troops then stationed at St. Louis. During the current year Colonel Croghan has also inspected the posts of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Cantonment Jesup, Cantonment Towson, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Snelling, Fort Armstrong, and the Jefferson Barracks.

The field officers of the artillery regiments are now generally engaged in the inspection of their companies; no reports have yet been received from them.

Added to these sources of information, the results of my own inspection of a large portion of the army during the past year have confirmed me in the position that in all the departments of instruction, police, discipline, and administration, the present condition of our military establishment is as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances incident to its organization.

With regard to the armament of our sea-coast frontier, it may be proper here to observe that in all our forts and sea batteries there is a lamentable deficiency of artillery material. Almost all the Atlantic posts require new supplies of ordnance, new platforms, and new gun-carriages to place them even in a respectable state of military equipment, and it is respectfully submitted whether it may not be expedient to call the serious attention of Congress to this subject, and to ask an appropriation for the purpose of furnishing those forts with at least the means to repel an insult, and to meet such possible exigencies as may be rationally apprehended.

The important advantages which have been contemplated from the system of concentration in the *personnel* of the army continue to be manifested in the happy effects already resulting from the schools of practice. It has never been a subject of doubt among unprejudiced military men that by such a system, principally, the military efficiency of our peace establishment under its present circumstances and organization is to be preserved, and our confidence in the attainment of this great object is more and more confirmed by the experience which even our present limited means have thus far afforded us. The late movement against the Winnebago Indians by a detachment of troops from Jefferson Barracks, under the command of Brigadier General Atkinson, has furnished a practical illustration of some of the arguments which I have heretofore advanced in reference to this subject and that of our northwestern defences. By a prompt and imposing display of military force in the very heart of their country, those savages have been awed into perfect subjection, and the apprehensions of many of our citizens arising from their threatened hostility have been entirely removed. This end has been happily accomplished without violence or bloodshed, and the moral effect of the transaction on the minds of the Indians promises to be as lasting as it has thus far proved decisive.

The number of desertions from the army during the past year is nearly the same as in the year preceding. Desertion has been of much more frequent occurrence in the regiments occupying southern stations than in those situated in more healthy latitudes. This difference, however, will, it is hoped, entirely disappear when the mind of the soldier becomes satisfied with the assurance that his term of service at a sickly station is not without a period, and that the paternal care of his government will never suffer that period to be far remote.

The measures which I have heretofore so earnestly recommended for improving the condition of the non-commissioned grades of the army, and of offering additional inducements for the re-enlistment of approved soldiers, received from the last Congress the most favorable attention, but for want of time the bill framed with a view to these objects was not finally acted on. I therefore request that this subject may be again brought forward at the ensuing session. Few departments of the army can be more essentially improved by a judicious interference of the legislative power than that of the rank and file. The provisions embraced in the proposed bill were all *incentive* in their nature, and no similar expedients have yet been devised which promise more plausibly to raise the character of our soldiery, or to arrest the evil of desertion.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Organization of the army of the United States, October, 1827.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Inspector generals.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1																										
Medical staff.....								1	8	45																							13
Pay department.....											1	14																					54
Purchasing department.....													1	2																			15
Corps of engineers.....															1	1	1	2	6	6	6												3
Topographical engineers.....																	6	4															23
1st regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
2d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
3d regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
4th regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36		18	27		378	48	497	545
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																			4									56		4	56	60	
Aggregate.....																4	4	4	40	72	72	4	4	144	144		72	108	56	1,512	196	2,044	2,240
1st regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
2d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
3d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
4th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
5th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
6th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
7th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20		420	33	514	547	
Aggregate.....																7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	140		2,940	231	3,598	3,829	
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	12	12	10	120	148	148	11	11	354	424	14	212	108	56	4,452	544	5,642	6,186

Remarks.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army; the former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 17, 1827.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 17, 1827.

JAC. BROWN.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

B.

General return of the army of the United States, October 31, 1827.

	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Inspector general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Assistant engineer.	PRESENT.																							
																For duty.															Sick.								
																Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commiss'd officers.						
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1																																
Medical staff.....							1	8	45																														
Pay department.....										1	14																												
Purchasing department.....													1	2																									
Corps of engineers.....														1	1	1	2	6	6	6																			
Topographical engineers.....																6	4																						
1st regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	5	6	7	1	1	24	25		14	19	289		1		4						
2d regiment of artillery.....																	1	5	6	9	1	1	29	21		16	14	268		1		4							
3d regiment of artillery.....																1	4	7	7	1	1	18	21		11	19	257		1		7								
4th regiment of artillery.....																1	1	1	6	2	5			17	23		17	24	190		1		6						
Supernumerary for ordnance.....																																							
Aggregate of artillery.....																3	2	2	3	20	21	28	3	3	88	90		58	76	1,004		4		21					
1st regiment of infantry.....																	1		1	7	4	7	1		20	26	1	13		271				4					
2d regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	18	29	1	12		210		1		1						
3d regiment of infantry.....																1		1	2	2	5	1	1	14	17	2	12		81	2	2	13							
4th regiment of infantry.....																1		1	7		4	1	1	21	24	2	17		238	1	1	6							
5th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	25	20	1	13		246			1							
6th regiment of infantry.....																1		1	4	5	2	1	1	14	19	1	15		221	1	3	10							
7th regiment of infantry.....																1	1	1	2	2	5		1	20	21	1	12		172		1	3							
Aggregate of infantry.....																6	4	5	6	32	20	28	6	6	132	156	9	94		1,439	4	8	38						
Orderlies.....																																							
Recruits at rendezvous and on their way to join regiments..																																							
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	45	1	14	1	2	1	10	7	15	9	62	47	62	9	9	220	246	9	152	76	2,443	4	12	59						

Analysis and explanation of the officers of the line reported on the face of the return "absent" on "detached service."

Regiments.	Officers employed in the general staff.					Officers on recruiting service.					Officers on ordnance duty.					Officers on topographical duty.			Officers on duty at the Military Acad my.				Aggregate.		
	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	First lieutenants.		Second lieutenants.	Total.
1st regiment of artillery		1	1		2							1		2	3	2	8	3	5	8	1		1	2	20
2d regiment of artillery			2		3									1	2	4	7		4	4		1		1	15
3d regiment of artillery		1	2		3								1	2	2	1	6	2	4	6			3	5	20
4th regiment of artillery		1	2		3									1	5		6	1	6	7		1	3	4	20
Total for artillery	1	3	7		11							1	1	6	12	7	27	6	19	25	1	4	7	12	75
1st regiment of infantry			3		3			2		1	3							2	1	3					9
2d regiment of infantry			3	2	5			1		1	2								1	1					8
3d regiment of infantry		2			2	1		2	1	5															7
4th regiment of infantry		1	1		2			1	1	3															5
5th regiment of infantry		2		1	3	1			1	1									1	1					5
6th regiment of infantry		3	2		5		1		1	1	3					1	1		1	1					10
7th regiment of infantry		3	5		8			1		1									2	2			1	1	12
Total for infantry	11	14	3		28	1	1	6	5	5	18				1	1	2	6	8			1	1	56	
Aggregate	1	14	21	3	39	1	1	6	5	5	18	1	1	6	12	8	28	8	25	33	1	4	8	13	131

Remarks.—Several assistant commissaries, (being on duty at the same post, with their companies,) and officers on courts-martial, or other temporary extra service, are not included in any of the divisions of this analysis, which is the cause of the difference between the numbers here reported and the aggregate under the head of "detached service" on the face of the return.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the eastern department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, October 31, 1827.

No	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Commandants of posts.	PRESENT.																														
						For duty.														Sick.				On extra or daily duty.												
						Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.
1	Fort Brady.....	Second infantry..	4	Sault St. Marie, Mich. Ter...	Lieut. Col. Lawrence.....	1																														
2	Fort Mackinac.....	do	1	Michillmackinac, Mich. Ter.	Brevet Major Thompson.....																															
3	Fort Howard.....	do	4	Green Bay, Mich. Ter.....	Major Whistler.....																															
4	Detroit.....	do	1	Detroit, Mich. Ter.....	Brevet Brig. Gen. Brady.....	1																														
5	Madison Barracks.....	do	1	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.....	Brevet Major Clark.....																															
6	Fort Sullivan.....	First artillery....	1	Eastport, Me.....	Captain Kirby.....																															
7	Fort Preble.....	do	1	Portland, Me.....	Brevet Major Brooks.....																															
8	Fort Constitution.....	do	1	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Captain Whiting.....																															
9	Fort Independence.....	do	1	Boston, Mass.....	Colonel House.....	1																														
10	Fort Wolcott.....	do	1	Newport, R. I.....	Brevet Major Mason.....																															
11	Fort Trumbull.....	do	1	New London, Conn.....	Brevet Lieut. Col. Walbach.....																															
12	West Point.....	Second artillery..	1	West Point, N. Y.....	Captain Legato.....																															
13	Fort Columbus.....	do	3	New York, N. Y.....	Brevet Colonel McRea.....	1																														
14	Fort Delaware.....	do	1	New Castle, Del.....	Brevet Major Fanning.....																															
15	Fort McHenry.....	do	1	Baltimore, Md.....	Brevet Major Gates.....																															
16	Fort Severn.....	Third artillery....	1	Annapolis, Md.....	Captain Thruston.....																															
17	Fort Washington.....	do	1	On the Potomac, Md.....	Colonel Armistead.....	1																														
18	Fortress Monroe.....	First artillery....	3	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	Lieut. Colonel Eastus.....																															
		Second artillery..	3	do	do																															
		Third artillery....	2	do	do																															
		Fourth artillery..	3	do	do	1																														
19	Bellona Arsenal.....	Third artillery....	1	Near Richmond, Va.....	Brevet Major Lomax.....																															
20	Fort Johnston, N. C.....	do	1	Near Smithville, N. C.....	Captain Ansart.....																															
21	Fort Moultrie.....	do	2	Charleston, S. C.....	Brevet Colonel Lindsay.....																															
22	Fort Johnson, S. C.....	do	1	do	Captain McClintock.....																															
23	Augusta Arsenal.....	Fourth artillery..	1	Augusta, Ga.....	Brevet Major Payne.....																															
24	Oglethorpe Barracks.....	do	2	Near Savannah, Ga.....	Colonel Fenwick.....	1																														
25	Fort Marion.....	do	1	St. Augustine, Fla.....	Brevet Major Pierce.....																															
			44			4	3	3	4	24	24	29	18	4	4	101	119	1	68	71	1,170				5	22	2	8	183		2	8	17	3	5	83

1827.]

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

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C.—Position and distribution of the troops in the eastern department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Commandants of posts.	PRESENT.										ABSENT.										Total present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent.						
						In arrest or confinement.					Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Detached service.			Furlough.																	
						Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.			Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Commissioned officers sick, without leave, or in arrest.			Commissioned officers suspended.	Non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, without leave, or confined.	Privates, with leave.	Convicts, or confined.		
1	Fort Brady	Second infantry	4	Sault. St. Marie, Mich. Ter.	Lieut. Col. Lawrence			1			17	9	171	1	3	11												185	199				
2	Fort Mackinac	do	1	Michilimackinac, Mich. Ter.	Brevet Major Thompson							4	48															48	53				
3	Fort Howard	do	4	Green Bay, Mich. Ter.	Major Whistler				2		3	7	136	1	5	54												192	206				
4	Detroit	do		Detroit, Mich. Ter.	Brevet Brig. Gen. Brady							2																	2				
5	Madison Barracks	do	1	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Brevet Major Clark						10	3	40		2													41	46				
6	Fort Sullivan	First artillery	1	Eastport, Me.	Captain Kirby			1			5	4	46		2												2	48	54				
7	Fort Preble	do	1	Portland, Me.	Brevet Major Brooks						2	2	31	1	3	1											4	36	42				
8	Fort Constitution	do	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	Captain Whiting						2	4	47		2												3	50	56				
9	Fort Independence	do	1	Boston, Mass.	Colonel House						1	4	55	1	2	2											1	57	66				
10	Fort Wolcott	do	1	Newport, R. I.	Brevet Major Mason						1	2	52		3													2	54	60			
11	Fort Trumbull	do	1	New London, Conn.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Walbach						2	4	46		2	1											3	50	57				
12	West Point	Second artillery	1	West Point, N. Y.	Captain Legate				1		3	3	56		2												1	58	63				
13	Fort Columbus	do	3	New York, N. Y.	Brevet Col. McRae					1	15	11	166	1	2	5											1	1	6	173	193		
14	Fort Delaware	do	1	New Castle, Del.	Brevet Major Fanning						4	3	44		1	3												3	50	55			
15	Fort McHenry	do	1	Baltimore, Md.	Brevet Major Gates						6	3	41		2	4													4	48	53		
16	Fort Severn	Third artillery	1	Annapolis, Md.	Captain Thruston						1	3	51		2	2														54	59		
17	Fort Washington	do	1	On the Potomac, Md.	Colonel Armistead						1	5	40	1	1	2	7													47	56		
18	Fortress Monroe	First artillery	3	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Lieut. Colonel Eustis			1			2	11	150	1	1														1	152	167		
		Second artillery	3	do	do						5	9	148		4															2	150	166	
		Third artillery	2	do	do						5	6	100		2																100	110	
		Fourth artillery	3	do	do				1	1	6	9	161	1	3																162	178	
19	Bellona Arsenal	Third artillery	1	Near Richmond, Va.	Brevet Major Lomax						2	5	41		1	1															43	49	
20	Fort Johnston, N. C.	do	1	Near Smithville, N. C.	Captain Ansart						4	1	49		3	1															50	56	
21	Fort Moultrie	do	2	Charleston, S. C.	Brevet Colonel Lindsay						2	76	2	5	21	1															97	107	
22	Fort Johnson, S. C.	do	1	do	Captain McClintock						1	41		4	7																48	53	
23	Augusta Arsenal	Fourth artillery	1	Augusta, Ga.	Brevet Major Payne						8	3	46		2	14															60	66	
24	Oglethorpe Barracks	do	2	Near Savannah, Ga.	Colonel Fenwick						3	5	50	1	4	22															72	85	
25	Fort Marion	do	1	St. Augustine, Fla.	Brevet Major Pierce						3	4	38		2	6															44	50	
			44								111	129	1,970	3	13	69	155	1	6	13	1								5	1	28	2,169	2,407

HEADQUARTERS, Washington, November 17, 1827.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 17, 1827.

JAC. BROWN.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

D.

Position and distribution of the troops in the western department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines, October 31, 1827.

No.	Posts.	Regiments.	Number of companies.	Situation.	Commandants of posts.	PRESENT.																																			
						For duty.																Sick.				On extra or daily duty.															
						Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster's sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.					
1	Fort Snelling	Fifth infantry ...	4	Upper Mississipp...	Col. Snelling.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	11	11	1	5	115																								
2	Fort Crawford	do	4	Prairie du Chien, Mich. Ter..	Brevet Major Fowle					2	2						78				1																				
3	Fort Armstrong	do	2	Rock Island	Major Vose.....			1	1	2				5	3	3	53																								
4	Jefferson Barracks.....	First infantry ...	6					1	4	2	3			10	20	1	8	156																							
		Third infantry ...	6	Near St. Louis, Mo.....				1	1	2				1	1	11	2	9	62			1	3	1			62		1			5						60			
		Sixth infantry ...	10		Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson, colonel 6th infantry.			1	4	5	2			1	1	14	19	1	221			1	3	10	2			84		1	1	8						19			
5	Cantonm't Leavenworth.	Third infantry ...	4	R. bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Major Baker.....			1	1	1	3			3	6		19			2	1	10	2			65					7	1					55				
6	Cantonment Gibson.....	Seventh infantry.	5	Arkansas Territory.....	Col. Arbuckle.....	1			1	2	2			1	11	8	1	68																							
7	Cantonment Jesup.....	do	3	Near Natchitoches, La.....	Lieut. Col. Many			1						5	6		50																								
8	Cantonment Towson	do	2	Arkansas Territory.....	Major Cumming.....			1			1			4	7		34																								
9	Baton Rouge	First infantry ...	4	Louisiana	Lieut. Col. Taylor			1		3	1	4			10	6	5	115																							
10	Fort Wood	Fourth artillery ..	1	Chef Menteur, La.....	Captain Spotts.....				1					3	3		21																								
11	Fort Pike.....	do	1	Petite Coquille, La.....	Captain Whiting.....				1		1			2	3		23																								
12	Cantonment Clinch.....	Fourth infantry ..	5	Near Pensacola, Fla.....	Colonel Clinch.....	1		1		3		2	1	1	1	1	12	15	2	9							34			1											
13	Cantonment Brooke	do	4	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Brevet Col. Brooke					3		2			8	7		111									12														
14	Cantonment King.....	do	1	Alachua, Fla.....	Captain Glassell					1					1	2		14									4														
			62															1,273			4	7	37	8		327			2	9	29	1					243				

E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 5, 1827.**Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from January 1 to September 30, 1827.*

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT; Lieut. Col. CUTLER, *superintendent.*

Augusta, (Maine).....	2	Philadelphia	60	
Albany	68	Winchester	43	
Boston	89	Baltimore	75	
Carlisle	40	Hagerstown	26	
Lancaster	31			502
New York	68			

WESTERN DEPARTMENT; Major DAVENPORT, *superintendent.*

Newport, (Kentucky)	64	New Orleans	21	
Louisville	71	Nashville	20	
St. Louis.....	19			233
Natchez.....	38			

REGIMENTS.

First regiment of artillery	55	Fourth regiment of artillery	25	
Second regiment of artillery.....	39			151
Third regiment of artillery	32			
First regiment of infantry.....	15	Fifth regiment of infantry.....	2	
Second regiment of infantry	20	Sixth regiment of infantry	10	
Third regiment of infantry	2	Seventh regiment of infantry	8	
Fourth regiment of infantry	10			67

Whole number of recruits enlisted..... 953

Amount of money advanced from January 1 to September 30, 1827, on account of the recruiting service	\$21, 516 49
Amount of the same accounted for, or for which accounts and vouchers have been rendered for the same period.....	17, 728 92
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers	<u>3, 787 57</u>

The expenses of recruiting for the present year have averaged about \$900 per month.

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

F.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 5, 1827.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, I am directed by the general-in-chief to submit the following estimate for the expenses of the recruiting service of the army for the year 1828:

Bounties for 2,591 recruits, at \$12 per man	\$31, 092
Premiums for enlisting the above, at \$2 per man	5, 182
	36, 274
Contingent expenses of the recruiting service, including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, stationery, citizen surgeons for examining and attending recruits, magistrates for administering oaths, and all expenditures on their account until put in march for their regiments, at \$7 per man.....	<u>18, 137</u>

The number of recruits estimated for 1828 is calculated as follows:

The vacancies existing in the rank and file of the army on the 30th of September last, as exhibited by the latest monthly returns received, amount to.....	656
To which add the number of discharges that will take place by the expiration of enlistments from the 1st of October, 1827, to the 31st of December, 1828	1, 467
And the number of casualties by death, desertion, and discharges for inability, &c., for the same period	1, 000
	<u>3, 123</u>
From which must be deducted recruits remaining at general rendezvous and depots. 182	
And the estimated number that will be enlisted up to December 31, 1827	350
	<u>532</u>

Total number of recruits required for 1828

2, 591

It is calculated that on the 31st of December next there will remain in the treasury a balance of the appropriation for 1827 for bounties and premiums of.....	\$13, 600
And of the appropriation for contingencies	3, 300
An appropriation will therefore be necessary for the year 1828 for bounties and premiums of.	22, 674
And for contingencies or expenses of recruiting.....	14, 837
	37, 511
Amount required... ..	37, 511

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

B.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, November 20, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report required by your order of the 24th ultimo, exhibiting the condition of the fortifications, the works of internal improvement, and the Military Academy on the 30th of September last, with their progress during the year ending on that day.

The annexed table, marked A, will exhibit the sums available for these objects during the period referred to, and the manner in which they have been applied; from which it will also appear that all the funds advanced to disbursing agents on account of the several works under their direction have been satisfactorily accounted for.

The table marked B will exhibit those fortifications of which plans have been made by the board of engineers, but which have not yet been commenced, arranged in classes according to the order in which they should be commenced, with an estimate of the cost of each annexed.

Since my last annual report the board of engineers for fortifications have prepared plans and estimates of a work intended for the defence of Pensacola, and have also been, and now are, engaged with those for Charleston and Savannah, both of which, it is believed, will be completed in the course of the winter. The several fortifications on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Mississippi river, and at the outlets of Lake Pontchartrain, now in progress, have been inspected by the board during the past year.

Battery at Bayou Bienvenue.—This work was commenced in December last under an appropriation made at the preceding session of Congress; and notwithstanding the greatest difficulties were experienced in procuring the requisite degree of firmness for the foundations, the work has progressed with great success, and will probably be finished by the first of January next, at an expense somewhat less than the amount of the original estimate.

Fort Adams, in Newport harbor.—The amount appropriated for this work will have been advantageously expended before another appropriation can be made. The result of an inspection of this work by the chief engineer in the month of September was highly satisfactory. The materials of which the work is building are of the best quality, and the workmanship executed in the most durable manner.

Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point.—In consequence of the land forming a part of the site of this work having been at length obtained, the work has progressed during the past year with the greatest activity and advantage, the amount expended thereon being considerably more than the last appropriation. A large balance from the preceding appropriation had remained on hand, the operations being restricted by the difficulty of obtaining the requisite land. An inspection of this work was also made by the chief engineer in the month of September, which proved equally gratifying with that of Fort Adams.

Fort Delaware has been completed within the last year.

Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.—More than three-fourths of the appropriation for this work has been advantageously applied to its construction, and the operations have been carried on under as favorable circumstances as could be desired, with the exception of the delay and inconvenience resulting from the failure of a contractor to deliver the requisite number of bricks for the service of the work. This failure has occasioned a considerable loss of time, but the amount of work done during the past year is nevertheless very considerable. All other contracts have been faithfully executed, and the materials furnished for the service of the work have been of the best quality.

Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Rap shoal, Virginia.—The deposit of stone for the formation of the mole on which this work is to be built has been continued during the year, and considerable progress has also been made in laying the foundations of the work. The materials supplied at this work are of an excellent quality, and all the contracts connected with it have been faithfully fulfilled as far as the services of the work required.

Fort Macon, at Bogue Point, North Carolina.—The masonry of this work was commenced in the month of June, but owing to the difficulty in procuring mechanics, and the absolute necessity of sending to the northern cities for them, the operations were much retarded at their commencement, but they are now in a state of forwardness. A like difficulty has been experienced in procuring the requisite number of laborers, much to the disadvantage of the work; it suffered principally however from the effects of the violent storm which visited the whole southern coast in the month of August, and which resulted at this place in a very considerable destruction of public property and serious injury to the work. As the violence of the storm and the height to which the water rose were far greater than had before been known at this place, no foresight could have guarded against the injuries which were sustained.

Fort at Oak island.—The appropriation for this work, with the exception of a trifling balance, was expended prior to the 30th of September, and was faithfully applied. The excavations of the ditches have been partially accomplished, and considerable progress has been made in the masonry of the citadel and a part of the work itself. No serious obstacle to the progress of the work is anticipated.

Fort at Chef Menteur.—An appropriation of \$30,000 was asked for at the last session of Congress to complete this work. Under this appropriation the work has progressed during the past year in the most satisfactory manner, and it is believed the fort will be ready for the reception of its garrison by the first of January next.

This work has been inspected by the board of engineers during the past year, and found to be progressing under the most favorable circumstances, the materials and workmanship being of the most substantial and durable character.

Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend.—The operations during the past year have been of the most satisfactory character. The excavations of the principal ditches have been completed, and the masonry has progressed with rapidity and success. The superintending engineer has informed the department that the entire balance of the last appropriation will have been expended on the first of January next, and that it is extremely desirable and important that the appropriation for this work should be made at an early period of the ensuing session of Congress, as the extreme unhealthiness of the climate, during the summer season, precludes the possibility of carrying on the works during four months of the year. From an inspection of this work, by the board of engineers, it appears that the work is executed in a manner highly creditable to the superintending officer.

Fort at Mobile Point.—The annual report of the superintending engineer at this work, exhibiting its condition on the 30th September, has not yet been received, in consequence, it is presumed, of some accident, as the previous reports of that officer have always been received with the greatest regularity. From his last monthly report, however, it appears that the operations were in successful progress; and, from an inspection made by the board of engineers, it also appears that the work done is highly creditable to the superintending officer.

It is deemed proper to repeat the remark which was made in my last annual report, that, in most instances, expense would be saved and great facilities afforded to the progress of the different works, (particularly those in the southern States,) if appropriations, either partial or total, could be made at an early period of the session of Congress. For those works on the southern coast the winter and spring are the only seasons at which the operations can be advantageously carried on; and to the northern works this arrangement would also offer advantages, as it would enable the directing officers to conclude their contracts, and make all the necessary preparations for commencing their labors as early in the spring as the weather would permit.

Sea wall for the protection of George's island, Boston harbor.—This work has been very nearly completed, and has been executed in the most substantial manner. The sum of \$2,000, now asked for, will complete the work.

Repair of Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth, N. H.—This work has been accomplished within the past year, as was anticipated in my last annual report.

The board of internal improvement have been occupied during the past year on the following objects:

A report on a mail-route to connect the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, with an estimate and map annexed to the same.

A report, plan, and estimate of a canal to connect Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi at New Orleans.

An examination of the peninsula of Florida, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico across the said peninsula.

An examination of the country between the bays of Mobile and Pensacola, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of connecting them by a canal.

A reconnoissance of the country from New Orleans to Knoxville, by way of Baton Rouge, with a view to ascertain the relative advantages of a route for a national road from Washington city to New Orleans, through West Tennessee.

An examination of the contemplated communication between St. Mary's harbor, (Georgia,) and St. John's river, in Florida.

On the first two subjects reports have already been received from the board; on the others they are now engaged.

The topographical and civil engineers have been employed under the direction of this department during the year on the following surveys:

One brigade, under the direction of a topographical engineer, has completed the surveys of the proposed routes for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico across the peninsula of Florida, and is now engaged in making a report thereon, as directed by the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1826.

A brigade, under the direction of a topographical engineer, has—

1st. Executed a survey to ascertain the practicability and utility of removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Piscataqua river, Maine, under the act of May 20, 1826.

2d. Surveyed the bar at the mouth of the Merrimac river, in the State of Massachusetts, to ascertain the practicability of deepening the channel over the same, under the same act.

3d. Surveyed Saugatuck river and harbor, Connecticut, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency and expense of removing obstructions to the navigation thereof, under the same act.

4th. Surveyed the harbor of Mill river, Connecticut, with a view to ascertain the expediency and expense of removing obstructions to the navigation of that harbor.

5th. Surveyed the harbor of Black Rock, in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, with a view to ascertain the expediency and expense of erecting a beacon on a ledge of rocks about one mile from the town.

6th. Surveyed the harbor of Little Compton, Rhode Island, (under the act of March 2, 1827,) with a view to ascertain the expediency and expense of constructing piers to improve said harbor.

7th. Surveyed the shore and point at the north end of Goat island, in the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, to ascertain the practicability, expediency, and expense of building a wall to the extremity of said shoal, to improve the navigation.

8th. Surveyed the river and harbor of Warren, in the State of Rhode Island, to ascertain the expediency and expense of erecting a pier in Warren river, near the entrance into Warren harbor.

9th. Surveyed the harbor of Stonington, Connecticut, to ascertain the expediency and expense of erecting a pier in the same, under a provision of the act of March 2, 1827.

After completing the above-mentioned surveys, the same brigade was also employed in the examination and survey of the different routes for a canal from Taunton to Weymouth, in the State of Massachusetts, but it was found impossible to complete the operations connected therewith during the present season.

A third brigade, under the direction of a topographical engineer, has been employed in the continuation of the surveys and examinations necessary to determine the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio, at Pittsburg, under the act of April 30, 1824, and has—

1st. Surveyed a route from the head of the main feeder of the Conneaut reservoir, along the valley of French creek, to Mile's branch, up Le Bœuff creek, and across the Tamarack swamp and Beaver Dam summits, to the port of Erie.

2d. Surveyed a feeder from the junction of Mile's branch and French creek to both of these summits.

3d. Surveyed an experimental line for the embranchment of the Conneaut and Elk creek route, from the valley of the latter creek to the town of Erie.

4th. Surveyed the route from Pittsburg to Conneaut lake by the valleys of the Alleghany and French creek.

5th. Surveyed and determined the position of a canal from the Akron summit of the Ohio State canal to the eastern side of the ridge of land which divides the waters of the Mahoning from those of the Cuyahoga, with the lines of feeders for conducting the necessary supplies of water to the same.

6th. Completed the examination of the ground east of the Shenango river, and examined the valley of the Mahoning to Ravenna.

Under the same act a fourth brigade was employed, under the orders of a topographical engineer, and completed the surveys of canal routes from Lake Mumphramagog to Lake Champlain, by way of La Moille and Black Water rivers, and from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut river, by the valley of Onion river.

A topographical engineer, with one assistant, has also examined, during the last year, a route for a national road from Washington city to Buffalo, and also a route for a national road from Zanesville (Ohio) to Florence, in the State of Alabama.

One brigade, under the direction of an assistant topographical engineer, has continued the surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of the James and Great Kenhawa rivers, and has made sufficient progress therein to enable the officer under whose direction the examination has been conducted to furnish to the board of internal improvement the information necessary to the determination of the practicability of the communication.

In the month of April last an application was made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for assistance in the prosecution of the requisite examinations and surveys preparatory to the location of the road; and, as the work was considered by the Executive of great national importance, orders were given by the War Department to detach for that service as many military and civil engineers as could be withdrawn from objects of less pressing necessity. In consequence, a detachment, consisting of two military and one civil brigades, was directed to co-operate with the company, and has since been engaged in making the preliminary examinations.

A brigade, under the direction of an assistant topographical engineer, has completed the survey of the swash in Pamlico sound, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the channel through the same can be deepened, as well as that of Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington, for a similar purpose; both of which objects were provided for by the act of March 20, 1826. This brigade will shortly be employed in the execution of the survey of Roanoke inlet and sound, which was also provided for by the same act.

The same brigade executed, in part, a survey of the proposed canal route between the Neuse and the North rivers, in the State of North Carolina.

The examination and survey of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, has also been completed by a topographical party, as well as that of the contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the State of Alabama. The same party was prevented by sickness from executing the survey of the Colbert Shoals, in the Tennessee river, provided for by the act of March 2, 1827, but a civil surveyor has been employed to complete the same, and has probably effected that object by this time.

A brigade, under the direction of a civil engineer, has been employed in the examination and survey of a route for a canal from the city of Baltimore to the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and in the reconnoissance of the route for a canal to connect the above route with the city of Annapolis. These objects have been accomplished, and an estimate and plans of the first-mentioned route have been submitted to the department.

A brigade, under the direction of a civil engineer, has been employed in the examination and survey of a route for a canal to connect the Maumee of Lake Erie with the Wabash river; but their operations during the past year, like those of the preceding year, have been much retarded by the extreme unhealthiness of the climate. It is hoped, however, that the surveys will be completed before the close of the season.

Under the act of March 3, 1825, to authorize the President to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico, the commissioners who were appointed have performed the duties assigned them, and made their report.

A civil surveyor has also been employed for the purpose of surveying the different routes for a continuation of the national road from Cumberland to this city, and is now engaged in the fulfilment of that object.

The preliminary and experimental surveys for the continuation of the national road west of Zanesville, and the location of the road, have been completed to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Illinois by the commissioner appointed for that purpose; but a particular and minute report thereof has not yet been received, but is expected shortly.

This continuation of the national road from the Ohio river to Zanesville has been prosecuted during the year under the most favorable circumstances, and the results already afforded by such portions of the road as have been finished a sufficient length of time to permit the work to acquire the requisite solidity, have been such as to remove the prejudices which have so long existed against the mode of construction of the McAdam principle. Of the whole distance between the Ohio and Zanesville, twenty-eight and a half miles have received three coverings of stone, making a total thickness of nine inches; and as all the masonry necessary in this distance for bridges, culverts, and drains, has been completed, this portion of the road may be considered as entirely finished, with the exception of those small items of work which are necessary on all newly constructed roads.

On a second portion of the road, embracing a distance of twenty-three and a half miles, the travel was admitted on the first day of July last, and will be continued until the ensuing spring, before the application of the cover of stone, in order to afford ample time for the settling of the numerous and deep fillings which it was found necessary to make. The interim will be employed in the collection of materials for the cover of the same.

On the 21st day of July last the remaining distance of twenty-one miles was put under contract at more favorable rates than had been previously obtained, and the whole of this line, with the exception of about seven miles, is in an active state of progress.

As the report of the superintendent of this road contains much valuable and interesting information

on the subject of its construction, and the repair of the Cumberland road, I beg leave to annex it to this report. It is marked C.*

The act of March 2, 1827, appropriating \$30,000 for the repair of the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, has been partially carried into effect. An agent for the superintendence of the same was appointed, who reported to this department, in the month of September last, that contracts to the amount of \$17,000 would be completed by the 1st of October. In consequence of the subsequent decease of this agent a successor has been appointed, but no report as to the condition of the work has yet been received from him.

In order to reconcile the great differences between the estimates of the cost of the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio canal, as furnished by the board of internal improvement and the central committee of the canal convention, two experienced and practical civil engineers have been employed to re-examine the line and prepare new estimates. These gentlemen are now engaged in that duty, and it is hoped that a report of their labors will be received during the ensuing session of Congress.

Under the act of March 2, 1827, providing for laying out and constructing a road from Detroit to Chicago, and also for making a road from the Miami of Lake Erie to Detroit, agents have been appointed for the superintendence of the same, but no reports descriptive of their condition have yet been received from those agents.

The same act also authorized the laying out a road from Detroit to Saginaw river and bay, and also a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot. In pursuance of which, commissioners were appointed for the fulfilment of each of these objects, the first of which has been accomplished and reported on; of the second, no intelligence has yet been received.

Under the act of May 26, 1824, for deepening the channel leading into Presque Isle harbor, and for the preservation of Plymouth Beach, those works have progressed during the past year in the most satisfactory manner.

The work done at Presque Isle has continued to produce the desired effect of deepening the water on the bar, and no doubts are now entertained of the entire success of the work, when the south dike shall have been completed. In the report of the last year the completion of this dike was confidently anticipated with the sum then asked for, and this expectation would have been fully realized, but for the great increase in the depth of the water, produced by the progress of the work, which rendered it necessary to sink a part of the dike in a depth of thirty feet. This dike has been finished, however, for a length of two hundred and seventy yards, leaving but eighty yards to render it complete.

The means adopted for the preservation of Plymouth Beach have afforded the most satisfactory results. The work was found fully adequate to withstand the violence of the sea during the exposure of last winter, and is daily gaining strength by additional accumulations of sand. Parts of the work which, in 1825, were five feet under water at high tide, are now perfectly secure from the effects of the sea at all times.

Under the act of May 24, 1824, to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the removal of snags, sawyers, and other impediments to the navigation has been successfully prosecuted. In my report of last year it was stated that intelligence had been received of the death of the agent who had been appointed to superintend the execution of the work, and that a temporary agent had been selected. Since that time, a gentleman of Kentucky, who was highly recommended for his knowledge of the difficulties in the navigation of those rivers, as well as for his zeal and activity, has been chosen to superintend the removal of the obstructions, and has successfully progressed in improving the navigation of the Mississippi below the mouth of the Ohio as far as circumstances would permit, but, owing to the unusually high state of the water, it was found impossible to proceed as rapidly as had been anticipated. By the last report, however, it appears that he had removed the principal obstructions to the navigation on a distance of one hundred and eighty miles below the mouth of the Ohio.

Under the act of March 3, 1827, for improving the navigation of the Ohio river, an agent was appointed to superintend the execution of the work, who made the necessary arrangements for its vigorous prosecution, but was prevented by the high state of the water from accomplishing as much as could have been desired. It is hoped, however, that the next season will offer more favorable opportunities of removing the obstructions, and, as the person to whom the direction of the work has been committed was highly recommended for his ability and zeal, there is every assurance of the work being faithfully executed.

The act of March 2, 1827, providing for the improvement of certain harbors, contemplated the erection of a pier at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, in the State of New York, and, agreeably to a provision of the act, a contract was entered into in June last for the construction of the pier, which has progressed with entire success, and will be completed in the course of the year in a substantial and durable manner.

The same act also provided for the improvement of Cleveland harbor, in the State of Ohio. Contracts have been made for the delivery of the necessary materials, and a commencement of the work has been made by the construction of a dam across the mouth of the river to divert its course, and the excavation of the sand bar at its entrance. This has already had the effect of opening a channel four and a half to five feet in depth.

The same act also authorized the appropriation of \$10,650 for the improvement of Hyannis harbor, in the State of Massachusetts; but as the arrangement for the superintendence of the work could not be effected until late in the season it was deemed advisable to defer its commencement until spring. It will then be commenced under every advantage.

Under the same act a contract was entered into for the construction of two piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor, in the State of New York. One of these has been commenced and prosecuted with entire success, and they will both be probably completed in the course of next year.

The appropriation of \$8,000 for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Pascagoula river, and for removing obstructions to the navigation of said river, which was also provided for by the same act, remains unexpended, in consequence of its having been represented to the department by the officer who was directed to make the requisite examinations of the harbor as extremely doubtful whether the contemplated expenditures were calculated to produce the desired effect. The report of the officer is now under consideration.

Arrangements were also made for carrying into effect that part of the act which provides for the removing the obstructions to the navigation of Saugatuck river and protecting Saugatuck harbor. An agent has been appointed, and the work is now in progress.

* This report relating to internal improvements will be found in Miscellaneous, Class No. 10.

That part of the act providing for the completion of a pier at the mouth of La Plaisance bay, in the Territory of Michigan, has been attended to by the execution of a contract for the fulfilment of the same, and the work is to be completed next summer.

The appropriation of \$4,000 by the same act for the removal of the obstructions to the Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, has not been expended, as it was found impossible to make a contract for the execution of the work in a suitable manner except for a sum considerably greater than the amount of the appropriation. An additional sum is now asked for, which, with that already granted, will be sufficient for the execution of the work in the most complete manner.

The same act also provided for the erection of piers, placing beacons or buoys, and removing obstructions at or near the entrance into the harbor of Saco, in the State of Maine, in pursuance of which an agent has been appointed to superintend the works, and they are now in a state of forwardness.

Piers at the mouth of Buffalo creek.—This work is now in successful progress, and will, when completed, produce the desired effect. The work already executed affords considerable shelter to vessels, and, when completed, will, without doubt, offer a secure and permanent harbor to all such vessels as navigate the lake. No report has yet been received from the agent, but the result of an actual inspection of the work has satisfied the department of its great utility.

Ashtabula creek, Ohio.—The piers at the mouth of this creek have been carried out during the past season to an average length of two hundred and fourteen yards, and into ten feet water. The effect which has already been produced is to have procured a depth of four feet on the bar, which was formerly quite dry. It is intended to carry the piers one hundred and six yards further into the lake, which it is believed will insure the necessary depth of water in the channel.

Cunningham's creek, Ohio.—Contracts which were entered into for the materials and framing of the work during the last fall and winter have been faithfully executed, and the work has been carried on as far as the means available would justify. An additional sum has become indispensable, in consequence of the necessity of loading the piers with stone, which was not calculated upon in the original estimate. It was also found necessary to repair a part of the old work which had been injured by the effects of storms before the new work could be extended.

Grand river, Ohio.—The work at this place has progressed during the last year in a very satisfactory manner. The whole of the east and a wing of the west pier are nearly completed, and the effect thus far has been to remove the dry sand bar at the mouth of the river, and to increase the depth of the channel sufficiently to admit all vessels which navigate the lake, except on a small bar beyond the end of the east pier. The completion of the west pier will remove this obstacle, and for it an additional sum has been found necessary.

Huron river, Ohio.—This work has been attended with success similar to that at the other harbors on the lake. The effect of the work already executed has been to preserve the channel open during the whole summer, which was formerly entirely closed, and it is now sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing six feet water.

Improvements of Sackett's Harbor, New York.—Contracts have been made for the mud machine and scows requisite for dredging the harbor, and they are now probably executed. The direction of the work has been committed to the trustees of the village, whose interest in the success of the contemplated improvements is a guarantee of the faithful application of the appropriation.

Pier at Steel's ledge, in the harbor of Belfast, Maine.—The act of May 20, 1826, provided for the erection of this pier; and the work has been nearly completed during the past summer. It now only remains to make a slight addition to the pier, for the purpose of shielding it more effectually from the weather; but this cannot be done until the ensuing spring, and for this purpose the balance of the appropriation on hand will be amply sufficient.

Building new piers and repairing old ones at New Castle, Delaware.—A plan for the fulfilment of these objects has been adopted by the department, and the execution of it intrusted to an officer of the corps of engineers; but as the necessary arrangements could not be made until very recently, it is not expected that much progress will be made until the ensuing spring.

Removing obstructions and deepening the harbor of Mobile.—The execution of this work has been committed to the mayor and aldermen of Mobile, but no report of their operations has yet been received.

The act of May 20, 1826, which directed a survey of the public piers at Chester, in the river Delaware, with a view to ascertain the expense of repairing them, has been complied with. A survey was made, and a plan and estimate of the sum necessary for their repairs have been submitted to the department.

That part of the act of March 2, 1827, providing for the examination of the public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, in the river Delaware, has also been carried into effect, and estimates of the expense of improving the same have been made and forwarded to the department.

Besides the foregoing operations, an inspection has been made, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, by a military and a civil engineer; and a report as to the administration and actual condition of the work has, by your orders, been made.

The Military Academy has continued to progress under the most favorable circumstances during the past year. From the report of the board of visitors, which is transmitted herewith, and marked D, it will appear that the institution is in as favorable a condition as the present legal provisions will allow, and that but few alterations in those provisions are necessary to render its organization as perfect as could be wished. The changes suggested are similar to those which have been urged by previous boards.

An inspection of the academy was also made by the chief engineer in the month of September, which resulted in his entire satisfaction as to the manner in which the institution is conducted. There were thirty-eight cadets graduated in the month of June last, and two hundred and forty-one at the academy on the first of the present month.

In closing this report, I again deem it my duty to represent the urgent necessity of providing by law for an addition to the present number of the officers in the corps of engineers, for purposes exclusively military, independent of the other duties to which they may be assigned. And I would also respectfully urge the consideration of the proposed plan for the organization of the topographical engineers which has been heretofore submitted to you. The foregoing report will exhibit the extent of duties assigned to those corps, and will clearly point out the necessity of the proposed augmentations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

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

A. MACOMB, Major General, Chief Engineer.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

A.

Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September 30, 1827, in which the funds which had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated, and accounted for by showing their application; and showing, also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction; and the amounts requisite to complete them.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1827, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1827.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1827.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents on September 30, 1826, and from amounts accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amounts applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1827	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1827.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point, Newport, R. I.	\$70,000 00	\$65,492 22	\$135,492 22	\$104,111 15	\$31,381 07	\$135,492 22	\$249,168 32	\$480,998 20
Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point, N. Y.	55,000 00	33,357 47	88,357 47	73,133 43	15,224 04	88,357 47	207,600 51	217,349 29
Fort Delaware, Delaware river. . . . .	.....	1,255 97	1,255 97	.....	1,255 97	1,255 97	480,867 16	.....
Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Va.	90,000 00	29,839 05	119,839 05	95,338 47	24,500 58	119,839 05	1,254,623 14	.....
Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Rap Shoals	55,000 00	20,255 89	75,255 89	51,612 72	23,443 17	75,255 89	738,013 07	166,342 33
Fort Macon, at Bogue Point, N. C.	15,000 00	50,621 85	65,621 85	44,093 79	21,528 06	65,621 85	48,577 77	126,422 23
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear river, N. C.	25,000 00	47,029 05	72,029 05	69,094 65	2,034 40	72,029 05	103,433 77	.....
Fort at Mobile Point, Ala.	70,000 00	13,635 85	83,635 85	82,147 16	1,488 69	83,635 85	545,002 23	174,208 46
Fort at Chef Menteur, La.	30,000 00	15,648 29	45,648 29	37,728 49	7,919 80	45,648 29	354,832 28	.....
Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend, La.	80,000 00	61,613 32	141,613 32	109,325 66	32,287 66	141,613 32	407,232 56	.....
Battery at Bayou Bienvenue. . . . .	.....	89,325 42	89,325 42	68,329 40	20,996 02	89,325 42	69,736 23	24,846 07
Fortifications . . . . .	.....	3,942 96	3,942 96	953 13	2,989 83	3,942 96	.....	.....
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.	15,000 00	18,607 21	33,607 21	28,274 08	5,333 13	33,607 21	.....	.....
For the preservation of islands in Boston harbor. . . . .	.....	25,502 87	25,502 87	17,977 58	7,525 29	25,502 87	.....	.....
Repairs to Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor. . . . .	.....	1,286 45	1,286 45	1,214 32	72 13	1,286 45	.....	.....
For the purchase of land, and the right of way, Throg's Point, N. Y. . . . .	.....	17,000 00	17,000 00	15,025 91	1,974 09	17,000 00	.....	.....
	505,000 00	494,413 87	999,413 87	799,459 94	119,933 93	999,413 87	.....	.....
For deepening the channel leading into the harbor of Presque Isle, Penn.	2,000 00	5,954 54	7,954 54	7,954 54	.....	7,954 54	.....	.....
For completing the repairs to Plymouth beach. . . . .	.....	4,828 96	4,828 96	4,294 84	534 12	4,828 96	.....	.....
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys preparatory to, and in aid of the formation of roads and canals.	30,000 00	34,301 26	64,301 26	48,141 90	16,159 36	64,301 26	.....	.....
For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. . . . .	.....	52,259 52	52,259 52	16,221 41	36,038 11	52,259 52	.....	.....
For the continuation of the Cumberland road, and for the examination and survey of the Cumberland road, continued from Zanesville, Ohio, to the seat of government of Missouri.	170,000 00	156,186 79	326,186 79	170,708 31	155,478 48	326,186 79	.....	.....
For surveying and opening and constructing a road from Detroit to Chicago.	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	5,600 00	14,400 00	20,000 00	.....	.....
For marking out a road from the western frontier of the State of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico . . . . .	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
For surveys to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier at the mouth of the harbor of Marblehead for the security of shipping; and also a pier in Holmes's Hole for the same purpose . . . . .	.....	293 57	293 57	142 99	150 58	293 57	.....	.....

A.—Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1827, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1827.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1827.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents on September 30, 1826, and from amounts accruing from monies refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amounts applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1827.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents, Sept. 30, 1827.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For making a road from the Miami of Lake Erie to Detroit.....	\$12,000 00		\$12,000 00	\$3,133 13	\$8,866 88	\$12,000 00		
For the survey of a route for a canal between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.....		\$20,000 00	20,000 00	18,745 63	1,254 37	20,000 00		
For building a pier on Steele's ledge, near the harbor of Belfast, Maine.....		1,200 00	1,200 00	983 54	216 46	1,200 00		
For the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor, Mass.....		3,500 00	3,500 00		3,500 00	3,500 00		
For building a pier and repairing the old one at the mouth of Buffalo creek.....		15,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00	15,000 00		
For clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor.....		3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	3,000 00		
For building piers at proper sites in the river Delaware, at Newcastle; repairing the old piers at Newcastle and deepening the water around them.....		25,000 00	25,000 00	104 01	24,895 99	25,000 00		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river.....		5,620 00	5,620 00	3,512 96	2,107 04	5,620 00		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek.....		12,000 00	12,000 00	9,731 63	2,268 38	12,000 00		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek.....		2,000 00	2,000 00	1,850 64	149 36	2,000 00		
For removing obstructions at Huron river.....		5,000 00	5,000 00	2,872 75	2,127 25	5,000 00		
For making a survey of Sandusky bay, with a view to the improvement of its navigation.....		400 00	400 00	360 21	39 79	400 00		
For making a survey to ascertain the practicability and utility of removing obstructions to navigation in Piscataqua river, Maine, and the expense of effecting the same.....		200 00	200 00	190 46	9 54	200 00		
For making a survey of the flat on the northwest side of the harbor of Edgartown, the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, and the harbor of Hyannis, in the Vineyard sound.....		275 39	275 39	248 39	27 00	275 39		
For making a survey of Saugatuck river and harbor, and to ascertain the expediency and expense of removing the obstructions to the navigation thereof.....		400 00	400 00	369 97	30 03	400 00		
For survey of the public piers at Chester, in the river Delaware.....		100 00	100 00	28 25	71 75	100 00		
For making a survey of the Swash in Pamlico sound, near Ocracoke inlet; of Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington; and of Roanoke inlet and sound, with a view to their improvement; and a statement of the cost of effecting the same.....		1,000 00	1,000 00	804 17	195 83	1,000 00		
For removing obstructions and deepening the harbor of Mobile.....		10,000 00	10,000 00	9,394 22	605 78	10,000 00		
For making a survey of La Plaisance bay, Michigan, to ascertain the expediency of improving the navigation thereof, and the expense of effecting the same.....		200 00	200 00	111 53	88 47	200 00		
For repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.....	30,000 00		30,000 00		30,000 00	30,000 00		
For improving Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.....	10,650 00		10,650 00		10,650 00	10,650 00		
For building two piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor.....	38,348 64		38,348 64	3,533 06	29,815 58	38,348 64		
For improving Cleveland harbor, in the State of Ohio.....	10,000 00		10,000 00	1,028 44	8,971 56	10,000 00		
For improving the harbor at the mouth of Pascagoula river, in Mississippi; and for removing the obstructions to the navigation of said river.....	8,000 00		8,000 00		8,000 00	8,000 00		

A.—Exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the appropriations and the objects to which they are applicable.	Funds available for the service of 1827, and whence derived.			Amounts available accounted for.			Cost of the several works on September 30, 1827.	Amount requisite to complete the several works.
	From appropriations for 1827.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury and those remaining in the hands of agents on September 30, 1827, and from amounts accruing from moneys refunded.	Aggregate available.	Amounts applied corresponding with accounts rendered and settled to Sept. 30, 1827.	Amounts undrawn from the Treasury, and remaining in the hands of agents Sept. 30, 1827.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
For removing obstructions to the navigation of Saugatuck river, and protecting the Saugatuck harbor by a suitable work, to prevent the washing of sand from Cedar Point into said harbor.....	\$1,500 00	.....	\$1,500 00	.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	.....	.....
For completing a pier at the entrance of La Plaisance bay, in Michigan Territory.....	3,977 81	.....	3,977 81	.....	3,977 81	3,977 81	.....	.....
For making a survey and examination to ascertain the expediency and expense of constructing piers to improve the harbor of Churches cove, in the town of Little Compton, R. I.	200 00	.....	200 00	\$195 19	4 81	200 00	.....	.....
For making a survey and examination to ascertain the expediency and expense of erecting a pier at Stonington harbor, Conn.	200 00	.....	200 00	96 30	103 61	200 00	.....	.....
For defraying the expense of an examination of the public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, in the river Delaware, to determine the expediency and expense of repairing and improving the same.....	100 00	.....	100 00	92 38	7 64	100 00	.....	.....
For a survey of the Colbert shoals, in the Tennessee river, to ascertain the nature of the obstructions, the practicability, the manner, and the expense of removing them.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
For removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river, in the State of Maine, at Lovejoy's Narrows.	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
For the erection of piers, placing beacons or buoys, and removing obstructions, at and near the entrance into the harbor of Saco, Maine.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	105 94	6,894 06	7,000 00	.....	.....
For laying out a road in the Territory of Michigan, from Detroit to the Saginaw river and bay, and a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,173 56	326 44	1,500 00	.....	.....
For improving the navigation of the Ohio river.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	8,830 46	21,169 54	30,000 00	.....	.....
For erecting a pier at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, in the State of New York.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
	377,676 45	\$368,720 03	746,396 48	322,560 86	423,835 62	746,396 48	.....	.....
For the quartermaster's supplies, transportation and stationery for the Military Academy at West Point, and for articles required for the mathematical, drawing, chemical, and mineralogical departments, new buildings and repairs, and improvements of barrack parade.....	32,139 95	21,880 48	54,020 43	27,684 21	26,336 22	54,020 43	.....	.....

B.

Exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimates of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.		SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.		THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.	
Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.	Designation of the works.	Estimate of their cost.
Fort at St. Philip, Louisiana	\$77,810 79	Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana.....	\$264,517 52	The rafts to obstruct the channel between Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun	\$240,568 00
Fort at Soller's Point flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44	Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile bay.....	16,677 41	Fort on Craney Island flats.....	258,465 00
Fort Tompkins, New York.....	420,826 14	Tower at Bayou Dupre.....	16,677 41	Fort at Newport News.....	244,337 14
Redoubt in advance of ditto	65,163 44	Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river.....	244,337 14	Fort at Naseway Shoal.....	673,205 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456,845 51	Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river.....	205,002 33	FOR THE DEFENCE OF PATUXENT RIVER.	
Fort at Throg's Point, New York.....	471,181 53	Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river.....	347,257 71	Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort at Dumpling's Point, Rhode Island.....	579,946 57	Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor, New York.....	1,681,411 66	Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island.....	82,411 74	Fort at East Bank, outer harbor, New York.....	1,681,411 66	Fort at the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine.....	101,000 00
Dike across west passage Narraganset roads.....	205,000 00	Fort Hale, Connecticut.....	31,815 63	Total.....	
FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOSTON HARBOR.		Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27,793 34	1,854,575 58	
Fort on George's island.....	458,000 00	Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77,445 21	RECAPITULATION.	
Fort on Nantasket Head.....	539,000 00	Fort Griswold, Connecticut.....	132,230 41		
Lunette in advance of ditto.....	79,000 00	Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00		
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of ditto.....	32,000 00	Fort on House island, Portland harbor, Maine.....	32,000 00		
Redoubt No. 1, (on Hog island,) in advance of ditto	29,000 00	Fort Pickering, Salem.....	116,000 00		
Dikes across Broad Sound passage	140,000 00	Fort at Naugus Head, Salem	35,000 00		
Cutting of the summit of Gallop island	2,429 51	Fort Sewall, Marblehead.....	116,000 00		
Works for the defence of Connicut island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island	220,053 43	Fort for Jack's Point, Marblehead	96,000 00		
		Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina.....	120,000 00		
		Fort on Federal Point, North Carolina.....	12,000 00		
Total.....	4,531,873 10	Total.....	5,357,177 63	First class, seventeen works	\$4,531,873 10
				Second class, twenty works	5,357,177 63
				Third class, seven works ..	1,854,575 58
				Total.....	11,743,626 31

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

D.

Report of the board of visitors on the United States Military Academy at West Point, June, 1827.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, June 21, 1827*

SIR: The members of the board of visitors, vested with powers under your authority to inquire into the state of general instruction at the Military Academy of West Point, &c., &c., have the honor to submit to you the following report, the result of their attentions and inquiries.

On the first Monday of June the examination of the cadets in the various branches of general knowledge taught at the Military Academy commenced. To this examination the serious attention of the board has been devoted.

From the nature of the institution, from the views of the government in giving being to the establishment, from the objects to which, at a future period, the cadets must give their solitudes and attentions, it is evident that the possession of sound mathematical knowledge is to be the primary acquisition of every graduate of this institution. Without it, the benefits desired to be conferred on the republic cannot be effected. To the board of visitors it affords pleasure to state that to the essential departments of knowledge much care and industry are devoted by the able professors and instructors of the academy, and that the progress of the cadets is not unworthy of the care and toil bestowed; the advances made are certain evidences of the ceaseless attentions given.

While it may be said that mathematical science must be the leading feature of instruction at the Military Academy, it is perhaps not irrelevant to observe that, aware of the objects intended to be effected by the cadets, and limited as the course of instruction is to the brief period of four years, certain branches of the general science are of more immediate utility than others. Hence the zeal and exertions of the professors are applied with peculiar force to produce excellence in some departments.

The mathematical course of the first year consists of the elements of algebra, geometry, descriptive geometry, analytical trigonometry, plane and spherical. During the second year the course embraces surveying, descriptive geometry, perspective, shades and shadows, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus.

Among the preceding branches of mathematical instruction none ascend to the same eminence of practical utility as DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY; since by descriptive geometry every object requiring the studied attention of the civil and military engineer is aided. Sensible of its importance, more especially when received as a subject intimately blended with national considerations, it is pleasing to the board to allude to the attention and zeal with which it is cultivated at the academy. The graduates of the academy will, it is believed, be frequently employed in arduous undertakings where projects must be conceived and developed, and then executed. When the project has received the requisite measure of mental consideration it is of the utmost importance to direct its details and preside over its execution. On such occasions, and in our country their occurrence must be frequent, it is of eminent advantage to be able to represent accurately objects of three dimensions on a plane, and to derive from the exact description of bodies whatever necessarily relates to their form and relative positions.

It is the opinion of the board that the knowledge of descriptive geometry possessed by the cadets is adequate and extensive, well suited to produce results of importance and essential service to the commonwealth. A brief enumeration of the subject-matter of the course will convey ideas of its extent and utility—of the right line and plane—lines and their tangents—curved surfaces—tangent planes—intersections of curved surfaces and planes—tangent lines to the curves of intersection—development of surfaces and planes—intersections of curved surfaces—spherical projections—warped surfaces.

The answering to the many and difficult questions proposed during the course of examination, the propriety and definiteness of the language employed, the precision and elegance of execution displayed in constructing the diagrams, unaided by ruler or compasses, the correctness of eye and hand in setting off relative positions and proportions, the unflinching correctness of the results—prove the possession of positive talent, zeal, and industry in its development. At the black-board the exhibitions were direct evidence of serious private study, and the accuracy and beauty of the diagrams of the course presented by each cadet show that delight must have communicated its buoyancy to the mind while occupied in the construction.

The general principles necessary to the solution of the different propositions embraced by descriptive geometry being known, it was a marked satisfaction to the board to find that the application of those principles was ceaselessly insisted on. This application in the third class embraces perspective and the determination of shades and shadows. Besides the simple representation of an object, it is obviously of advantage to determine its shade and shadow.

A single proposition will prove the powers of mental application possessed by the cadets prior to the termination of the second years' course of instruction. Required to find the shade and shadow on the surface of a screw, and its shadow on a given plane. While employed in the solution of this problem the following principles of descriptive geometry were applied:

To pass a plane to the surface of the helicoid, the point of contact being on a given helix, and the plane to be parallel to a given right line. To determine the intersection of a cylinder, whose base and direction of its right-lined elements are known, with a given plane. To pass a plane through any element of the helicoid, and find the points in which it cuts the outward helix of the screw. To find the intersection of a plane passing through a given line, with the surface of the screw. In addition to these difficult constructions, it is necessary to find the points in which lines penetrate planes, to determine the intersections of planes, and the points in which right lines intersect curves on each other.

To enter into lengthened detail relatively to the progress of the cadets in every branch of mathematical and physical science taught at the Military Academy is by the board deemed unnecessary. Excellence, to speak generally, was apparent, and from the answers elicited during the examinations it was evident that the more essential and practically useful have shared in unremitting attention. In *analytical geometry* the questions and propositions proposed and answered related to right lines and planes, to the discussion of curves and surfaces of the second order, to the discussion of equations of curves; first in reference to curves limited in every direction; to curves limited in one direction and indefinite in the other; to curves indefinite in every direction; and to surfaces of the second order referred to their axis, &c.

Questions relating to the following subjects were proposed in the *differential calculus*, and their solu-

tions given with correctness and promptitude. Differentiation of functions containing two or more variables; differentiation of any equations containing two variables; theory of curves; osculating curves; discussion of maxima and minima; theory of curved surfaces; curves of double curvature, &c. In the *integral calculus*, integration of logarithmic exponential and circular functions; quadrature of curves; quadrature of curved surfaces; measure of the volumes bounded by them; cubature of bodies bounded by curved surfaces, and quadrature of their areas, &c.

From the extent of mathematical knowledge acquired at the close of the second year, an extensive course of natural philosophy was the rational expectation of the board of visitors. Their expectations were not disappointed. They witnessed with high gratification the display of analytical application to some of the finest problems of the *Newtonian philosophy*, more especially those prolific in consequences, and entering into physical astronomy. In statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, optics, electricity, &c., propositions of serious difficulty were proposed and demonstrated. Questions relating to every variety of matter embraced by this most important department were proposed and answered. Problems of practical utility were also given to ascertain the certain possession of the matter contained in the course, and proved the readiness of the cadets in the application of the principles and the analytical formula. No reference to the class-books was permitted.

The knowledge acquired during the preceding years is now, if the phrase be proper, brought into action by immediate application to the purposes of civil and military engineering. These branches of general science, with military tactics, are intended as the completion of the course of instruction at the Military Academy.

When the many objects to which the civil and military engineer has to devote his attention are made the subject of reflection, it will without difficulty be admitted that the preceding course of instruction is, to speak within limit, not too mathematically scientific. Fixed principle should, as far as can be admitted, be the landmark to the engineer. It is the only basis on which the realization of expectation can be founded. Where there is but little principle in theory, the hope of certainty in the practical operations cannot be rationally indulged. We need not refer to the history of mechanical constructions to exhibit the many and seriously destructive consequences entailed by ignorance of mathematical science, and how frequently nations have been burdened with useless and injurious works.

Engineering in its two departments, particularly in its civil features, is of importance to every country, and to none more than to our own. The importance of scientific education to the engineer is evident, for to material substances his thoughts and meditations must be directed. Hence it is of importance to become familiar with the laws prescribed by nature for their action. He must grapple with his agents, and foresee their effects, calculate their energies, and become as it were the dictator of their actions. Nature must be forced into a bond of alliance with his views. He must interrogate her on her modes of action, study the laws by which she governs, enter into the recesses of her hidden processes, arrest her in the act of operation, and enter on his own labors with possession of her secrets.

The course of civil and military engineering at the Military Academy embraces the consideration of the materials employed in constructions, the peculiar purposes they serve in the construction of roads and bridges, works on rivers, canals, and harbors. Questions demanded of the class, and propositions required to be demonstrated, referred to the properties and constituent parts of the materials used, and their relative fitnesses, under different circumstances, to the construction of roads, their classes, their profiles in plain and mountainous districts of country, how to blend economy with stability, &c.

Whatever relates to the construction of canals, arches, bridges, centering and roofing, appears to have received merited attention. In reference to rivers and canals the questions answered related to the best forms of their beds, how to find the dimensions of their channels, their discharge and regimen, the effects of weirs, bars, sluices, and reefs to weirs constructed across rivers to force the water from them into the conducting feeders, or immediately into the canal itself, and waste weirs to take off the surplus water. Questions were also proposed having reference to the resistance of the materials employed to the equilibrium of arches and the effects of friction.

Carpentry, having intimate relations with the construction of bridges, necessarily demands a serious proportion of attention. Here the effects of forces of different kinds on the materials employed were discussed; the laws of extension and compression, and their connexion with flexure. The knowledge displayed by the cadets of the principles and laws of mechanics is good promise that at a future day, when experience shall have been acquired, many judicious inferences will be made and maxims established in this important branch of mechanical science. That it is a science, and hence, worthy of the serious attention it receives at the Military Academy, is obvious; for it requires a knowledge of the strength of materials and of the absolute strain that is to be laid on them. The modifications of this strain, arising out of the place and direction in which it is exerted, and the changes that can be made by a proper disposition of the parts of the structure, must also be known. Further, when every piece is arranged so as to derive the utmost advantage from its relative strength, it is absolutely of the first necessity to know how to form the joints and other connexions in such a manner as to preserve the advantages derived from the arrangement. The action of a straining beam, external action of a frame, the framing of purlieus, building up of girders, methods of scarfing, and placing of iron straps, were discussed. In military engineering the following subjects were proposed: details of redoubts and field works, solutions relative to angular and oblique batteries, subterranean war solutions on irregular ground, and application of fortification to irregularities of site.

Progress in the important science of military tactics is an object of serious attention at the Military Academy; and it is the unanimous opinion of the board that the severe duties attached to this essential department of the general course of instruction are ably and scientifically discharged. The manœuvres and different evolutions performed in the field, and the illustrations executed on the black-board in the examination hall, were evidences of high advancement obtained by the cadets. The following is part of the subject-matter illustrated during examination: organization of infantry of the line and of light infantry, of light and heavy cavalry, manœuvres of regiments, organization and manœuvres of advanced and rear guards, principles of strategy, organization of camps, passage of defiles in advance and retreat, orders of battle. For additional details on this important department of the general course the board refers to the annexed report of the committee on military instruction, marked A.

On drawing, as an essential branch of the necessary instruction, the board would beg leave to speak with some degree of emphasis. On recurring to the several acts of Congress relative to the establishment at West Point, it will be perceived that its first foundation was laid by the act of March 16, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. By the provisions of that act it will be seen that

little more was originally contemplated than merely to plant the germ of a great military institution in our country by giving to a small but select corps of engineers a kind of "local habitation and a name."

Accordingly, by the provisions of the 27th section of that act, a small corps of engineers was to have their station at West Point, who, together with ten cadets only, whose number is now augmented to several hundreds, was to constitute a Military Academy.

It is manifest, however, that even at this first inception of the institution, humble and unambitious as seem to have been the views of its wise progenitors, it did not escape their vigilance that one of its first and most essential accompaniments was that same department of instruction which is more immediately referred to in the present article. Accordingly, by the provisions contained in the 2d section of an act, which passed the year succeeding, to wit, February 28, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to appoint one teacher of the French language, and "one *teacher of drawing*," to be attached to the *corps of engineers*, whose compensation should not exceed, &c., &c.

In conformity with the tenor of this enactment, it appears that a *teacher of drawing* was, indeed, soon afterwards appointed, and has ever since been continued in his station; but it is a circumstance which has appeared to the board as being somewhat unaccountable, that from that period to the present scarcely a single *cast or engraving*, or any other of the ordinary and necessary facilities, have been afforded at the public expense in aid of this valuable branch of instruction.

The board forbears to comment upon the singularity of this omission, presuming that the annexation of a good drawing school, with all its customary apparatus and implements, is a matter too obviously requisite as an appendage to the engineering department to require illustration.

The board begs leave, therefore, to reiterate, which it does very cordially, the strong recommendation of the last year's board of visitors, that a competent appropriation be made without delay for supplying the manifest deficiencies in the department above alluded to.

In concluding the remarks upon this head, the board consider it but a tribute which is justly due to the able and indefatigable teacher now employed in this branch, as well as the genius of many of his pupils, to observe that many specimens, and among them several delineations of the human figure in various attitudes, were exhibited in the course of the examination, denoting a degree of proficiency in the art which, considering the very limited means of instruction heretofore furnished, were truly surprising, and afforded the best evidence of the great degree of perfection in this useful branch of instruction which might be obtained at the academy by the application of more ample means.

As no particular changes since last year have been effected in the departments of French, chemistry, mineralogy, moral philosophy, &c., we refer to the report of the last board of visitors for their relative details. Far as expectation should be indulged, when the important, difficult, and serious matter of the grand subjects of instruction at the Military Academy are considered, the knowledge acquired has given satisfaction. To speak generally, the answering was correct, and the questions, at intervals proposed, were not of easy solution.

To the civil economy of the academy the attentions and inquiries of the board have been directed, and it is satisfactory to state that the result is the strong conviction that to the regulations fixed for the direction of this department the proper attentions have been bestowed. The articles supplied to the cadets are deemed to have been furnished on fair and just terms. It is believed the institution is secure against fraud and embezzlement, and the welfare and rational happiness of the cadets consulted. Far as inquiry has extended, no cause for suspicion has been detected to lead to any other inference than that the designs of the government, in the administration of the civil economy and police of the academy, are faithfully fulfilled.

A certain strength of physical constitution being necessary for the more secure and efficient execution of many of the duties embraced by military tactics, and maturity of intellect being requisite to the easy intelligence of mathematical science, it is proposed by the board that the minimum period of admission into the Military Academy should, for the future, be fixed at the age of sixteen years. It is also supposed that prior to this age some extent of knowledge tending to aid in the acquirement of the sciences taught at the academy may be obtained. The maximum period of admission is recommended by the board to be limited to the age of twenty years. The suggestions contained in the report of the board of visitors for 1826, section 5, articles 1, 2, 3, and 6, are earnestly recommended by the present board for legislative attention. In the views there expressed they concur.

In terminating our labors and closing our report containing the result of the attentions and inquiries of the board, the present flourishing state and condition of the institution demand the expression of unfeigned satisfaction. To the benefits to be conferred on our country we look forward with the spirit that exults, and admit to our minds the fondest and best founded anticipations of future advantages. The instructions received at the Military Academy must essentially contribute to the progress of our commerce, arts, manufactures, and navigation. Their extent and perfection, the high reputation of the superintendent of the institution, and the talents of its professors, have already conferred more than the elements of a name. The Military Academy of West Point is now invested with a reputation worthy of the times and of the republic, and it possesses those attributes that are pledges of stability, unless thwarted by contingencies at present hidden even from human conjecture.

May the children of its fostering care never descend from the high spirit that achieved the freedom of our country, and never depart from the principles that summoned to conquest.

We have the honor to offer you the expression of high consideration and respect.

JOSEPH VANCE, *President of the Board*
 GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.
 ALBERT H. TRACY.
 THOMAS C. LEVINS.
 GEORGE BLAKE.
 THOMAS B. REED.
 T. STOCKTON.
 JOSEPH RITNER.
 ANDREW M. PREVOST.

A. H. POWELL.
 JNO. BARNEY.
 R. C. MALLARY.
 LEWIS CONDICT.
 HENRY STANTON,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.
 R. E. DE RUSSY, *Capt. Engineers,*
Bt. Major, Secretary Board of Visitors.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

G.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, October 31, 1827.*

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated the 10th of September, I have the honor to report the operations of this department during the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the present year.

The remittances in the 1st quarter amounted to.....	\$128,600 00
In the 2d, to.....	150,228 00
And in the 3d, to.....	89,135 00
<hr/>	
Total amount remitted.....	\$367,963 00
Received for damaged public property sold, and for rent of old barracks.....	2,329 22
<hr/>	
Making the whole to be accounted for.....	370,292 22
The disbursements in the first quarter amounted to.....	\$117,146 73
In the 2d, to.....	117,806 48
In the 3d, so far as accounts have been received, to.....	96,928 74
<hr/>	
Amount of accounts rendered.....	331,881 95
<hr/>	
Leaving to be accounted for.....	38,410 27
<hr/>	

This amount, it is believed, will be diminished considerably by the accounts for the 3d quarter of the year, which have not yet been received, but which are expected in the course of the two next months.

The accounts for the 2d quarter, of all the officers acting under the orders of this department, have been received. Those of thirty-nine officers have been received for the 3d quarter, and there remains to be received the accounts of only ten posts.

A reference to the remittances and disbursements will show a larger balance unaccounted for this year than last; but the reason will be found in the fact that this statement is three weeks earlier in the year than the last. The amount that would be received within that time would more than equal the difference.

The accountability for clothing is much improved. The present system, while it secures the soldier in his rights, completely guards the interest of the public. A few cases have occurred in which it has been necessary to coerce settlements by withholding the pay of the officers; but those instances have by no means been so numerous as was expected, and the application of the principles of the law has in every case proved effectual.

Since the date of the last report, the unfinished portion of the road from Coleraine, in Georgia, to Tampa Bay, in Florida, extending from Coleraine to Wantons, a distance of 110 miles, has been completed.

The necessary preparations due from this department were made early in April for the repair of the road from Coleraine to St. Augustine, and thence to New Smyrna, in Florida; but at the date of the last report the troops assigned to this labor had not arrived to commence operations. Two companies, however, had moved from Pensacola for that purpose.

Under the appropriation for a bridge across the St. Sebastian's river, near St. Augustine, proposals for the work were publicly invited during the summer; but the lowest bid exceeded the appropriation, and the right of way being refused by those holding the adjoining lands, the work was necessarily suspended. But it is believed a contract might now be formed for the sum appropriated were provisions made for securing the right of way.

That portion of the road from Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, Arkansas, which it was stated in the last annual report had been put under contract, has been cleared of timber, and it is believed would have been completed but for the inundation of the country during the last winter and spring. The superintendent of the road was authorized to extend the time for completing the work to the 31st of December next, if necessary. Contracts have been made for another section, comprehending 49 miles, to be completed by the middle of February. The residue of this road might have been put under contract during the present season, and finished by the same time, but for the injudicious location of it by the commissioners who surveyed the route.

On the Bayou de Vien it had been surveyed through an almost impassable swamp or morass for several miles, and was unnecessarily made to cross other streams presenting considerable obstacles. On a more careful examination of the country by the officer in charge of the work, it was found that those obstacles could be avoided by a variation from the commissioners' line, increasing the distance about 15 miles, but greatly decreasing the expense. It was thought advisable to authorize the necessary variation, and instructions have been given accordingly. The remainder of this road will be put under contract immediately, and will be completed, it is believed, early in the ensuing spring.

On the road authorized from Cantonment Gibson to Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, comprehending a distance of more than 200 miles, 72 miles have been constructed during the present season by the troops, 15 by the citizens of Crawford county, and 107 miles put under contract; leaving, on the 26th of August, the date of the last advices, only 10 miles to be made by the troops to complete the portion assigned to them. That has doubtless been accomplished before this time, and there is every assurance that the portion put under contract will be completed by the termination of the present year. This road crosses several considerable streams, some of which should be bridged; but the existing appropriation is insufficient for that purpose.

Congress, at its last session, authorized a road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson, Arkansas, and thence to the northern boundary line of Louisiana. With a view to render it useful for military purposes, it was deemed advisable to continue it to Nachitoches, and a survey has been made by an officer of the department from the latter place to Fort Towson, a distance of 262 miles, and the troops are now engaged on the work. Instructions were given at an early date for the survey of the residue of this road; but owing to the engagements of the officer to whom that duty was assigned on the road from Cantonment Gibson to Little Rock, the survey had not been effected at the date of the last report. It was to have been commenced on the 1st of the present month, and is probably completed by this time. The troops are in readi-

ness to commence their labor so soon as the road shall have been marked, and it is believed they will be actively engaged upon it early in the ensuing month.

As the southern section of this road crosses many streams and low grounds, requiring bridges and causeways, the existing appropriation will not be adequate to its completion. The whole distance will be about 420 miles.

The lands adjoining Fort Sullivan, at Eastport, Maine, and Fort Marion, Florida, for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress, have been secured to the United States.

The works at Mackinac, for which Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$6,000, are in a state of rapid progress, and will be finished in the course of the ensuing year. No further appropriation will be required to complete them.

So long as Mackinac shall be occupied as a part of the frontier defence, Bois Blank island, in its vicinity, should be reserved for military purposes. I therefore recommend that all the lands on that island not already patented be attached to the post, and placed under the direction of the commanding officer or the quartermaster there.

Fort Crawford, on the Mississippi, has been reoccupied by four companies of the 5th regiment of infantry, and arrangements have been made for their accommodation during the winter. That post commands the principal avenue between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. To erect permanent quarters with suitable defences an appropriation is necessary.

The force of the infantry school of practice at St. Louis having been increased to twenty-two companies, and the graduates from the Military Academy appointed to the infantry being required to perform a tour of duty there previous to joining their regiments, it became necessary to extend the works considerably. This, together with the absence of the troops for several weeks on an expedition against the Indians, by which an increased expense for hired laborers and mechanics was incurred, has rendered the appropriation entirely inadequate to the completion of the work.

The progress of the work at Savannah has been retarded by the sickness of the troops. This circumstance, with a change made by the commanding officer in the plan of the work, as well as the style of finishing it, renders a further appropriation necessary. In the estimate presented this year I have relied but little on the labor of the troops, for experience has demonstrated that black laborers only can be employed to advantage in that climate.

The officer in charge of the work at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, for which an appropriation was made by Congress at its last session, reports that the officers and soldiers' quarters are nearly completed. In his expenditures he has necessarily exceeded the appropriation. In addition to that excess, a further sum will be required to complete the work.

A new position has been occupied on the river Missouri, near the mouth of the Platte, and arrangements have been made to erect the necessary buildings and defences. It is proposed to complete the establishment from the general appropriation for the department.

A post has been established near the Indian agency in the interior of Florida. Quarters for the officers and soldiers are in progress and will soon be completed. From the difficulty of communication, that post is now supported at a very heavy expense; by removing the obstructions to the navigation of the river Oklawaha, which could readily be done by the troops, it might be supported at as little cost, in proportion to its numbers, as any other post in Florida. New Orleans being the principal depot for all the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, as well as those on Red river and Arkansas, it is important that the United States should have extensive and commodious storehouses there. Until the 1st of January of the present year the necessary accommodations were afforded to the service by an extensive range of fire-proof storehouses which were there, and had been from the transfer of Louisiana in 1804, in the possession of the officers of the Quartermaster's department; but on that day the register of the land office at New Orleans, without any legal authority, disposed of those stores with the lots attached to them at public sale. To repair in part the injury done to the service, I respectfully ask that one of the lots of ground belonging to the United States in New Orleans be assigned to this department, and that the amount for which the property alluded to sold be appropriated to erect storehouses for the quartermaster's, commissary's, and ordnance departments.

I believe much advantage would result to the service by erecting permanent fire-proof storehouses and offices at the city of New York. The United States have two positions there, which are entirely useless for any purpose connected with the defence of the city—those are Fort Ganzevoort and the North Battery. I propose that the former be sold, and the latter converted into a depot for the public property. The proceeds of the sale of Fort Ganzevoort would be sufficient to erect all the buildings required at the Battery.

The movements and labors of the army during the present year have so exceeded those of past years that a considerable arrearage will remain to be provided for; and as the operations of the ensuing year may equal those of the present, a prudent regard to the public interest would seem to require a larger appropriation than heretofore. I have, therefore, considered it an imperious duty to present an increased estimate; at the same time pledging myself to retrench, as far as the circumstances of the service shall justify, all expenditures within my control.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Brigadier General and Quartermaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

D.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 29, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the transactions of the pay department for the fourth quarter of the year 1826, and for the first, second, and third quarters of 1827.

From the report it will be seen that the advances to paymasters within the period stated amounted to one million eighty-two thousand one hundred dollars, of which the sum of forty-six thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-four cents only remains to be accounted for. This balance consists of advances to pay the troops of two districts up to the 1st of November, and it was not expected the

vouchers for the disbursement would be received in time to be noticed in this report; but I have every reason to believe the whole will be accounted for before the close of the year, without loss to the government.

Payments for the month of September are not made until after the October muster, (except to officers;) of course the accounts cannot be rendered until late in the fourth quarter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

E.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 26, 1827.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your view a statement of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and the disbursing officers of the commissariat for the first, second, and third quarters of the year, amounting to..... \$280,144 89
 And the sums accounted for by them, for the same time, to..... 257,176 85

Leaving a balance to be accounted for by them, in the fourth quarter of the year, of..... 22,698 04

Of this sum of \$22,698 04, due on the 30th September, \$2,014 98 constitute balances due from officers now in service, and under stoppage, which will be paid in the ensuing year; \$500 have been remitted late in the third to meet expenditures of the fourth quarter; and \$461 94, due by Lieutenant David Brooks, at his decease, which will be recovered from his securities; making together \$2,976 92 totally inapplicable to the period embraced by the statement, and leaving a balance of \$19,721 12 actually in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department at all the posts, applicable to the expenditures of the fourth quarter of the year, and which no doubt will at its expiration be strictly accounted for.

In order to give you some idea of the promptness with which the officers of the commissariat render their accounts, it affords me great satisfaction to state that every account due on the 30th of September, save one, has been received, and those are of an officer whose duties, in consequence of the recent disturbances by the Winnebago Indians, were too arduous and multifarious to give that attention to his accounts which has previously characterized their rendition, and which, under ordinary circumstances, he undoubtedly would have given.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the amount of money drawn from the appropriations for the pay department, and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the 4th quarter of the year 1826, and the first three quarters of the year 1827; the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the 4th quarter of 1827; the balance to be accounted for, the periods to which the troops have been paid, and the accounts rendered

Names of paymas- ters.	Amt. of funds remit- ted in 4th quarter of 1826, and first three of 1827.	Amt. unexpended, and forming part of estim'es for 4th quarter of 1827.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.	Periods to which the troops have been paid and accounts ren- dered.	Remarks.
David S. Townsend.	\$46,400 00	1,525 80	.....	September 1, 1827.....	
Edmund Kirby.....	44,000 00	4,935 36	.....	November 1, 1827.....	
Thomas J. Leslie...	134,500 00	3,216 83	.....	September 1, 1827.....	
Chas. B. Tallmadge.	139,100 00	9,588 65	.....	September 1, 1827.....	
Timothy P. Andrews.	156,000 00	.....	.....	November 1, 1827.....	
Charles H. Smith....	82,900 00	.....	.....	September 1, 1827, by Mr. Andrews.	\$46 55 due Paymaster Smith.
Abraham A. Massias.	53,700 00	5,686 17	.....	Sept. 1, 1827; some officers to Oct. 1.	
Thomas Wright.....	67,100 00	.....	.....	Sept. 1, 1827; and partially to Nov. 1.	\$3,182 41 due Paym'er Wright.
Daniel Randall.....	48,300 00	2,979 23	.....	September 1, 1827.....	
Benj. F. Larned....	34,600 00	3 91	.....	Sept. 1, 1827; some officers to Oct. 1.	
Asher Phillips.....	45,000 00	.....	25,691 59	May 1, 1827; and partially to Sept. 1.	} The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, to wit: after the April and October musters.
Thomas Biddle.....	64,000 00	.....	20,422 85	Sept. 1, 1827; some officers to Nov. 1.	
Alphonso Wetmore.	30,900 00	624 31	.....	July 1, 1827; some officers to Oct. 1.	
David Gwynne. ...	97,600 00	2,203 74	.....	Sept. 1, 1827; some officers to Oct. 1.	
Lewis G. DeRussey.	38,000 00	5,235 03	.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	
	1,082,100 00	35,999 03	46,114 44		

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 29, 1827.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1827, the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amount accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department on December 31, 1826; the moneys accounted for by them in the first, second, and third quarters of 1827; the sums charged to them on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts; sales of empty boxes, barrels, &c.; and the amount accounted for by them for the same period, together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1826.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due the acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1827.	Balances due to the United States Sept. 30, 1826.	Remarks.
Elijah Hawkins.....contractor.....		\$12,940 54	\$133 00	\$13,073 54	\$13,073 54			
Cumberland D. Williams .....do.....		903 24		903 24	903 24			
William Yeaton.....do.....		10,405 03		10,405 03	10,405 03			
Alfred J. Huntington.....do.....		502 28		502 28	502 28			
David Butler, Jr.....do.....		542 67		542 67	542 67			
John Sutherland.....do.....		514 48	103 01	617 49	617 49			
Gordon Nowell & Co.....do.....		1,316 50		1,316 50	1,316 50			
McGiffin & Hawkins.....do.....		13,188 53		13,188 53	13,188 53			
Walter Smith.....do.....		35 22		35 22	35 22			
Jesse Smith.....do.....		610 03		610 03	610 03			
Thomas Worthington.....do.....		3,157 11	129 24	3,286 35	3,286 35			
Yarnall & Mitchell.....do.....		24,674 95		24,674 95	24,674 95			
McKee & Graham.....do.....		216 28		216 28	216 28			
Symons & Smith.....do.....		3,911 19		3,911 19	3,911 19			
Cohagan & Whittle.....do.....		15,207 08		15,207 08	15,207 08			
Melancton Wheeler.....do.....		1,501 33	89 84	1,591 17	1,591 17			
James Moore, Jr.....do.....		1,222 75		1,222 75	1,222 75			
Ban Lodwick & Co.....do.....		6,151 03		6,151 03	6,151 03			
Kerr & Fitzhugh.....do.....		499 94		499 94	499 94			
John H. Canby & Co.....do.....		3,465 25		3,465 25	3,465 25			
Nathan Sargent.....do.....		4,096 55		4,096 55	4,096 55			
Asa E. Hough.....do.....		4,092 27		4,092 27	4,092 27			
Sprague & Kelly.....do.....		8,311 79		8,311 79	8,311 79			
William Loyal.....do.....		12,408 03		12,408 03	12,408 03			
G. Huntington.....contractor for recruits.		164 25		164 25	164 25			
Pike & Waldron.....do.....		87 86		87 86	87 86			
O. W. Smith.....do.....		479 04		479 04	479 04			
Jacob Kauffman.....do.....		401 37		401 37	401 37			
John P. Wade.....do.....		590 62		590 62	590 62			
James Noble.....do.....		921 26		921 26	921 26			
Adam Brown.....do.....		482 98		482 98	482 98			
John K. Graham.....do.....		148 03		148 03	148 03			
Robetaille & Tarbé.....do.....		838 20		838 20	838 20			
John B. Lindsey.....do.....		275 52		275 52	275 52			
Henry Buer.....do.....		19 20		19 20	19 20			
Lieut. Isaac A. Adams.....A. A. O. S.			324 02	324 02				Closed.
Lieut. E. B. Alexander.....do.....			226 60	226 60				Do.
Lieut. John Archer.....do.....			119 39	119 39				Do.
Lieut. Thomas J. Baird.....do.....		\$1 56	200 00	201 56	201 56			Do.
Lieut. Richard Bache.....do.....		34 48	670 00	704 48	537 48	\$170 00		Disbursing.
Lieut. Harvey Brown.....do.....		323 02	70 00	416 64	352 15	64 49		Do.
Lieut. F. N. Baharin.....do.....		41 49	1,100 00	1,200 36	722 40	477 96		Disbursing \$200 for the 4th quarter of 1827.
Lieut. David Brooks.....do.....		461 94		461 94		461 94		Deceased.
Lieut. Thomas Barker.....do.....			500 00	670 18	514 08	156 10		Disbursing.
Bvt. Capt. Walter Bicker.....do.....		1,534 30		3,555 94	1,587 15	1,968 79		Do.
Lieut. E. G. W. Butler.....aide-de-camp.		2,400 00		2,415 47	2,415 47			Closed.
Lieut. Francis J. Brooke.....A. A. O. S.				303 75	303 75	300 00		Disbursing.
Capt. Jacob Brown.....do.....			100 00	100 00	60 25	39 75		Do.
Capt. John B. Clark.....do.....		5,904 77	1,316 50	7,225 37	7,225 37			Closed.
Lieut. J. A. Chambers.....do.....		11 06		11 06	9 25	1 81		Disbursing.
Lieut. Augustus Canfield.....do.....		19 22		19 22	19 22			Closed.
Major Trueman Cross.....Q. M.			3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00			Do.
Lieut. F. Carter.....A. A. O. S.				2,357 61	2,357 61			Do.
Lieut. Wm. S. Colquhoun.....do.....		23 86	10,409 32	10,610 93	10,587 07	23 86		
Lieut. James H. Cooke.....do.....			1,175 00	1,175 00	1,058 25	116 75		Disbursing.
Capt. Nathan Clark.....do.....				690 84	690 84			Closed.
Lieut. George H. Crossman.....do.....			1,519 67	1,519 67	790 30	729 37		Disbursing
Lieut. Justin Dimick.....do.....		46 80	550 00	17 02	313 82	307 57		Do.
Lieut. Charles Dimmock.....do.....		70 18	250 00	2 75	622 93	556 99		Do.
Lieut. George Dutton.....do.....		340 70	875 00	22 25	1,237 95	1,065 60		Do.
Lieut. J. J. Davis.....do.....		1,018 91		14 50	1,033 41			Closed.
Lieut. George S. Drane.....do.....		319 52	2,750 00	68 75	3,138 27	2,914 36		Disbursing
Lieut. S. B. Dusenbury.....do.....		406 72	750 00	40 00	1,196 72	895 52		Do.
Lieut. Anthony Drane.....do.....		875 84		2,363 82	3,239 66	80 90		Do.
Lieut. Upton S. Fraser.....do.....		9 38	400 00	15 70	425 08	420 22		Do.
Lieut. A. C. Fowler.....do.....			470 00	3 74	473 74	415 34		Do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1836.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due the acting commissaries of subsistence Sept. 30, 1837.	Balances due to the United States Sept. 30, 1836.	Remarks.
Lieut. H. W. Fitzhugh.....Q. M.		\$3,500 00		\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00			Closed.
Lieut. Geo. W. Gardiner....A. C. S.	\$187 58	430 25	\$0 50	618 33	618 33			Do.
Lieut. Timothy Green.....do....	412 39	3,750 00	317 58	4,479 97	4,224 44	\$255 53		Disbursing.
Lieut. Wm. M. Graham, late...do....	1,909 10			1,909 10	1,048 55	860 55		Under stoppage.
Lieut. Joshua Howard.....do....	4 44	840 00	491 95	1,336 39	578 27	758 12		Disbursing.
Lieut. Chas. C. Hobart, acting...do....	1,735 43		119 00	1,854 43		1,854 43		Under stoppage.
Lieut. Reuben Holmes.....do....	433 76	13,500 00	1,082 55	15,016 31	13,894 40	1,121 91		Disbursing.
Capt. H. Johnson.....do....	373 33		163 00	535 33	359 56	175 77		Do.
Lieut. Thomas Johnston.....do....	1,525 67	1,000 00	2,683 09	5,208 76	2,569 21	2,639 55		Do.
Lieut. Louis T. Jamieson.....do....			81 56	81 56	27 00	54 56		Do.
Lieut. James W. Kingsbury.....do....	24 25		188 80	213 05	213 05			Closed.
Lieut. John L'Engle.....do....	68			68	68			Do.
Lieut. Francis Lee.....do....	626 62		203 83	830 45	830 45			Do.
Lieut. Thomas W. Lendrum.....do....		500 00	3 40	503 40	493 97	9 43		Disbursing.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Linnard.....Q. M.		1,500 00		1,500 00	1,500 00			Closed.
Lieut. George W. Long.....A. C. S.		900 00	2 00	902 00	683 13	218 87		Disbursing.
Lieut. Andrew Lewis.....do....	207 22		235 75	442 97	442 97			Closed.
Lieut. P. Morrison.....do....	2,101 86	500 00	51 26	2,653 12	2,459 27	193 85		Disbursing.
Lieut. Thomas McNamara.....do....	1,549 02			1,549 02	1,549 02			Closed.
Lieut. Charles Mellen.....do....	85 15	4,975 00		5,060 15	4,606 06	454 09		Disbursing.
Lieut. A. H. Morton.....do....		6,673 01	166 95	6,839 97	6,645 40	194 57		Do.
Lieut. Wm. S. Maitland, act'g...do....		340 00	13 78	353 78	368 06	\$14 28		Do.
Lieut. G. Morris.....do....	94 35			94 35	94 35			Closed.
Lieut. Lewis N. Morris.....do....			400 16	400 16	136 14	264 02		Disbursing.
Lieut. F. D. Newcomb.....do....			1,140 16	1,140 16	876 44	263 72		Do.
Lieut. Wm. S. Newton.....do....		775 00	60 00	835 00	484 11	350 89		Do.
Lieut. J. E. Newell.....do....			140 39	140 39	47 83	92 56		Do.
Lieut. Giles Porter.....do....	58 73	250 00	20 23	328 96	280 73	48 23		Do.
Lieut. John Pickell.....do....	419 59	100 00		519 59	461 02	58 57		Do.
Lieut. John Page.....do....	1,293 35	2,300 00	242 65	3,841 00	2,256 19	1,584 81		Do.
Capt. John Philbrick.....do....			129 92	129 92	113 20	16 72		Do.
Capt. Joseph Plympton.....do....			96 86	96 86	27 60	69 26		Do.
Lieut. Samuel L. Russell.....do....	436 90	650 00	552 86	1,639 76	1,639 65	11		Do.
Lieut. L. A. Rigall.....do....		1,300 00	598 93	1,898 93	1,299 60	599 33		Do.
Lieut. Jason Rogers.....do....	735 24		4,364 37	5,099 61	5,099 61			Closed.
Lieut. J. B. F. Russell.....do....	280 19		950 00	1,230 19	1,230 19			Do.
Lieut. William Reynolds.....do....		600 00	285 33	885 33	544 09	341 24		Disbursing.
Lieut. James M. Spencer.....do....	7,594 59			7,594 59	7,594 59			Closed.
Lieut. J. W. A. Smith.....do....			1,069 08	1,069 08	1,069 95	87		Ceased to act.
Lieut. J. J. Schuler.....do....		450 00	1,013 27	1,463 27	1,397 05	66 22		Disbursing.
Lieut. Samuel Shannon, act'g...do....	29 39	119 06	35 24	183 69	183 69			Closed.
Lieut. John B. Scott, acting...do....		570 00	124 84	694 84	602 44	92 40		Disbursing.
Major Henry Stanton.....Q. M.	1,539 45	1,000 00		2,539 45	2,498 66	14 79		Do.
Lieut. John Stewart.....A. A. C. S.			692 55	692 55	693 05	50		Ceased to act.
Capt. H. Smith.....do....			1,000 00	1,000 00	518 63	481 37		Disbursing.
Lieut. J. R. Stephenson.....A. C. S.			1,590 20	1,590 20	881 67	708 53		Do.
Lieut. John Symington, acting...do....		450 00	52 91	502 91	502 91			Closed.
Lieut. Joseph B. Shaw.....do....		500 00	714 25	1,214 25	762 40	451 85		Disbursing.
Lieut. A. W. Thornton.....do....	1,765 29	1,260 00		3,025 29	2,873 28	152 01		Do.
Bvt. Capt. James Young.....do....	299 48		884 56	1,184 04	1,166 35	17 69		Do.
Total.....	39,544 80	207,600 54	32,983 90	280,129 24	257,176 85	15 65	22,968 04	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged.....	\$280,129 24
Balance due assistant commissaries.....	15 65
	<hr/>
	280,144 89
Accounted for.....	257 176 85
	<hr/>
Balance to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of the year.....	22,968 04

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 9, 1827.*

SIR: Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the following act, approved August 23, 1823.—
(*Wide Cross's Laws, p. 244.*)

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of the act entitled 'An act regulating the staff of the army' are hereby continued in force for the term of five years, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter.*"

Presuming that the utility of the present mode of subsisting the army to be sufficiently tested by eight years of successful experiment, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of asking Congress to make the department permanent.

I am also induced to request your recommendation for a law authorizing the appointment of two majors to the commissariat department, whose services are required to enable me more efficiently to conduct its operations: one to be stationed in Washington as my assistant in the performance of my duties as chief of the department; the other to be employed in superintending the fulfilment of the important western and northwestern contracts, in the occasional inspection of subsistence storehouses, and to make purchases at the west, on the failure of contractors.

Since the organization of this department I have been indebted to a detail from the army for an assistant in my office, and have been frequently obliged to apply for special agents to proceed to the west, there to superintend the fulfilment of doubtful contracts, to make purchases on failures, and shipments to distant and important posts.

By having two efficient assistants under my exclusive control, belonging to the department, and interested in its success, I feel confident that it would be materially benefited.

The only additional expense attendant on the appointment of two majors to the subsistence department would be the difference between the pay of that grade of the army from which they might be selected and their pay as majors of the staff; which, on the supposition that they would be taken from the rank of captains, would be very inconsiderable.

This is the only application I have made since the first organization of the department, and being strongly impressed with the advantages attendant on the measure here proposed, I feel anxious for its accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

F.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.*

SIR: I have prepared and have the honor to enclose eight statements, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "purchasing department" during the first three quarters of 1827.

No. 2. Of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the purchase of woollens, in advance for 1828, during the same period.

No. 3. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the purchasing department.

No. 4. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of the appropriation for purchasing woollens in advance for 1828.

No. 5. Of moneys received and disbursed during the same period on account of contingent expenses.

No. 6. Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army during the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

No. 7. Statement of the cost of clothing for the United States army for the year 1828.

No. 8. Comparative statement of articles of clothing allowed to each infantry soldier during the period of enlistment.

These statements, prepared in obedience to your instructions, dated September 27, 1827, I hope will be received in time, and meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
G. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the "Purchasing department" during the first three quarters of the year 1827.

April 10, 1827, received Treasurer's draft No. 9277.....	\$30,000 00
May 9, 1827, received Treasurer's draft No. 9309.....	45,000 00
June 20, 1827, received Treasurer's draft No. 9368.....	15,400 00
July 12, 1827, received Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 9388.....	42,868 83
	133,268 83

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.*

G. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys drawn from the "appropriation for the purchase of woollens, in advance, for 1828," during the first three quarters of the year 1827.

July 12, 1827, received Treasurer's draft No. 9388, (in part)..... \$10,000 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.

C. IRVINE, Com. Gen. of Purchases.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

No. 3.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1827, on account of the Purchasing department.

To amount of sundry warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, from January 1, 1827, to September 30 following, as per statement No. 1..... \$133,268 83

By amount of purchases during the first quarter of 1827, passed to the credit of Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, per William Lee, esq., Second Auditor of the Treasury Department..... 29,991 15

By amount of purchases during the second quarter of 1827, passed as above..... 89,117 28

By amount of my accounts for the third quarter of 1827, before the Second Auditor for settlement..... 49,873 22

168,981 65

Deduct the amount expended during the first quarter of 1827, it being no part of the appropriation for 1828, but of a remittance received October 19, 1826, balance unexpended of the appropriation for that year..... 29,991 15

138,990 50

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.

C. IRVINE, Com. Gen. of Purchases.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

No. 4.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of 1827, on account of the appropriation for the purchase of woollens, in advance, for 1828.

To amount of warrant (in part) issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, as per statement No. 2, being the only sum received during the first three quarters of the year 1827..... \$10,000 00

By amount of purchases during the third quarter of 1827, as per my accounts before the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for settlement..... 6,017 05

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.

C. IRVINE, Com. Gen. of Purchases.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

No. 5.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the first three quarters of the year 1827, on account of the appropriation for contingencies.

To amount of warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 9465, in favor of Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, being the only sum received on account of contingencies during the first three quarters of 1827..... \$336 00

By amount of disbursements during the third quarter of 1827, as per my accounts before the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for settlement..... 336 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.

C. IRVINE, Com. Gen. of Purchases.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

No. 6.

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

Garments.	Prices in 1826.	Prices in 1827.	Prices in 1828.
Forage cap.....	\$1 70	\$1 68	\$1 61
Leather cap.....	1 35	1 35	1 35
Oil-cloth cover for cap.....	45	45	45
Pompon.....	20	20	20
Band and tassel.....	12	12	12
Cockade and eagle.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cap plate.....	8	8	7
Cap scales, sets, for infantry.....	60	55	55
Cap scales, sets, for artillery.....	60	57	57
Worsted wings, pairs.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs.....	2 18	2 05	1 74
Gray drilling overalls, privates', pairs.....	76	74	72
Gray drilling overalls, sergeants', pairs.....	1 02	94	94
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 22	1 16	1 16
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	93	91	89
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	99	97	95
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 28	1 22	1 22
Artillery gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	2 80	2 67	2 36
Infantry gray twilled cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	2 72	2 59	2 28
Cotton shirts, privates'.....	56	56	53
Cotton shirts, sergeants'.....	71	70	67
Flannel shirts.....	1 15	1 12	1 12
Flannel drawers, pairs.....	91	88	83
Fatigue trousers.....	75	71	69
Fatigue frocks.....	1 03	97	94
Laced bootees, pairs.....	1 58	1 57	1 53
Shoes, pairs.....	1 23	1 25	1 25
Stockings, pairs.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Socks, pairs.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blankets.....	2 65	2 50	2 50
Greatcoats.....	6 93	6 62	5 87
Guard coats.....	7 51	7 19	6 44
Leather stock.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Infantry private's coat.....	5 62	5 46	5 28
Infantry sergeant's coat.....	5 70	5 55	5 55
Infantry musician's coat.....	7 34	7 34	7 34
Artillery private's coat.....	5 89	5 73	5 55
Artillery sergeant's coat.....	5 98	5 82	5 82
Artillery musician's coat.....	7 63	7 63	7 63
Knapsacks.....	1 51	1 53	1 53
Haversacks.....	30	30	30

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 26, 1827.

G. IRVINE, Com. Gen. of Purchases.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

No. 7.

Cost of clothing for the army of the United States during the year 1828.

Forage cap.....	\$1 61
Leather cap.....	1 35
Oil-cloth cover for cap.....	45
Pompon.....	20
Band and tassel.....	12
Cockade and eagle.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cap plate.....	7
Cap ball.....	5
Cap scales, infantry, sets.....	55
Cap scales, artillery, sets.....	57
Worsted wings, pairs.....	53
Gray twilled cloth overalls, pairs.....	1 74
Drilling overalls, privates'.....	72
Drilling overalls, sergeants'.....	94
Infantry sergeants' cotton jacket, with sleeves.....	1 16
Infantry privates' cotton jacket, with sleeves.....	89

Artillery privates' cotton jacket, with sleeves	\$0 95
Artillery sergeants' cotton jacket, with sleeves	1 22
Artillery gray twilled cloth jacket, with sleeves	2 36
Infantry gray twilled cloth jacket, with sleeves	2 28
Cotton shirts, privates'	53
Cotton shirts, sergeants'	67
Flannel shirts	1 12
Flannel drawers, pairs	83
Fatigue trousers	69
Fatigue frocks	94
Bootees, pairs	1 53
Shoes, pairs	1 25
Stockings, pairs	35½
Socks, pairs	18¾
Blankets	2 50
Greatcoats	5 87
Guard coats	6 44
Leather stocks	14½
Infantry privates' coats	5 28
Infantry sergeants' coats	5 55
Infantry musicians' coats	7 34
Artillery privates' coats	5 55
Artillery sergeants' coats	5 82
Artillery musicians' coats	7 63
Knapsacks	1 53
Haversacks	30

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia*, October 26, 1827.

C. IRVINE, *Com. Gen. of Purchases*.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

No. 8.

Comparative statement of articles of clothing allowed to each (infantry) non-commissioned officer and private soldier during five years, the period of enlistment.

Garments, &c.	1826. Prices.	1826 Total.	1827. Prices.	1827. Total.	1828. Prices.	1828. Total.
5 uniform coats	\$5 62	\$28 10	\$5 46	\$27 30	\$5 28	\$26 40
3 cotton jackets, with sleeves	93	2 79	91	2 73	89	2 67
3 woollen jackets, with sleeves	2 72	8 16	2 59	7 77	2 28	6 84
10 pairs of gray woollen overalls	2 18	21 80	2 05	20 50	1 74	17 40
10 pairs of cotton drilling overalls	76	7 60	74	7 40	72	7 20
3 fatigue frocks	1 03	3 09	97	2 91	94	2 82
5 pairs fatigue trousers	75	3 75	71	3 55	69	3 45
10 pairs laced bootees	1 58	15 80	1 57	15 70	1 53	15 30
10 pairs shoes	1 23	12 30	1 25	12 50	1 25	12 50
10 flannel shirts	1 15	11 50	1 12	11 20	1 12	11 20
10 cotton shirts	56	5 60	56	5 60	53	5 30
10 pairs stockings	35½	3 55	35½	3 55	35½	3 55
10 pairs socks	18¾	1 87½	18¾	1 87½	18¾	1 87½
2 leather stocks	14½	29	14½	29	14½	29
1 greatcoat	6 93	6 93	6 62	6 62	5 87	5 87
3 blankets	2 65	7 95	2 50	7 50	2 50	7 50
5 pairs of wings	55½	2 77½	53	2 65	53	2 65
4 pompons	20	80	20	80	20	80
2 cockades and eagles	6¼	12½	6¼	12½	6¼	12½
4 bands and tassels	12	48	12	48	12	48
1 leather cap, cover, plate, scales, and ball	2 53	2 53	2 48	2 48	2 47	2 47
1 forage cap	1 70	1 70	1 63	1 63	1 61	1 61
10 pairs flannel drawers	91	9 10	88	8 80	83	8 30
		158 59½		153 96		146 60

At the prices of 1826, five years' clothing cost \$158 59½, and for one year, \$31 72.

At the prices of 1827, five years' clothing cost \$153 96, and for one year, \$30 79.

At the prices of 1828, five years' clothing cost \$146 60, and for one year, \$29 32.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia*, October 26, 1827.

C. IRVINE, *Com. Gen. of Purchases*.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

G.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 12, 1827.*

Sir: In compliance with your order of September 10, I have the honor to submit an estimate of the expenses of the medical department and of the Surgeon General's office for the year 1828. About \$2,000 will be required for hospital furniture, cooking utensils, &c., which I have to request may be included in the estimate for the purchasing department, agreeably to the regulations. The amount remitted to the acting apothecary, Doctor Mower, has been but \$2,600, most of the accounts against the department being paid directly from the treasury. The amount accounted for by him during the three first quarters of the year was \$2,219 54. The total amount expended during the three first quarters of the year was \$18,952 52. It is estimated that \$4,000 will be required to meet the expenses of the department up to the end of the present year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

H.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 27, 1827.*

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the operations of this department during the past year.

Statement marked A exhibits an account of the moneys drawn from the treasury and remitted through this department during the year 1826, and shows the amount received, under each head of appropriation, by each disbursing officer; the amount of the accounts rendered by each; and the balance remaining in the hands of each, respectively, at the close of the year.

By this statement it is shown that the total amount remitted during the year 1826 was.....	\$705,425 15
That the amount of the accounts rendered and settled during the same period was.....	693,126 11

Leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of the several disbursing officers at the close of the year of.....	12,299 04
The whole of which was accounted for in the first quarter of the present year.	

Statement B exhibits an account of the moneys transmitted to the several disbursing officers of this department and to contractors during the three first quarters of the present year; by which it will be seen that the total amount transmitted was.....	\$592,480 11
The amount of accounts rendered was.....	581,893 46

Leaving in the hands of disbursing officers, on the 30th September last, an unexpended balance of.....	10,586 65
Which sum forms a part of that which will be expended and accounted for during the fourth quarter of the present year.	

By these statements it is shown that all accounts for the ordnance service have been promptly rendered, and that all the money drawn from the treasury has been accounted for up to the 30th September—no case of defalcation having occurred.

Statement C exhibits an account of some of the principal articles made at the several arsenals and armories during the year ending September 30, 1827. By this statement it will appear that 25,700 new muskets, with their various appendages, have been made at the national armories, and that about 32,700 muskets and other small arms have been repaired at the arsenals; and also that 42 new gun-carriages have been made.

Statement D exhibits an account of the arms, artillery, and equipments procured, and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the militia, during the year ending September 30, 1827; and shows the number of arms apportioned to the militia of each of the States and Territories during the year 1826. The arms procured are 9,960 muskets, 3,520 rifles, 26 artillery-carriages, and sundry equipments. The amount expended on this account during the same period was \$196,797 07. The executive authorities of the several States have been informed of the number of arms apportioned, and of the balances due to each, up to the 31st of December last. They were, at the same time, informed that the arms were ready for distribution, and held subject to their respective requisitions. A considerable portion has been called for and delivered, and the remainder, in cases when called for, are in the course of delivery.

Statement E exhibits the general results of the operations of the public lead mines during the year ending on the 30th September, 1827; to which is appended a brief recapitulation of the operations at the mines during the time their superintendence has been confided to this department. By this statement it will appear that the lead made at those mines during the year ending on the 30th September last amounted to 6,092,560 pounds; and that the rent accruing during the same period was 609,256 pounds, of which more than half a million of pounds have been received and deposited in the public stores. The recapitulation will serve to show the progress of the mining business. The product of the last year at the Fever river mines was five times greater than that of the year preceding, while in Missouri the product has decreased one-third. The increase in the aggregate is, however, about threefold. The whole amount of lead made at the public mines in the five years past is about ten millions of pounds, nearly two-thirds of which was produced within the last year.

From this rapid extension of the business, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the annual product of the mines will soon reach ten millions of pounds, yielding to the public service one million pounds per annum. This supply of lead will be much greater than is required for the military service, and, it is presumed, will be quite sufficient to meet the demands of the naval service also.

Under the act of March 3, 1827, authorizing the establishment of an arsenal in the town of Augusta,

Maine, a site has been selected and purchased; a permanent wharf has been constructed, and a road leading from it to the site of the buildings has, also, been made. The ground has been enclosed, and a considerable supply of building materials have been procured preparatory to an early commencement of the buildings next season.

I beg leave on this occasion to submit for consideration the expediency of establishing an arsenal somewhere contiguous to the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The existing arsenals in the southern portion of the Union were established prior to the acquisition of Florida, and their location was adapted to the then existing boundaries of the United States. The annexation of Florida has greatly changed those boundaries, and given a new and very different character to our southern frontier. The most southern arsenals are, one for the sea-coast on the Atlantic, at Augusta, in Georgia, and one for the southwestern frontier at Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. These were the most advanced positions which could be safely taken at the time they were selected. But they are neither of them conveniently situated for supplying the frontiers of the newly acquired Territory. The line of sea-coast between the rivers upon which these arsenals are situated (the Savannah and the Mississippi) is very extensive; and that part of it lying between the State of Louisiana and the southern extremity of Florida cannot be conveniently supplied from any of the arsenals now established. This part of our frontier is much exposed; a considerable portion of the army is now posted on it, and it is presumed that it will always require the presence of troops. It is for the supply of this extensive and exposed frontier that an additional arsenal is considered necessary. The location of the great southern naval depot in that quarter forms an additional reason for the establishment in that vicinity of a military depot also.

Whether the southern part of the States of Mississippi or Alabama, or the western part of the Territory of Florida, will afford the most eligible position for the site of an arsenal for the general purpose stated, this department is not prepared at this time to offer any decided opinion.

The expediency of a reorganization of the Ordnance department has heretofore been a subject of consideration, and I avail myself of this occasion to renew it.

This subject was under consideration in Congress at the last session, and a bill was reported and passed in the House of Representatives. The same bill was approved and reported by the committee charged with its consideration in the Senate, but the pressure of business at the close of the session prevented its being acted upon in that House. This favorable reception of the measure, and the sanction thus far given it, increases the conviction of its necessity, and justifies its being again presented. The further experience since had under the present system has but the more fully shown its disadvantages, and the more clearly confirmed the expediency of the change proposed.

As this subject has already been considered much in detail in former reports, I will now only briefly advert to some of the prominent considerations which have induced its submission.

The ordnance service as now provided for by the act of March 3, 1821, is performed by officers temporarily detached from the regiments of artillery. The average number engaged in this service at one time has been about thirty. The whole number which have been engaged in it for the six years past has been one hundred and twenty-four, and of these but *five* only have been continued through that period.

The duties of the Ordnance department as prescribed by law are to provide, to inspect, to preserve, to distribute, and to account for every description of ordnance, artillery carriages, small arms, and ammunition, required for the permanent defences of the country, or for its armies in the field. Its duties embrace also the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the Union.

The appropriations made for effecting these objects have sometimes exceeded one million of dollars per annum; and during the last fourteen years they have amounted to more than twelve millions, making the average about \$860,000 per annum. These large sums are expended not for articles for immediate use or consumption, but mostly for permanent objects—for articles of a durable character, which remain as a part of the great common stock and means of defence of the country. The value of this description of military property now in the immediate charge of the Ordnance department is at least ten millions of dollars. The value of the small arms alone exceeds six millions; and this estimate includes only that part of such property that is deposited at or connected with the armories and arsenals which are under the immediate and exclusive direction of ordnance officers.

These duties are of a class which are wholly distinct from those of any other branch of the military service. They are of a different character also in several important features, among which the following may be named: The annual expenditures of the several departments for subsisting, clothing, paying, quartering, and transporting the army, and for providing its medical and miscellaneous supplies, are mostly for objects which are transient, and which seldom extend much beyond the time present, and for articles which are soon consumed or expended, and disappear. The responsibilities of these several departments do not, therefore, extend much beyond the present application of the means confided to them for the current service. It is the Ordnance department alone which retains in its charge the accumulating product of its expenditures, for the preservation of which its officers are held responsible.

The ordnance service differs from other branches also in this: that its duties are less varied in a change from peace to war or from war to peace, and that it embraces the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia as well as of the regular army. In short, it may be said of the ordnance service that it embraces the fabrication and the preservation of nearly all the military weapons of the country, whether for the militia or the regular army, and that all the most essential military *matériel* of the nation—that which constitutes its armament in peace and in war—is confided to its charge.

The business of disbursing nearly a million of dollars annually and the preservation of ten millions value of military stores, considered merely as a matter of ordinary business transactions, must, to be well performed, be conducted by persons experienced in such business. But the duty of devising and determining the plans and models of all the various arms, artillery, and other military articles which are provided by the Ordnance department, is a business of a much more important character and requires much higher and more varied attainments in those who perform it. The qualifications requisite for a judicious performance of this branch of service, involving as it does a familiar acquaintance with many of the mechanic arts, together with a knowledge of the exact sciences, are to be attained only by long experience and zealous application joined with an aptitude to such pursuits. Suitable qualifications are therefore not to be expected in those who are but temporarily engaged in such duties, for to them can be presented no adequate motives for the zeal and perseverance which is indispensable to the acquisition of such attainments, even if it were possible to acquire them in the short space of time to which their service in the ordnance is usually limited.

The ordnance service differs not less from the service of the line of the army than from that of the

several administrative departments of the staff before mentioned. Yet by the present law it is required to be performed solely by officers temporarily detached from the line. This branch of service, which differs so essentially from all other branches, and is of a character so peculiar to itself, that a separate and more permanent provision for it is believed to be indispensable to its proper performance and to be required by the best interests of the public service.

The utility of a separate organization for the engineer, quartermaster, commissary, and other departments has been fully demonstrated by experience and will not be questioned; and the expediency of extending the same principle to the ordnance service must be equally obvious. Any reasons which may be assigned for preferring a separate organization for any other branch of service must apply with equal force to the ordnance also. No sufficient reason can be perceived why the ordnance service alone should remain in a state of dependence upon temporary details from the line of the army, and be subject to all the fluctuations incident to and indispensable from such an unstable system.

The Ordnance department was first established in May, 1812, and was modified by several successive acts during the war until near its close, when (in February, 1815) an act was passed embodying all such provisions as the experience of the war had shown to be necessary. This act gave to the department its most improved form and continued in force until March, 1821, when, without its being repealed, the department was essentially changed, and in effect nearly abolished, by its being merged into the artillery regiments, although its duties remained unaltered.

The act of February, 1815, made the department consist of four field officers, ten captains, and thirty lieutenants, in all forty-four. This number may have been necessary at that period, but is greater than is now required. An amendment of this act, which would reduce the number of lieutenants from thirty to sixteen, and limit the number of enlisted men to two hundred and fifty, would effect the change desired. This would make the department consist of thirty officers, the smallest number, it is conceived, which would be capable of performing its duties. Or, in lieu of this amendment, the lieutenants may be omitted altogether and their places be supplied by temporary details from the line, as is now authorized. By this plan there would remain permanently attached to the ordnance service the four field officers and ten captains, upon whom in either case the most important and responsible duties of the department would mainly rest. And as there are now four supernumerary officers in the artillery regiments, the adoption of this plan would add but ten to the number of officers now in service, and would consequently be less expensive than the plan first suggested. But for the general reasons before stated, it is believed that the best interests of the public service demand an entire separation of the ordnance service from other branches of the army.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1826.

Officers' names.	Stations.	AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS, JANUARY 1, 1826.							Amount expended and accounted for.	Balance remaining in the hands of disbursing officers Dec. 31, 1826.	Remarks.	
		Appropriations.										
		For national armories.	For the current expenses of the ordnance service.	For arsenals.	For arming and equipping the militia.	For armament of new fortifications.	For arsenal at Vergennes, Vt.	For arsenal at Augusta, Ga.				Total amount remitted.
John Chaffee	Armory, Springfield, Mass.....	\$183,340 14			\$1,500 00				\$183,840 14	\$183,286 03	\$554 11	Balance accounted for in the first quarter of 1827. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.
William Broadus and Col. R. Lee.....	Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va....	175,128 71							175,128 71	167,341 37	7,787 34	
Lieut. W. T. Willard	Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.....					\$6,400 00			6,400 00	6,400 00		
Major H. K. Craig	Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.....		\$2,390 58						2,390 58	2,278 27	112 31	
Major George Talcott	Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.....	17,400 06		\$29,193 35					46,593 35	46,140 99	452 36	
Lieut. J. Simonson and Lieut. J. H. Cooke.....	Arsenal, Rome, N. Y.....		611 87						611 87	595 83	16 04	
Lieut. J. Monroe and Lieut. S. Ringgold.....	Arsenal, New York city.....		698 14						698 14	698 14		
Lieut. T. J. Baird	Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.....		4,020 00		816 22				4,836 22	4,200 15	636 07	
Major S. Churchill	Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.....		9,472 37	1,300 00	7,666 66				18,439 03	18,439 03		
Col. J. Bankhead and Lieut. D. Tyler.....	Arsenal, Baltimore, Md.....		3,271 68						3,271 68	3,164 63	107 05	
Major W. Wade	Arsenal, Washington city.....		18,822 02	12,800 00		\$1,000 00			32,622 02	32,622 02		
Captain R. L. Baker	Arsenal, Fortress Monroe.....		4,315 89	1,400 00		1,600 00			7,315 89	7,080 22	235 67	
Major M. P. Lomax.....	Arsenal, Richmond, Va.....		6,176 00						6,176 00	6,174 59	1 41	
Major M. M. Payne	Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.....		3,372 83					\$6,000 00	9,372 83	9,097 81	275 02	
Lieut. J. A. Adams	Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La.....		8,359 65	6,181 32					14,540 97	14,180 93	360 04	
Major J. Whistler.....	Arsenal, Bellefontaine, Mo.....		64 20						64 20	28 93	35 27	
Lieut. M. Thomas	Arsenal, St Louis, Mo.....		4,655 41						4,655 41	2,976 47	1,678 94	
Captain S. Perkins.....	Arsenal, Detroit, Mich. Ter.....		662 85						662 85	615 44	47 41	
Sundry persons, for balances due on settlements.....			1,283 30		610 90	100 00		392 95	2,387 15	2,387 15		
Sundry contractors, for cannon, small arms, &c.....					177,355 18	8,062 93			185,418 11	185,418 11		
	Total.....	357,468 85	85,576 79	50,874 67	187,948 96	10,762 93	6,400 00	6,392 95	705,425 15	693,126 11	12,299 04	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 27, 1827.

GEORGE BOMFORD, Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.

B.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department, during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1827.

Officers' names.	Stations.	Amount in officers' hands January 1, 1827.	Transmitted in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1827.	Total amount.	Amount of accounts rendered in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1827.	Balance remaining in officers' hands October 1, 1827.
John Chaffee	Armory, Springfield, Mass....	\$554 11	\$136,500 00	\$137,054 11	\$135,013 59	\$2,040 52
William Broadus.....	Armory, Harper's Ferry, Va....	7,897 62	145,111 40	153,009 02	153,009 02	.....
Lieuts. W. T. Willard and J. M. Washington.....	Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.....	.....	8,642 80	8,642 80	8,430 10	212 70
Lieut. John Hills.....	Arsenal, Augusta, Me.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,595 99	404 01
Major H. K. Craig.....	Arsenal, Watertown, Mass....	112 31	2,350 00	2,462 31	2,184 54	277 77
Major G. Talcott.....	Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y....	452 36	12,570 12	13,022 48	12,922 50	99 98
Lieut. D. D. Tompkins.....	Arsenal, Rome, N. Y.....	16 04	1,100 00	1,116 04	1,032 38	83 66
Lieut. S. Ringgold	Arsenal, New York city.....	.....	528 58	528 58	528 58	.....
Captain T. J. Baird	Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.....	636 07	6,300 00	6,936 07	6,946 07	.....
Major S. Churchill	Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.....	.....	16,400 00	16,400 00	16,400 00	.....
Col. J. Bankhead	Arsenal, Baltimore, Md	107 05	4,296 00	4,403 05	3,297 86	1,105 19
Lieut. J. Symington.....	Arsenal, Washington city .....	.....	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,254 54	245 46
Capt. R. L. Baker and Lieut. W. H. Bell.....	Arsenal, Fortress Monroe, Va.	235 67	6,650 00	6,885 67	5,300 11	1,495 56
Major M. P. Lomax.....	Arsenal, Richmond, Va.....	1 41	1,870 00	1,871 41	1,502 40	369 01
Major M. M. Payne.....	Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.....	275 02	16,666 18	16,941 20	16,941 20	.....
Lieuts. J. A. Adams and W. W. Morris.....	Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La....	360 04	5,304 54	5,664 58	5,650 94	13 64
Major J. Whistler.....	Arsenal, Bellefontaine, Mo....	34 27	200 00	234 27	170 75	63 52
Lieut. M. Thomas	Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo	1,678 94	21,751 93	23,430 87	19,325 50	4,105 37
Capt. S. Perkins	Arsenal, Detroit, Mich. Ter...	47 41	250 00	297 41	227 15	70 26
Sundry contractors for cannon, small arms, &c.....	.....	.....	170,153 65	170,153 65	170,153 65	.....
Sundry persons for balances due on settlement.....	.....	.....	4,926 59	4,926 59	4,926 59	.....
Total.....	.....	12,308 32	580,071 79	592,460 11	581,893 46	10,566 65

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 27, 1827.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

C.

Statement of work done at the armories and arsenals of the United States from October 1, 1826, to September 30, 1827.

Muskets manufactured.....	25,700	6-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete, made.....	26
Screw-drivers manufactured	19,061	12-pounder travelling carriages, with equipments complete, made.....	9
Wipers manufactured.....	18,000	24-pounder casemate carriage made	1
Ball-screws manufactured.....	1,450	24-pounder howitzer carriages made.....	6
Spring vices manufactured	11,450	6-pounder travelling carriages repaired...	5
Extra bayonets manufactured.....	3,790	12-pounder travelling carriages repaired...	3
Flint-caps manufactured.....	16,136	24-pounder howitzer carriages repaired...	2
Arm-chests made	998	Travelling forge carriage repaired.....	1
Muskets cleaned and repaired.....	27,209	10-inch mortar-bed, complete, made	1
Rifles cleaned and repaired.....	1,349	5½-inch mortar-bed repaired	1
Pistols cleaned and repaired.....	2,175		
Swords and sabres cleaned and repaired...	1,978		

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 27, 1827.

D.

Statement of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured, and of the expenditures made, under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from October 1, 1826, to September 30, 1827, and of the arms apportioned to the several States and Territories for the year 1826.

ARMS, ETC., PROCURED.

Muskets	9,960
Rifles.....	3,520
Rifle flasks	1,998

Sets of rifle accoutrements	1, 625
Sabre belts.....	156
Flints	1, 200, 000
Six-pounder travelling carriages, with implements, &c., complete	26

EXPENDITURES, VIZ :

Amount paid for arms, &c.....	\$188, 091 84
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the respective States and Territories	8, 705 23
Total.....	196, 797 07

APPORTIONMENT OF ARMS TO THE MILITIA FOR THE YEAR 1826.

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned.
Maine	1825	38, 377	510
New Hampshire	1826	29, 135	387
Massachusetts.....	1826	55, 255	734
Connecticut.....	1826	25, 764	342
Rhode Island.....	1826	9, 956	132
Vermont.....	1823	27, 653	367
New York.....	1825	149, 409	1, 985
New Jersey.....	1823	42, 300	562
Pennsylvania.....	1823	158, 512	2, 105
Delaware.....	1814	7, 451	99
Maryland.....	1826	40, 091	533
Virginia.....	1826	100, 206	1, 331
North Carolina.....	1826	60, 976	810
South Carolina.....	1826	36, 429	484
Georgia.....	1819	29, 661	394
Kentucky.....	1826	63, 503	843
Tennessee.....	1823	42, 715	567
Ohio.....	1826	110, 188	1, 464
Louisiana.....	1825	11, 188	149
Indiana.....	1826	37, 787	502
Mississippi.....	1812	5, 291	70
Illinois.....	1823	8, 521	113
Alabama.....	1824	21, 061	280
Missouri.....	1823	12, 000	159
Michigan.....	1822	1, 503	20
Arkansas.....	1825	2, 028	27
Florida, (no return)			
District of Columbia.....	1826	2, 317	31
Total.....		1, 129, 277	15, 000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 27, 1827.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

E.

Statement of the operations at the United States lead mines in the vicinity of Fever river and in Missouri from September 30, 1826, to September 30, 1827.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made.....	5, 182, 180	910, 380	6, 092, 560
Pounds of lead which has accrued on rent.....	518, 218	91, 038	609, 256
Rents remaining due September 30, 1826.....	4	26, 736	26, 740
Total of rents due in the year ending September 30, 1827.....	518, 222	117, 774	635, 996
Pounds of lead received as rent in the year ending September 30, 1827.....	518, 218	44, 467	562, 685
Rents remaining due September 30, 1827.....	4	73, 307	73, 311

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, November 27, 1827.

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.*

Recapitulation of the operations at the United States lead mines from November 29, 1821, (the date of their transfer of the superintendence to this department,) to September 30, 1827.

	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made from November 29, 1821, to September 30, 1823.....	335, 130	-----	335, 130
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1824.....	175, 220	-----	175, 220
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1825.....	664, 530	386, 590	1, 051, 120
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1826.....	958, 842	1, 374, 962	2, 333, 804
Pounds of lead made for the year ending September 30, 1827.....	5, 182, 180	910, 330	6, 092, 560
Total.....	7, 315, 902	2, 671, 932	9, 987, 834

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November 27, 1827.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No 361.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS TO AND FROM THE SEVERAL POSTS,
AND THE EXPENSE THEREOF.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 7, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 4, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor of submitting herewith the enclosed reports, which contain the information called for in the resolution, viz: from the major general commanding the army, from the Quartermaster General, and from the Surgeon General.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, December 22, 1827.*

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I have now the honor to report, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives requiring to be informed "when the present regulation respecting the removal of troops from one post or fortification to another commenced, the advantages expected to be derived therefrom, and the actual expense attending the same each and every year since its adoption:"

The only "regulation" known to the army "respecting the removal of troops from one post to another," since the declaration of our independence as a nation, is to be found in that discretionary power inherent in the President as commander-in-chief, or in a general commanding an army, to make such disposition of the troops as may be demanded by the high interests of the public service, and by that measure of justice and impartiality which may be due to the troops themselves.

Invested with this important trust, possessing alone the requisite lights and information for its efficient discharge, and bearing the full responsibility incident to its exercise, the executive departments of government have always been wont to employ the means and powers belonging to their official functions as in their discretion would most conduce to the public weal. Amongst these powers, that of causing occasional movements of troops has ever been considered as one of ordinary character and necessary consequence, and since the formation of our government it has uniformly been exercised, it is presumed, strictly according to the wants and exigencies of the public service.

Within the current year a change has taken place in the stations of the artillery regiments, conformable to a policy which, in time of peace, seems absolutely necessary, both for the maintenance of military discipline and efficiency and for the equitable dispensation of justice to the troops.

Without citing the invariable practice of the European powers possessing West India colonies, of relieving their garrisons stationed in those sickly regions at short and regular periods, it will be only necessary to state the fact that one of our regiments lately relieved from the Gulf frontier has constantly furnished garrisons for the dreary and sickly posts in that quarter since the organization of the army in 1821. The number of deaths amongst the officers of that regiment within this period of six years has amounted to *sixteen*, being four times greater than the average number in all the other regiments of artillery.

Ever ready to obey the calls of the country and to devote its last energies in her defence, the army still looks to its government for justice and impartiality in its dispensations. Neither severity of discipline nor rigor of service will ever be complained of while its distributions are made with fairness and equity.

The occasional movement of troops is, on other grounds, highly instrumental to the preservation of discipline and efficiency. It often happens, indeed, that *individual* interests are more or less prejudiced by these changes of station, but such interests must ever be viewed as secondary to those important attributes

of military character which are originally purchased by the nation at a high price, and can be preserved only by an active and habitual *exercise* of them in those employments to which they are fitted and predestined.

Troops have been also moved to and from the artillery and infantry schools of practice for the purposes of military instruction or frontier defence. During the last autumn a detachment from Jefferson Barracks was marched against the Winnebago Indians, and after having repressed their hostility, captured the offenders, and restored tranquillity to the settlements, the command returned to Jefferson Barracks.

If it be an object to secure the martial energy and vigor of a peace establishment from that natural decay which is superinduced by habitual inactivity and ease, too much care cannot be taken in its administration to guard against the encroachments of sloth, to multiply objects of ambition, and to encourage all measures which tend to stimulate the energies and elevate the character. Long quiescence at particular stations is incompatible with these objects; and while the guardians of the army continue to cherish that pride in its reputation and that hope in its future usefulness and glory with which they are now animated, they will hold it to be one of their highest duties to employ all the means with which they may be legitimately invested to improve its morals, invigorate its energies, and render it worthy of that confidence and esteem with which the nation are willing to regard it.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

• QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December 21, 1827.*

SIR: In compliance with your order of this date, requiring a report of the expenses incurred by the movements of the artillery regiments, under the order of the 11th of October last, I have the honor to state that, so far as reports have been received from the officers charged with the execution of the details, the expense incurred is ascertained to be \$13,532 84; to which should be added \$1,500 for the estimated expense of transporting two companies from Louisiana to the city of New York, which will complete the contemplated movements, and about \$600 for travelling allowance to officers; making in all the sum of \$15,632 84.

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

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 4, 1827.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to report that the only expense that is known to have occurred in the medical department, in consequence of the late exchange of the regiments of artillery, is a bill of \$48 76, paid for attendance on the sick left at Fort Preble during the absence of the surgeon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 362.

[1ST SESSION

IN RELATION TO THE ARSENAL AT MOUNT DEARBORN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 21, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 18, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, I have the honor herewith of submitting copies of the correspondence between this department and the superintendent of public works of South Carolina, in relation to the situation of the arsenal and other public buildings belonging to the government of the United States at Mount Dearborn, South Carolina, together with copies of the plat of the land on which those buildings have been erected.

A report having been made by this department, March 8, 1826, to the chairman of the Military Committee in relation to this subject, and which will be found in the printed documents of that year, I would respectfully beg leave to refer thereto.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

COLUMBIA, *January 27, 1820.*

SIR: The board of public works of this State has instructed me to solicit permission from the general government to open a canal through the lands belonging to them at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba river, or a cession of so much of the land as will be occupied by the canal and locks to be constructed there. The latter would be preferred unless the government, in the event of selling their lands at Rocky Mount, will make a reservation in our favor, and a condition which will secure to us the right of cutting the canal and keeping open the navigation round the falls.

The board having resolved to put a competent force upon that work on the 1st of March next, your early attention to this subject is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. R. POINSETT.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 6, 1820.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th of January, and I very cheerfully grant permission to open a canal through the land belonging to the United States at Rocky Mount.

The government would willingly sell the whole of the land belonging to it there, but it is thought improper to sell a part without disposing of the whole. Should it be the wish of the commissioner to purchase on behalf of the State, the terms can be fixed by disinterested persons.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

J. R. POINSETT, Esq., *Columbia, S. C.*ROCKY MOUNT, *April 8, 1820.*

SIR: At the request of the board of public works, I have the honor to enclose you a sketch of the land belonging to the United States at this place. The probable route of the canal will be along the valley, on one or other side of the branch that falls into Rocky creek, marked from A to D.

The title of this land was in dispute between the United States and the Catawba Company when the State of South Carolina purchased their charter. It is very desirable that the board should have a formal surrender of the land to be occupied by the canal, and we will be obliged to you to obtain this from the President. The board is particularly anxious about it, as the contract for the upper section has already been made, and we ought not to undertake so expensive a work until the title of the United States shall be extinguished.

We also request permission of government to construct a mill at the dam, marked E, to be used during the period the works are carrying on.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. R. POINSETT.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHARLESTON, *May 15, 1820.*

SIR: The board of public works accede to the proposal contained in your letter of the 22d of April, to refer the validity of the title of the land in question to persons mutually selected by the United States and the State of South Carolina, and will agree to purchase the land required for the canal at the price determined upon by the referees, provided the title should be found by them to be vested in the United States; for that purpose the board have selected David R. Evans, esq. It will be necessary that these persons should be authorized to nominate a third, in the event of any disagreement between them.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. R. POINSETT.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

JUNE 14, 1820.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 29th ultimo, which reached Columbia in my absence. I would attend to the business of adjusting the title between the United States and the board of public works with pleasure, but being the acting commissioner of that board, the appointment given me by the United States is incompatible with the duties I owe the State. I must therefore decline acting. I have retained the papers you sent, and will deliver them to such person as you may direct. I have understood that Philip Edward Pearson, esq., of Winnsborough, who was employed by Captain Bird to defend the title of the United States in a suit by the Catawba Company, has the original grant, and probably the intermediate chain of title. The grant, I suppose, will be the only document wanted, as I understand the only question is one of location.

I am, &c.,

A. BLANDING.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *June 20, 1820.*

SIR: Understanding you have been nominated one of the referees to examine a contested claim between the United States and South Carolina, relative to the property at Rocky Mount, the Secretary of War has directed me to state to you that Mr. Pearson, of Winnsborough, was employed on behalf of the United States, some years ago, to defend their title to the land in question against a suit brought by the Columbia Company, which finally terminated in a nonsuit of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Pearson is no doubt well acquainted with the United States title, and can refer you to the papers connected with it, which I think have been lodged with the clerk of the county of Chesterfield.

If convenient, the Secretary of War requests you to have an interview with Mr. Pearson.

I have the honor, &c.,

D. WADSWORTH, *Colonel of Ordnance.*ADM. BLANDING Esq., *Columbia, S. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June 28, 1820.*

SIR: The board of public works of the State of South Carolina having made application to this department to purchase for the State as much of the ground owned by the United States at Rocky Mount as may be required for the route of the canal, and as the validity of the title of the United States to the land in question has been doubted by the board, it has been agreed upon by the President and the board of works to refer the validity of the title of said land to persons mutually selected by them. I have therefore to request you to act on the part of the United States as a referee in the case. The board of public works have named on their part David R. Evans, esq., and in the event of a disagreement between you and Mr. Evans, you will agree upon a third person as umpire between you.

The papers furnishing evidence of the title which the United States have to the land in question are in the hands of Abraham Blanding, esq., who has been requested to turn them over to you. Should the title to the land be found to be in the United States, the referees are requested to fix the value of so much of it as the board of public works may require for the canal.

I have the honor, &c.,

PHILIP E. PEARSON, Esq.

J. C. CALHOUN.

WINNSBOROUGH, *July 30, 1820.*

SIR: I received yours a few days since, bearing date May 28. I consent to act as referee for the United States, and so soon as Colonel Blanding returns to Columbia, will meet the referee of the board of public works on the question of validity of the United States title to the Mount Dearborn tract.

I will also assist in fixing a value on so much of the lands required for the contemplated canal by the board of public works, should the title to the lands be found in the United States.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP EDWARD PEARSON.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

COLUMBIA, *December 26, 1823.*

The legislature of this State at their session just closed have ordered me to begin the canal which is to surmount the Great Falls of the Catawba. The line of it will pass through lands of the United States at Mount Dearborn, and on the plan devised the water will rise about one foot on the floor of the arsenal, which is situated in the valley east of the establishment. The building will not be materially injured, as the floor may be raised eighteen inches above the water without rendering the lower story too low for use. Under these circumstances it is proper that I should again ask permission of the government to pass the canal through their property. This permission was granted some years ago, but it was not then supposed that the water would be raised to the floor of the arsenal.

The humidity of the atmosphere, the unhealthiness of the situation, and the exposed site of this establishment, (commanded, as it is, from three elevated hills within half a mile of it,) have no doubt been the causes of its being abandoned by the government; and these causes will probably prevent it ever being resumed. The buildings are now in a state of great dilapidation. They have been plundered of everything that could be taken away; and, neglected as they are, will in a few years be wholly worthless. While our works are going on near them, and our contractors occupy them, they will be a little more secure, but this will not continue long. Under such circumstances may it not be advisable to sell the place, or grant it to South Carolina? The lands are poor and of but little value. The arsenal might be converted into a warehouse on the canal, and be of some use. The other buildings are only valuable for their materials.

The dispute as to the line of the tract has never been considered by the referees appointed in 1820. After examining the facts, I was satisfied that the location claimed by the United States was the correct one, and I never called the referees together. Besides, with permission to run our canal through it, it was a matter of no importance whether the disputed part belonged to the State or not.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BLANDING, *Superintendent of Public Works.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1824.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, informing me that the legislature of South Carolina had ordered you to begin the canal, which is to surmount the Great Falls of the Catawba, the direction of which will pass through the United States property at Mount Dearborn, and that on the plan devised the water will rise about one foot on the floor of the arsenal, and wishing to know whether it would be necessary, under this circumstance, to obtain anew the permission of government to pass the canal through the property of the United States.

The permission to pass the canal through the public lands heretofore given is continued; but as it regards the granting of the property at Mount Dearborn to the State of South Carolina, as you suggest, that can only be done by an act of Congress. The department, however, under existing laws, has the power to sell, and will have no objections to dispose of the whole of the public lands and buildings at their value, to be ascertained by disinterested persons.

I am, sir, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

A. BLANDING, Esq., *Superintendent of the Public Works of South Carolina, Columbia.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 363.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY WHO HAVE DIED ON THE GULF FRONTIER FROM 1821 TO 1827.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 21, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 19, 1828.*

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, instructing the Secretary of War to inform that House "what number of the sixteen officers represented in his report to this House (as found in document No. 46) to have belonged to one regiment lately relieved from the gulf frontier, and to have died at the dreary and sickly posts in that quarter, since the organization of the army in 1821, (within six years,) have died in each year; also the specific expense incurred in the movement of each of the artillery regiments; also the distance from each post removed from and how removed, whether by land or water, under the order, as represented, of the 11th of October last," I have the honor of submitting the reports of the major general commanding the army and of the Quartermaster General, which contain the information called for by the above-mentioned resolution.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, January 18, 1828.*

Sir: Agreeably to your directions to state what number of the sixteen officers represented in my report to you of the 22d December last to have belonged to one regiment lately relieved from the gulf frontier, and to have died at the posts in that quarter since the organization of the army in 1821, (within six years,) have died in each year, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the officers of the fourth regiment of artillery who have died since the 1st of June, 1821.

From this list it will appear that of the sixteen officers enumerated four died in 1821, one in 1822, three in 1823, one in 1824, and seven in 1825. It should be observed that one of the above-mentioned officers was killed in a duel, and that one other died before joining his regiment.

I deem it proper to add, as embraced in the spirit of your inquiries, that of seventeen surgeons and assistant surgeons who have died in the army since 1821, four have died at posts occupied by companies of the fourth regiment of artillery.

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

JAC. BROWN.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.**List of officers of the fourth regiment of artillery who have died from June 1, 1821, with their stations.*

	Names and rank.	Station.	Remarks.
1	S. Washburn . . . 1st lieut. . .	St. Augustine. . . .	Died August 23, 1821, St. Augustine.
2	J. Parkhurst do . . .	4th B. S. D. Adj. . .	Died July 6, 1821, on furlough.
3	J. D. Rupp 2d lieut. . .	St. Augustine.	Died December 17, 1821, St. Augustine.
4	J. T. Davidson do . . . . .	. . . . . do	Died November 12, 1821, St. Augustine.
5	Thos. J. Gardner, 1st lieut. . .	. . . . . do	Died July 20, 1822, St. Augustine.
6	Jas. H. Ballard . . . captain . . .	. . . . . do	Died January 15, 1823, St. Augustine.
7	M. S. Massey do . . . . .	. . . . . do	Died August 11, 1823, Barrancas.
8	E. C. Sickles 2d lieut. . .	. . . . . do	Died Oct. 12, 1823, Hibernia, St. John's river, Fla.
9	F. L. Guion do	Fortress Monroe . .	Died April, 1824, (killed in a duel.)
10	G. N. Morris captain . . .	Fort Marion	Died March 2, 1825, Philadelphia.
11	William Wilson . . . major	St. Augustine.	Died September 15, 1825, on furlough, Virginia.
12	E. Humphrey captain . . .	Fort St. Philip. . . .	Died August 1, 1825, Fort St. Philip.
13	J. R. Bell do	Savannah	Died April 11, 1825, on furlough.
14	J. C. Holland 2d lieut. . .	Augusta	Died October 10, 1825, Augusta, Georgia.
15	Wm. Rose do	Petite Coquille. . . .	Died November 22, 1825, Washington city.
16	G. C. Richards do	St. Augustine.	Died ———, 1825, France.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 17, 1828.*R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 18, 1828.*

Sir: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to present a detailed statement of the movement made by the artillery regiments under the order of the 11th of October last, with the expense incurred by each, so far as reports have been received. A portion of the expense remains to be ascertained; but

it is believed that when every account shall have been received, the entire cost of the movement will have been found not to vary three hundred dollars from the amount assumed in my report of the 21st ultimo.

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

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

Statement showing the specific expense incurred in the movements of each of the regiments of artillery, under the order of October 11, 1827; also the distance from the posts previously occupied to those to which the regiments were severally ordered, and how the movements were made, whether by land or water.

Regiments.	Distance moved, computing by the mail route.	How made.	Detailed expense of each movement.	Total expense of each regiment.
FIRST REGIMENT.				
	<i>Miles.</i>			
One company from Eastport, Maine, to Charleston, South Carolina -----	1,435	By water ---	\$600 00	
One company from Portland, Maine, to Bellona arsenal, Virginia -----	691	do -----	650 00	
One company from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Fort Johnson, North Carolina -----	963	do -----	550 00	
One company from Boston, Massachusetts, to Charleston, South Carolina ---	989	do -----	1,000 00	
One company from Newport, Rhode Island, to Fort Washington, Maryland ---	435	do -----	450 00	
One company from New London, Connecticut, to Annapolis, Maryland -----	356	do -----	360 00	
Transportation allowance to officers -----		Unknown --	51 90	
				\$3,601 90
SECOND REGIMENT.				
Two companies from New York harbor to New Orleans -----	1,486	By water ---	1,176 00	
Two companies from New York harbor to Savannah, Georgia -----	884	do -----	851 00	
One company from West Point to New York, on the way to Savannah, Georgia -----	45	do -----	75 00	
One company from Fort Delaware to Augusta, Georgia -----	711	do -----	745 00	
One company from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to St. Augustine, Florida -----	920	do -----	725 00	
Sundry expenses incidental to embarking the companies in the harbor of New York -----		do -----	113 84	
				3,685 84
THIRD REGIMENT.				
One company from Charleston, South Carolina, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire -----	1,053	By water ---	850 00	
One company from Charleston, South Carolina, to Boston, Massachusetts ---	989	do -----	750 00	
One company from Charleston, South Carolina, to Portland, Maine -----	1,107	do -----	750 00	
One company from Fort Johnson, North Carolina, to Boston, Massachusetts ---	899	do -----	550 00	
One company from Bellona arsenal, Virginia, to Newport, Rhode Island ---	556	do -----	550 00	
One company from Fort Washington, Maryland, to Eastport, Maine -----	898	do -----	550 00	
One company from Fort Severn, Maryland, to New London, Connecticut --	356	do -----	300 00	
				4,300 00
FOURTH REGIMENT.				
One company from St. Augustine, Florida, to Fort Delaware, Delaware ---	1,002	By water ---	725 00	
One company from Augusta, Georgia, to Fort McHenry, Maryland -----	629	do -----	745 00	
Two companies from Savannah, Georgia, to New York harbor -----	884	do -----	542 00	
				2,012 00
Aggregate -----				13,599 74

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 17, 1828.*

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 14, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 12, 1828.*

SIR: In conformity to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th of December, 1815, I have the honor to transmit herewith fifty copies of the Army Register for 1828 for the use of the Senate of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate.

Army Register for 1828.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet or staff commission.	Remarks.
1	Jacob Brown	Major general.....	Jan. 24, 1814		
1	Edmund P. Gaines	Brigadier general.....	Mar. 9, 1814	Maj. gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	
2	Winfield Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814.	
3	Thomas S. Jesup.....	do.....	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general.....	

RELATIVE RANK.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	Alexander Macomb, July 6, 1812.....	Engineers.....	Maj. Gen. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814	
2	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812.....	2d infantry ..	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.....	
3	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814.....	6th infantry ..	Brig. Gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.....	
4	John E. Wool, April 29, 1816.....	Inspector gen.	Brig. Gen. bvt., April 29, 1826.....	
5	George Gibson, April 18, 1818	Com. gen. sub.	Brig. Gen. bvt., April 29, 1826.....	
6	W. K. Armstead, November 12, 1818	3d artillery ..		
7	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819	4th infantry ..		
8	Josiah Snelling, June 1, 1819	5th infantry ..		
9	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820.....	7th infantry ..		
10	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, March 18, 1813	
11	James House, May 8, 1822.....	1st artillery ..		
12	Roger Jones, March 7, 1825.....	Adjutant gen.		
13	Henry Leavenworth, December 16, 1825.....	3d infantry ..	Brevet, July 25, 1814.....	
14	George Croghan, December 21, 1825.....	Inspector gen.		
15	John McNeal, jr., April 28, 1826.....	1st infantry ..	Brevet July 25, 1814.....	
16	.....	2d artillery ..		
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lindsay, March 12, 1813.....	3d artillery ..	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823	
2	William MacRea, April 19, 1814.....	2d artillery ..	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824	
3	George Bomford, February 9, 1815	1st artillery ..	Col. bvt., February 9, 1825.....	
4	William Lawrence, May 8, 1818.....	2d infantry ..	Brevet, Sept. 15, 1814	
5	Willoughby Morgan, November 10, 1818.....	5th infantry ..		
6	George M. Brooke, March 1, 1819	4th infantry ..	Col. bvt., September 17, 1814.....	
7	Charles Gratiot, March 31, 1819	Engineers		
8	Zach. Taylor, April 20, 1819.....	1st infantry ..		
9	James B. Many, June 1, 1821.....	7th infantry ..		
10	Abraham Eustis, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, September 10, 1813	
11	A. R. Woolley, December 16, 1825.....	6th infantry ..	Brevet, February 9, 1825.....	
12	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826.....	3d infantry ..		
MAJORS.				
1	John Anderson, April 12, 1813.....	Top. engineer ..	Lieut. col. bvt., April 12, 1823.....	
2	Isaac Roberdeau, April 29, 1813.....	Top. engineer ..	Lieut. col. bvt., April 29, 1823.....	
3	W. Linnard, May 12, 1813.....	Quartermaster ..	Lieut. col. bvt., June 15, 1825.....	
4	James Bankhead, August 15, 1813.....	3d artillery ..	Lieut. col. bvt., August 15, 1823.....	
5	John J. Abert, November 22, 1814.....	Top. engineer ..	Lieut. col. bvt., Nov. 22, 1824.....	
6	James Kearney, April 29, 1816.....	Top. engineer ..	Lieut. col. bvt., April 29, 1826.....	
7	Steph. H. Long, April 29, 1816.....	Top. engineer ..	Lieut. col. bvt., April 29, 1826.....	
8	P. H. Perrault, February 17, 1817.....	Top. engineer ..	Lieut. col. bvt., Feb. 17, 1827	
9	John B. Walbach, April 25, 1818.....	1st artillery ..	Lieut. col. bvt., May 1, 1815	
10	Joseph G. Totten, November 12, 1818.....	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814.....	
11	Samuel Babcock, March 31, 1819.....	Engineers		
12	Alexander Cummings, April 20, 1819.....	7th infantry ..		
13	Daniel Baker, June 1, 1819.....	3d infantry ..	Brevet, August 9, 1812.....	
14	Henry Stanton, May 13, 1820.....	Quartermaster ..		
15	Josiah H. Vose, December 31, 1820.....	5th infantry ..	Brevet, August 4, 1814.....	
16	David E. Twiggs, May 14, 1825.....	1st infantry ..	Brevet, September 21, 1814.....	
17	J. B. Crane, September 15, 1825.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, November 13, 1813.....	
18	William Davenport, December 16, 1825.....	6th infantry ..	Brevet, September 28, 1822.....	
19	William Whistler, April 28, 1826.....	2d infantry ..	Brevet, December 31, 1822.....	
20	George Bender, May 22, 1826.....	Quartermaster ..	Brevet, May 13, 1823.....	
21	Truman Cross, May 22, 1826.....	Quartermaster ..		
22	W. S. Foster, July 7, 1826.....	4th infantry ..	Brevet, August 15, 1814.....	
23	Roger Jones, February 17, 1827.....	2d artillery ..	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.....	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Alexander S. Brooks, July 6, 1812.....	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., September 11, 1814.....	
2	William Gates, March 3, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.....	
3	A. C. W. Fanning, March 13, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1814.....	
4	Sullivan Burbank, March 13, 1813.....	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	
5	Stephen W. Kearney, April 1, 1813.....	1st infantry ..	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823.....	
6	J. F. Heileman, May 5, 1813.....	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.....	
7	George Bender, May 13, 1813.....	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.....	
8	John Bliss, May 13, 1813.....	3d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.....	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
9	James H. Hook, May 20, 1813.....	4th infantry	Maj. bvt., May 20, 1823.....	
10	George Talcott, August 5, 1813.....	2d artillery	Maj. bvt., August 5, 1823.....	
11	Sylvester Churchill, August 15, 1813.....	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1823.....	
12	Daniel Ketchum, September 30, 1813.....	6th infantry	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	
13	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813.....	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823.....	
14	Sylv. Thayer, October 13, 1813.....	Engineers	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823.....	
15	Henry K. Craig, December 23, 1813.....	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., December 23, 1823.....	
16	Thomas Hamilton, February 21, 1814.....	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., February 21, 1824.....	
17	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814.....	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824.....	
18	Alex. R. Thompson, May 1, 1814.....	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.....	
19	J. Fowle, June 10, 1814.....	5th infantry	Maj. bvt., June 10, 1824.....	
20	W. J. Worth, August 19, 1814.....	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.....	
21	John Green, September 25, 1814.....	3d infantry	Maj. bvt., September 25, 1824.....	
22	Newman S. Clarke, October 1, 1814.....	2d infantry	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1824.....	
23	M. P. Lomax, November, 17, 1814.....	3d artillery	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824.....	
24	R. E. De Russey, February 9, 1815.....	Engineers	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825.....	
25	W. Wade, February 9, 1815.....	4th artillery	Maj. bvt., February 9, 1825.....	
26	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816.....	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.....	
27	George Birch, August 31, 1816.....	7th infantry	Maj. bvt., August 31, 1826.....	
28	Henry Whiting, March 3, 1817.....	1st artillery	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1827.....	
29	Wm. T. Poussin, March 6, 1817.....	Asst. top eng.		
30	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817.....	4th infantry		
31	Elijah Boardman, March 31, 1817.....	2d infantry	Brevet, August 1, 1813.....	
32	John Garland, May, 7, 1817.....	3d infantry		
33	Rufus L. Baker, May 21, 1817.....	1st artillery		
34	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817.....	2d artillery		
35	James H. Gale, July 31, 1817.....	1st infantry		
36	James M. Glassell, February 10, 1818.....	4th infantry		
37	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818.....	4th infantry		
38	John Le Conte, April 18, 1818.....	Asst. top eng.		
39	J. Erving, April 25, 1818.....	4th artillery		
40	Philip Wager, May 8, 1818.....	4th infantry		
41	Hartman Bache, July 24, 1818.....	Asst. top eng.		
42	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818.....	6th infantry		
43	Thomas J. Beall, September 26, 1818.....	2d infantry	Brevet, March 17, 1814.....	
44	R. B. Hyde, October 31, 1818.....	7th infantry		
45	T. W. Maurice, November 12, 1818.....	Engineers		
46	R. A. Zantzinger, December 12, 1818.....	2d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1814.....	
47	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819.....	7th infantry		
48	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819.....	1st infantry		
49	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819.....	1st infantry		
50	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819.....	4th infantry		
51	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819.....	1st infantry		
52	Richard M. Sands, April 30, 1819.....	4th infantry		
53	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819.....	2d infantry		
54	R. B. Mason, July 31, 1819.....	1st infantry		
55	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819.....	2d artillery	Brevet, September 11, 1814.....	
56	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819.....	3d infantry	Brevet, April 30, 1813.....	
57	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819.....	1st artillery		
58	Trueman Cross, September 27, 1819.....	7th infantry		
59	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819.....	2d infantry		
60	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819.....	3d artillery		
61	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820.....	2d infantry		
62	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820.....	2d artillery		
63	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820.....	5th infantry		
64	Daniel E. Burch, June 30, 1820.....	7th infantry		
65	Stephen H. Webb, July 9, 1820.....	3d infantry		
66	J. L. Smith, August 29, 1820.....	Engineers		
67	William H. Ker, December 1, 1820.....	1st infantry		
68	F. W. Brady, December 31, 1820.....	4th infantry		
69	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821.....	5th infantry		
70	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822.....	3d infantry		
71	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822.....	5th infantry		
72	Samuel Spotts, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery	Brevet, January 8, 1815.....	
73	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822.....	4th artillery		
74	G. C. Spencer, June 1, 1822.....	1st infantry		
75	J. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822.....	6th infantry		
76	Henry Berryman, October 6, 1822.....	7th infantry		
77	Aeneas Mackay, December 31, 1822.....	3d artillery		
78	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823.....	2d infantry		
79	Owen Ranson, January 25, 1823.....	2d infantry		
80	W. G. McNeill, January 27, 1823.....	Asst. top eng.		
81	John Gantt, February 28, 1823.....	6th infantry		
82	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823.....	3d artillery		
83	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823.....	4th artillery		
84	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823.....	1st artillery		
85	N. Baden, April 1, 1824.....	2d artillery	Brevet, August 6, 1823.....	
86	Robert A. McCabe, May 1, 1824.....	5th infantry		
87	W. Lear, May 1, 1824.....	4th infantry		
88	John Philbrick, May 1, 1824.....	7th infantry		
89	Nath. Clark, June 29, 1824.....	5th infantry		
90	George Blaney, July 1, 1824.....	Engineers		
91	N. G. Wilkinson, July 31, 1824.....	7th infantry		
92	R. M. Kirby, August 5, 1824.....	1st artillery	Brevet, September 17, 1814.....	
93	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824.....	5th infantry		
94	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824.....	1st infantry		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of appointment.	Regiment.	Brevet commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
95	W. H. Chase, January 1, 1825.....	Engineers.....	.....	.....
96	John Munroe, March 2, 1825.....	4th artillery.....	.....	.....
97	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825.....	6th infantry.....	.....	.....
98	J. Schmuck, April 11, 1825.....	4th artillery.....	.....	.....
99	W. S. Harney, May 14, 1825.....	1st infantry.....	.....	.....
100	J. Yancey, May 31, 1825.....	4th infantry.....	.....	.....
101	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825.....	3d artillery.....	.....	.....
102	James W. Ripley, August 1, 1825.....	4th artillery.....	.....	.....
103	John A. Dix, August 30, 1825.....	3d artillery.....	.....	.....
104	Nath. G. Dana, September 15, 1825.....	1st artillery.....	.....	.....
105	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825.....	7th infantry.....	.....	.....
106	Pierce Butler, December 16, 1825.....	7th infantry.....	.....	.....
107	Z. C. Palmer, February 15, 1826.....	6th infantry.....	.....	.....
108	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826.....	6th infantry.....	.....	.....
109	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826.....	3d infantry.....	.....	.....
110	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826.....	6th infantry.....	.....	.....
111	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826.....	3d artillery.....	.....	.....
112	Chas. M. Thruston, February 17, 1827.....	3d artillery.....	.....	.....
113	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827.....	2d artillery.....	Brevet, January 1, 1827.....	.....
114	Thomas J. Baird, February 28, 1827.....	3d artillery.....	.....	.....
115	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827.....	6th infantry.....	.....	.....
116	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827.....	3d infantry.....	.....	.....
117	Thomas J. Harrison, September 23, 1827.....	3d infantry.....	.....	.....
118	James Dean, October 4, 1827.....	3d infantry.....	.....	.....
119	Joseph Pentland, October 31, 1827.....	6th infantry.....	.....	.....
120	James Young, December 31, 1827.....	2d infantry.....	Brevet, June 30, 1824.....	.....

ENGINEER CORPS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet, staff, and commission appointments.
COLONEL.			
1	Alexander Macomb.....	July 6, 1812.....	Major general brevet, Sept. 11, 1814, Chief Eng.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
1	Charles Gratiot.....	March 31, 1819.....	.....
MAJORS.			
1	J. G. Totten.....	November 12, 1818.....	Lieutenant colonel brevet, September 11, 1814.
2	Samuel Babcock.....	March 31, 1819.....	.....
CAPTAINS.			
1	Sylvanus Thayer.....	October 13, 1813.....	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823, Supt. Mil. Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey.....	February 9, 1815.....	Major brevet, February 9, 1825.
3	T. W. Maurice.....	November 12, 1818.....	.....
4	John L. Smith.....	August 29, 1820.....	.....
5	George Blaney.....	July 1, 1824.....	.....
6	William H. Chase.....	January 1, 1825.....	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Thomas I. Leslie.....	March 31, 1819.....	Paymaster, November 27, 1815, Military Academy.
2	Richard Delafield.....	August 29, 1820.....	.....
3	Andrew Talcott.....	October 1, 1820.....	.....
4	Wm. A. Eliason.....	July 23, 1823.....	.....
5	Corn. A. Ogden.....	July 1, 1824.....	.....
6	Henry Brewerton.....	January 1, 1825.....	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Stephen Tuttle.....	August 29, 1820.....	Brevet, July 1, 1820.
2	Edward H. Courtenay.....	July 1, 1821.....	.....
3	George Dutton.....	July 1, 1822.....	Assistant com. subsistence.
4	Joseph Mansfield.....	do.....	.....
5	Alfred Mordecai.....	July 1, 1823.....	.....
6	Dennis H. Mahan.....	July 1, 1824.....	.....
7	Alexander D. Bache.....	July 1, 1825.....	Brevet.
8	Alexander H. Bowman.....	do.....	Brevet.
9	Thompson S. Brown.....	do.....	Brevet, aid to Major General Brown.
10	William H. C. Bartlett.....	July 1, 1826.....	Brevet, Military Academy.
11	Thomas S. Twiss.....	do.....	Brevet, Military Academy.
ASSISTANT ENGINEER.			
1	General Simon Bernard.....	November 16, 1816.....	.....

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets.
MAJORS, BREVET.			
1	John Anderson	April 12, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 12, 1823.
2	Isaac Roberdeau	April 29, 1813	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1823.
3	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
4	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
5	Stephen H. Long	do	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
6	P. H. Perrault	February 17, 1817	Lieutenant colonel brevet, February 17, 1827.
<i>Assistant Topographical Engineers.</i>			
CAPTAINS, BREVET.			
1	William Tell Poussin	March 6, 1817	
2	John Le Conte	April 18, 1818	
3	Hartman Bache	July 24, 1818	
4	W. G. McNeill	January 27, 1823	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
COLONEL.				5	J. Simonson	Oct. 10, 1819	
1	James House	May 8, 1822		6	J. Symington	May 17, 1820	Ordinance.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				7	M. A. Patrick	Aug. 11, 1820	
1	G. Bomford	Feb. 9, 1815	Col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.	8	Giles Porter	Feb. 1, 1823	A. C. S.
MAJOR.				9	Geo. Webb	May 15, 1823	A. C. S.
1	J. B. Walbach	April 25, 1818	Lieut. col. bvt., May 1, 1815.	10	J. Howard	Nov. 1, 1823	A. C. S.
CAPTAINS.				11	D. Van Ness	Nov. 4, 1823	
1	A. S. Brooks	July 6, 1812	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1814.	12	Justin Dimick	May 1, 1824	A. C. S.
2	S. Churchill	Aug. 15, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.	13	Daniel Tyler	May 6, 1824	
3	W. J. Worth	Aug. 19, 1814	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814. M.A.	14	W. H. Swift	Aug. 5, 1824	Top. duty.
4	Milo Mason	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.	15	Lemuel Gates	Feb. 11, 1825	
5	Hy. Whiting	March 3, 1817	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1814. A.Q.M.	16	D. D. Tompkins	Mar. 1, 1825	
6	F. Whiting	Sept. 10, 1819		17	G. D. Ramsay	Mar. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
7	R. L. Baker ^c	May 21, 1817	Ordinance.	18	Jonathan Prescott	Mar. 31, 1827	Top. duty.
8	H. Saunders	Nov. 4, 1823		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
9	R. M. Kirby	Aug. 5, 1824	Bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	1	Chas. Dimmock	July 1, 1821	A. C. S.
10	N. G. Dana	Sept. 15, 1825		2	W. Wheelright	do	Ordinance.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				3	J. H. Cooke	July 1, 1822	Ordinance.
1	Timothy Green	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.	4	J. I. Schuler	do	Top. duty.
2	J. J. Davis	do	A. Q. M.	5	Isaac Trimble	do	
3	H. W. Griswold	Dec. 12, 1818	Adjutant.	6	L. B. Webster	July 1, 1823	
4	W. Smith	June 5, 1819		7	Geo. Nauman	do	
				8	And. Kinnard	do	
				9	John Farley	do	Top. duty.
				10	J. W. A. Smith	July 1, 1824	
				11	J. K. Findley	do	Top. duty.
				12	J. N. Dillahunty	do	Top. duty.
				13	S. V. R. Ryan	July 1, 1825	
				14	Francis Taylor	do	
				15	A. D. Mackay	do	Top. duty.
				16	James R. Irwin	do	
				17	John McClellan	July 1, 1826	
				18	John H. Winder	April 2, 1827	Mil. Academy.
					A. J. Pleasanton	July 1, 1826	Brevet.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COLONEL.				2	A. C. W. Fanning	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.
1				3	J. F. Heileman	May 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 5, 1823.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				4	George Talcott	Aug. 5, 1813	Maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823. Ord.
1	Wm. MacRea	April 19, 1814	Col. bvt., April 19, 1824.	5	Frs. S. Belton	July 31, 1817	
MAJOR.				6	R. A. Zantlinger	Dec. 12, 1818	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.
1	Roger Jones	Feb. 17, 1827	Lieut. col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814. Adj. General.	7	J. Mountfort	Aug. 11, 1819	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1814.
CAPTAINS.				8	Thos. C. Legate	May 13, 1820	
1	Wm. Gates	Mar. 3, 1813	Maj. bvt., March 3, 1823.	9	N. Baden	April 1, 1824	Brevet, Aug. 6, 1823.
				10	Elijah Lyon	Feb. 20, 1827	Brevet, Jan. 1, 1827.

NOTE.—This mark ^c affixed to any officer's name denotes a voluntary *transfer*, which is the cause of his anomalous position.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Richard Bache	June 15, 1817	Brevet, April 17, 1813.	1	Marlin Thomas	Mar. 31, 1819	Ordnance.
2	G. S. Drane	Nov. 15, 1817	A. C. S.	2	G. W. Whistler	July 1, 1819	Top. duty.
3	G. W. Gardiner	April 20, 1818	A. C. S.	3	J. A. Dumest	do	Top duty.
4	C. S. Merchant	do		4	T. P. Ridgeley	Aug 13, 1819	
5	Charles Mellon	do	A. C. S.	5	W. C. DeHart	July 1, 1820	
6	Allen Lowd	do	Ordnance.	6	J. A. Chambers	do	Ordnance.
7	H. W. Fitzhugh	do	A. Q. M.	7	Joshua Barney	do	Top. duty.
8	James S Abeel	do	Bvt., Oct 1, 1814.	8	Thomas Burke	Oct. 27, 1820	
9	R. L. Armstrong	July 2, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.	9	J. A. d'Lagnel	July 1, 1821	Ord. office.
10	H. S. Mallory	May 31, 1819		10	T. R. Ingalls	July 1, 1822	Ordnance.
11	James Spencer	June 26, 1819		11	T. B. Wheelock	do	A. C. S.
12	W. Wells	Aug. 28, 1819		12	R. E. Hazzard	July 1, 1824	Top. duty.
13	F. L. Griffith	Nov. 28, 1819	Mil. Academy.	13	H. H. Gird	July 1, 1822	
14	C. M. Eakin	May 13, 1820		14	J. M. W. Picton	July 1, 1824	
15	S. McKenzie	Feb. 20, 1825		15	Horace Smith	July 1, 1825	
16	Ed. Harding	May 10, 1826		16	C. F. Smith	do	
17	James Green	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.	17	F. L. Dancy	July 1, 1826	
18	Abm. C. Fowler	Feb. 20, 1827	Ordnance.	18	M. M. Clarke	do	
					M. P. Parkes	do	Brevet

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COLONEL.				6	R. B. Lee	Oct. 31, 1819	
1	W. K. Armistead	Nov. 12, 1818		7	S. S. Smith	Nov. 30, 1820	M. Academy.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				8	Samuel Ringgold	May 8, 1822	
1	Wm. Lindsay	Mar. 12, 1813	Col. bvt., March 12, 1823.	9	G. W. Corprew	Aug. 6, 1822	
MAJOR.				10	W. S. Newton	Dec. 31, 1822	A. C. S.
1	James Bankhead	Aug 15, 1813	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1823, Ord.	11	W. B. Davidson	Jan. 1, 1825	Adj. Gen. office.
CAPTAINS.				12	D. H. Vinton	April 7, 1825	
1	Henry K. Craig	Dec. 23, 1813	Maj bvt., Dec. 23, 1823. Ord.	13	Z. I. D. Kinsley	Aug. 30, 1825	M. Academy.
2	M. P. Lomax	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.	14	John L'Engle	Dec. 11, 1825	A. C. S.
3	Felix Ansart	Nov. 28, 1819		15	A. Brockenbrough	Oct. 1, 1826	Top. duty.
4	Eneas Mackay	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.	16	L. A. Rigail	Feb. 17, 1827	A. C. S.
5	W. L. McClintock	Aug. 11, 1823		17	H. Garner	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
6	Jos. P. Taylor	July 6, 1825		18	F. N. Barbarin	Feb. 28, 1827	A. C. S.
7	John A. Dix	Aug. 30, 1825		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
8	Thomas Childs	Oct. 1, 1826		1	M. Burke	Jan. 28, 1820	
9	C. M. Thruston	Feb. 17, 1827		2	R. D. A. Wade	Oct. 27, 1820	
10	Thomas J. Baird	Feb. 28, 1827		3	C. Graham	July 1, 1822	Top. duty.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				4	W. S. Maitland	July 1, 1820	Ordnance.
1	U. S. Frazer	Oct. 20, 1818	A. C. S.	5	G. S. Green	July 1, 1823	
2	T. W. Lendrum	May 30, 1819	A. C. S.	6	R. P. Parrott	July 1, 1824	M. Academy.
3	J. W. Phillips	Aug. 4, 1819		7	N. B. Bennett	do	Top. duty.
4	James D. Graham	Sept. 8, 1819	Top. duty.	8	Benjamin Huger	July 1, 1825	Top. duty.
5	J. R. Vinton	Sept. 30, 1819	Aid to Maj. Gen. Brown.	9	A. H. Brisbane	do	Top. duty.
				10	J. W. Harris	do	
				11	Robert Anderson	do	
				12	James D. Burnham	do	
				13	William Bryant	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
				14	Bent. H. Henderson	do	M. Academy.
				15	Edw. B. White	do	
				16	Dan. S. Herring	do	
				17	Geo. Woodbridge	do	
				18	Theop. B. Brown	do	M. Academy.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COLONEL				3	William Wade	Feb. 9, 1815	Maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825. Ord.
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Bvt., March 18, 1813.	4	John Erving	April 25, 1818	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				5	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	
1	Abram Eustis	do	Brevet, Sept. 10, 1813.	6	Samuel Spotts	May 8, 1822	Brevet, Jan. 8, 1815.
MAJOR.				7	I. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
1	Ich. B. Crane	Sept. 15, 1825	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1813.	8	John Munroe	March 2, 1825	
CAPTAINS.				9	Jac. Schmuck	April 11, 1825	
1	B. K. Peirce	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.	10	J. W. Ripley	Aug. 1, 1825	
2	M. M. Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
				1	Patrick H. Galt	Sept. 26, 1818	Aid to Gen. Scott.
				2	James Monroe	Dec. 31, 1818	
				3	I. A. Adams	July 31, 1819	
				4	C. Despenville	Sept. 10, 1819	
				5	I. M. Washington	May 23, 1820	Ordnance.
				6	Harvey Brown	Aug. 23, 1821	A. Q. M.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment	Brevet and staff commissions.
7	Samuel Cooper -----	Aug. 23, 1821		3	Aug Canfield -----	July 1, 1822	Top. duty.
8	Charles Ward -----	July 20, 1822		4	John Pickell -----	do	
9	H. A. Thompson -----	Dec. 31, 1822	Adjutant.	5	A. Beckley -----	July 1, 1823	
10	Wm. Turnbull -----	Jan. 15, 1823	Top. duty.	6	F. Searle -----	do	Top. duty.
11	W. W. Morris -----	Aug. 11, 1823	Ordnance.	7	F. L. Jones -----	July 1, 1824	
12	Wm. H. Bell -----	Nov. 1, 1823	Ordnance.	8	G. W. Long -----	do	A. C. S.
13	E. G. W. Butler -----	Nov. 6, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.	9	J. M. Fessenden -----	do	Top. duty.
14	S. B. Dusenbury -----	March 1, 1825	A. C. S.	10	W. P. Bainbridge -----	do	
15	Wm. W. Wells -----	April 11, 1825		11	H. A. Wilson -----	do	Top. duty.
16	Edw. C. Ross -----	Nov. 27, 1826	M. Academy.	12	R. C. Smead -----	July 1, 1825	
17	John B. Scott -----	July 31, 1827	A. C. S.	13	W. F. Hopkins -----	do	M. Academy.
18	Horace Bliss -----	Dec. 31, 1827		14	W. A. Thornton -----	do	M. Academy.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.				15	Fred. Norcom -----	do	
1	Wm. Cook -----	July 1, 1822	Top. duty.	16	Thomas J. Cram -----	July 1, 1826	M. Academy.
2	Walter Gwynn -----	do	Top. duty.	17	M. C. Ewing -----	do	
				18	D. H. Tufts -----	do	
					John B. Grayson -----	do	Brevet.
					J. Williamson -----	do	Brevet.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.			FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				
1	J. McNeal, jr -----	April 28, 1826	Brevet, July 25, 1814.	1	W. R. Jouett -----	Mar. 31, 1819	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	Thos. Barker -----	July 23, 1820	A. C. S.
1	Z. Taylor -----	April 20, 1819		3	S. Shannon -----	Dec. 1, 1820	A. Q. M.
MAJOR.				4	J. Mackenzie -----	Nov. 18, 1822	
1	D. E. Twiggs -----	May 14, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 21, 1814.	5	R. Lowndes -----	Aug. 7, 1823	Aid to General Gaines.
CAPTAINS.				6	Sam. McRee -----	Sept. 30, 1823	
1	S. W. Kearney -----	April 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1823.	7	Wm. Day -----	Dec. 25, 1823	
2	James H. Gale -----	July 31, 1817		8	Thos. P. Gwynne -----	Dec. 31, 1824	
3	W. V. Cobbs -----	Mar. 31, 1819		9	Jefferson Vail -----	May 14, 1825	Top. duty.
4	G. Loomis -----	April 7, 1819		10	W. M. Boyce -----	June 30, 1825	Top. duty.
5	T. F. Smith -----	April 25, 1819		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	R. B. Mason -----	July 31, 1819		1	J. J. Abercrombie ..	July 1, 1822	Adjutant.
7	Wm. H. Ker -----	Dec. 1, 1820		2	Sam'l Wragg -----	do	Top. duty.
8	G. C. Spencer -----	June 1, 1822		3	Wm. Reynolds -----	July 1, 1823	
9	E. A. Hitchcock -----	Dec. 31, 1824		4	R. H. Stuart -----	do	
10	W. S. Harney -----	May 14, 1825		5	A. S. Miller -----	do	
				6	J. W. Kingsbury -----	Aug. 19, 1823	
				7	W. L. Harris -----	July 1, 1824	
				8	E. Backus -----	do	
				9	O. Cross -----	July 1, 1825	
				10	Geo. W. Garey -----	do	
					Thomas H. Pearce ..	July 1, 1826	Brevet.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.			FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				
1	Hugh Brady -----	July 6, 1812	Brig. Gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	1	W. Bicker, jr -----	Sept. 1, 1814	Captain bvt., Sept. 1, 1824.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	C. F. Morton -----	Mar. 31, 1819	
1	W. Lawrence -----	May 8, 1818	Bvt., Sept. 15, 1814.	3	Seth Johnson -----	May 1, 1819	A. C. S.
MAJOR.				4	Joshua B. Brant -----	Dec 1, 1819	A. Q. M. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.
1	William Whistler ..	April 28, 1826	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1822.	5	John Clitz -----	Dec. 31, 1819	Adjutant.
CAPTAINS.				6	E. K. Barnum -----	Dec. 31, 1820	
1	A. R. Thompson -----	May 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1824.	7	John Bradley -----	Oct. 2, 1822	A. Q. M.
2	N. S. Clark -----	Oct. 1, 1814	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1824.	8	E. V. Sumner -----	Jan. 25, 1823	A. C. S.
3	E. Boardman -----	Mar. 31, 1817	Brevet, Aug. 1, 1813.	9	E. B. Griswold -----	Feb. 10, 1825	
4	T. J. Beall -----	Sept. 26, 1818	Brevet, Mar. 17, 1814.	10	Samuel L. Russell -----	Dec. 31, 1827	A. C. S.
5	W. Hoffman -----	May 1, 1819		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	G. Dearborn -----	Sept. 30, 1819		1	Carlos A. Waite -----	Jan. 28, 1820	A. Q. M.
7	T. Staniford -----	Mar. 1, 1820		2	J. B. Pendleton -----	July 12, 1820	
8	B. A. Boynton -----	Jan. 8, 1823		3	J. S. Gallagher -----	Oct. 4, 1820	
9	Owen Ransom -----	Jan. 25, 1823		4	T. Morris -----	July 1, 1822	
10	James Young -----	Dec. 31, 1827	Brevet, June 30, 1824.	5	J. J. B. Kingsbury ..	July 1, 1823	
				6	J. R. Smith -----	do	Top. duty.
				7	H. Day -----	do	
				8	W. Bloodgood -----	July 1, 1824	
				9	S. P. Heintzelman -----	July 1, 1826	
				10	Alex. G. Baldwin -----	do	
					Ephraim K. Smith ..	do	Brevet.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	H. Leavenworth	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, July 25, 1814.	1	Hy. H. Loring	Oct. 17, 1820	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	Sam'l W. Hunt	Feb. 1, 1822	
1	Enos Cutler	April 23, 1826		3	Benj. Walker	Oct. 13, 1823	A. C. S.
MAJOR.				4	L. N. Morris	Dec. 31, 1825	A. C. S.
1	D. Baker	June 1, 1819	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1812.	5	Otis Wheeler	April 28, 1826	
CAPTAINS				6	Hy. Bainbridge	June 6, 1827	
1	John Bliss	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1823.	7	George Wright	Sept 23, 1827	
2	John Green	Sept. 25, 1814	Major bvt., Sept. 25, 1824.	8	John D. Hopson	.....do.....	
3	J. Garland	May 7, 1817	A. Q. M.	9	J. W. Cotton	Oct 4, 1827	
4	J. S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	Brevet, April 30, 1813.	10	E. B. Alexander	Dec. 29, 1827	
5	S. H. Webb	July 9, 1820		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822		1	E. B. Birdsall	July 1, 1823	
7	John B. Clark	Mar 18, 1826	A. Q. M.	2	Nat. S. Harris	July 1, 1825	Adjutant.
8	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827		3	Joseph Bonnell	.....do.....	
9	T. J. Harrison	Sept. 23, 1827		4	W. R. Montgomery	.....do.....	
10	James Dean	Oct. 4, 1827		5	John Archer	July 1, 1826	
				6	Edw. B. Babbitt	.....do.....	
				7	Richard W. Colcock	.....do.....	
				8	Charles L. C. Minor	.....do.....	
				9	Nath. C. Macrae	.....do.....	
				10	Amos B. Eaton	.....do.....	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	D. L. Clinch	April 20, 1819		1	G. W. Allen	Jan. 1, 1819	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	J. Page	.....do.....	A. C. S.
1	G. M. Brooke	Mar. 1, 1819	Col. bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	3	Wm. M. Graham	Aug. 11, 1819	
MAJOR.				4	Jos. B. Shaw	Feb. 3, 1822	A. C. S.
1	William S. Foster	July 7, 1826	Brevet, Aug. 15, 1814.	5	A. W. Thornton	April 25, 1823	A. C. S.
CAPTAINS.				6	G. W. Mountz	May 1, 1824	
1	James H. Hook	May 20, 1813	Major bvt., May 20, 1823. Office C. G. S.	7	Wm. Martin	Mar. 25, 1826	Adjutant.
2	J. S. McIntosh	Mar. 8, 1817		8	P. Morrison	Aug. 26, 1826	A. C. S.
3	J. M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818		9	W. Lacey	Oct. 31, 1826	
4	Francis L. Dade	Feb. 24, 1818		10	Eustace Trenor	Nov. 29, 1826	
5	Philip Wager	May 8, 1818		SECOND LIEUTENANTS			
6	Hen. Wilson	April 20, 1819		1	Geo. A. McCall	July 1, 1822	
7	R. M. Sands	April 30, 1819		2	L. Thomas	July 1, 1823	
8	F. W. Brady	Dec. 31, 1820		3	R. D. C. Collins	.....do.....	
9	Wm. Lear	May 1, 1824		4	Elias Phillips	.....do.....	
10	Jer. Yancey	May 31, 1825		5	Gov. Morris	May 24, 1824	
				6	F. D. Newcomb	July 1, 1824	
				7	Timothy Page	.....do.....	
				8	James J. Anderson	July 1, 1825	
				9	Joseph Clay	.....do.....	
				10	Samuel R. Alston	.....do.....	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and staff commissions.
COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Josiah Snelling	June 1, 1819		1	J. McIlvain	April 30, 1819	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	M. Scott	Nov. 2, 1819	
1	W. Morgan	Nov. 10, 1818		3	G. Lowe	Mar. 15, 1820	
MAJOR.				4	P. B. Green	Mar. 27, 1820	
1	J. H. Vose	Dec. 31, 1820	Bvt., August 4, 1814.	5	J. B. F. Russell	Nov. 1, 1821	A. C. S.
CAPTAINS.				6	Jos. M. Baxley	May 1, 1824	
1	S. Burbank	Mar. 13, 1813	Maj bvt, July 25, 1814.	7	W. E. Cruger	June 29, 1824	Adjutant.
2	Geo. Bender	May 13, 1813	Maj. bvt, May 13, 1823, Q. M	8	W. Alexander	Oct. 31, 1825	
3	Thos. Hamilton	Feb. 21, 1814	Maj. bvt, Feb. 21, 1824.	9	James Grier	May 31, 1827	
4	J. Fowle	June 10, 1814	Maj bvt., June 10, 1824.	10	St. Clair Lenny	Nov. 30, 1827	
5	T. F. Hunt	May 20, 1820		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821		1	David Hunter	July 1, 1822	
7	D. Wilcox	April 1, 1822		2	Henry Clark	.....do.....	
8	R. A. McCabe	May 1, 1824		3	Anthony Drane	July 1, 1824	A. C. S.
9	Nathan Clarke	June 29, 1824		4	Alex. Johnston	.....do.....	
10	Thos. Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.	5	W. B. Thompson	.....do.....	Top duty.
				6	L. T. Jamison	May 1, 1825	A. C. S.
				7	James Engle	July 1, 1825	
				8	Henry I. Griffin	July 1, 1826	
				9	John M. Berrien	.....do.....	M. Academy.
				10	James S. Allen	.....do.....	
					Moses E. Merrill	.....do.....	Brevet.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets and staff appointments.
COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS			
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.	1	Jason Rogers	July 21, 1823	Adjutant.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	Geo C. Hutter	Sept 30, 1823	
1	A. R. Woolley	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Feb. 9, 1825.	3	C. Wharton	July 6, 1825	A. Q. M.
MAJOR.				4	R. Holmes	Feb. 15, 1826	A. C. S.
1	W. Davenport	Dec. 16, 1825	Brevet, Sept. 28, 1822.	5	G. W. Waters	do	
CAPTAINS				6	Levi Nute	July 7, 1826	
1	Daniel Ketchum	Sept. 30, 1813	Maj. bvt., July 25, 1814.	7	M. W. Batman	Dec. 20, 1826	
2	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818		8	Geo. Andrews	Feb. 11, 1827	
3	J. Clark, jr.	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.	9	Asa Richardson	May 1, 1827	
4	John Gantt	Feb. 28, 1823		10	John Nichols	Oct. 31, 1827	
5	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	Z. C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826		1	G. H. Croseman	July 1, 1823	A. C. S.
7	W. N. Wickliffe	do		2	W. W. Eaton	July 1, 1824	
8	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	A. Q. M.	3	J. Van Swearingen	do	
9	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827		4	Joseph S. Worth	July 1, 1825	Top. duty.
10	Joseph Pentland	Oct 31, 1827		5	J. S. Thompson	do	
				6	Gustavus Dorr	do	
				7	Albt. S Johnston	July 1, 1826	
				8	Jos. D. Searight	do	
				9	F. J. Brooke	do	
				10	John Hills	June 25, 1827	
					Charles Colerick	July 1, 1826	Brevet.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevets and staff appointments.
COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	M. Arbuckle	Mar. 16, 1820		1	John Stewart	Oct 6, 1822	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL				2	W. S. Colquhoun	Dec. 31, 1822	
1	J. B. Many	June 1, 1821		3	E. S. Hawkins	Jan. 22, 1824	
MAJOR.				4	Charles Thomas	Mar. 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
1	A. Cummings	April 20, 1819		5	James L. Dawson	May 1, 1824	A. Q. M.
CAPTAINS.				6	Al. H. Morton	July 31, 1824	A. C. S.
1	George Birch	Aug. 31, 1816	Maj. bvt., Aug. 31, 1826.	7	Francis Lee	Sept. 24, 1824	A. Q. M.
2	R. B. Hyde	Oct. 31, 1818		8	J. R. Stephenson	Oct. 4, 1825	A. C. S.
3	Nath. Young	Jan. 1, 1819	Q. M.	9	Thomas Johnson	Dec. 16, 1825	A. C. S.
4	Trueman Cross	Sept. 27, 1819	A. Q. M.	10	T. McNamara	May 26, 1826	
5	Daniel E. Burch	June 30, 1820		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
6	H. Berryman	Oct 6, 1822		1	Jos. A. Phillips	July 1, 1823	Adjutant.
7	John Philbrick	May 1, 1824		2	J. E. Newell	do	
8	N. G. Wilkinson	July 31, 1824		3	Jasp. Macomb	May 24, 1824	Top. duty.
9	B. L. E. Bonneville	Oct. 4, 1825		4	N. Tillinghast	July 1, 1824	M. Academy.
10	Pierce Butler	Dec. 16, 1825		5	W. G. Williams	do	Top. duty.
				6	Joseph Cadle	do	
				7	D. S. Miles	do	
				8	W. Seawell	July 1, 1825	
				9	L. F. Carter	do	
				10	Fred. Thomas	July 2, 1825	
					Silas Casey	July 1, 1826	Brevet.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Jacob Brown, major general	Jan. 24, 1814		Headquarters of the army, Washington.
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814	Maj. general bvt., Aug. 15, 1814	Headquarters, city of New York.
Winfield Scott	do	Maj. general bvt., July 25, 1814	Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825	Adjutant general	Washington.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general	May 8, 1818	Quartermaster general	Washington.
William Linnard, major	May 12, 1813	Quartermaster, lieut. col. bvt., June 15, 1825.	Philadelphia.
Henry Stanton	May 13, 1820	Quartermaster	New York.
George Bender	May 22, 1826	do	New Orleans.
Trueman Cross	do	do	Washington.
(20 assistant quartermasters to be taken from the line)			

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued.

Names and rank	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	Remarks.
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel.....	April 29, 1816..	Inspector general, brig. gen bvt, April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan ..do.....	Dec. 21, 1825..	Inspector general.....	
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel..... (50 assistant commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.)	April 18, 1818..	Com'y general of subsistence, brig. gen. bvt, Apr. 29, 1826.	Washington.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.			
Alexander Macomb, colonel....	July 6, 1812..	Maj. general bvt., Sept. 11, 1814	Chief engineer, Washington.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Bomford, lieut. colonel.	Feb. 9, 1815..	1st art'y, col. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825	Chief of the department, Washington.
George Talcott.....captain....	Aug. 5, 1813..	2d art'y, maj. bvt., Aug. 5, 1823	Watervliet, New York.
Henry K. Craig ..do.....	Dec. 23, 1813..	3d art'y, maj. bvt., Dec. 23, 1823	Watertown, Massachusetts.
William Wade.....do.....	Feb. 9, 1815..	4th art'y, maj. bvt., Feb. 9, 1825	Washington.
B. L. Baker.....do.....	May 21, 1817..	1st artillery.....	

MEDICAL, PAY, AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names and rank.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Former commission.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.					
1	Joseph Lovell	Surgeon general.....	April 18, 1818	-----	Washington.
1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1813	-----	4th infantry.
2	Thomas G. Mower.....	do	June 30, 1814	-----	New York.
3	B. F. Harney.....	do	Aug. 17, 1814	-----	New Orleans.
4	W. V. Wheaton.....	do	Sept. 4, 1816	-----	West Point.
5	John Gale.....	do	April 18, 1818	-----	Jefferson Barracks.
6	Josiah Everett.....	do	Jan. 28, 1820	-----	Fortress Monroe.
7	J. P. C. Macmahon.....	do	Aug. 5, 1826	-----	5th infantry.
8	Wm. Beaumont.....	do	Nov. 26, 1827	-----	7th infantry.
1	James H. Sargent.....	Assistant surgeon.....	June 1, 1821	P. S. April 24, 1816.....	Fort Constitution.
2	William Turner.....	do	do	do	Fort Wolcott.
3	Foster Swift.....	do	do	do	Fort Trumbull.
4	T. I. C. Monroe.....	do	do	P. S. April 29, 1816.....	Arsenal, Richmond.
5	Samuel B. Smith.....	do	do	P. S. November 12, 1816.....	Fort Delaware.
6	James Mann	do	do	P. S. April 18, 1818.....	Boston harbor.
7	Sylvester Day	do	do	do	Sackett's Harbor.
8	Joseph Eaton.....	do	do	do	Fort Preble.
9	George C. Clitherall.....	do	do	do	Fort Johnson, N. C.
10	Joseph P. Russell.....	do	do	P. S. August 10, 1818.....	Fort Columbus.
11	Richard Weightman.....	do	do	P. S. August 21, 1818.....	St. Augustine.
12	William H. Nicoll.....	do	do	P. S. January 28, 1820.....	Jefferson Barracks.
13	Robert French.....	do	do	P. S. April 12, 1820.....	Fort Wood, N. Y.
14	Lyman Foot.....	do	do	P. S. December 12, 1820.....	Fort Washington.
15	C. A. Finley.....	do	do	S. M. August 10, 1818.....	Jefferson Barracks.
16	R. M. Coleman.....	do	do	do	5th infantry.
17	Benjamin King	do	do	S. M. October 14, 1818.....	Fort McHenry.
18	Prestley H. Craig.....	do	do	S. M. April 12, 1820.....	7th infantry.
19	John Jackson.....	do	do	S. M. December 12, 1820.....	4th infantry.
20	John A. Brereton.....	do	July 1, 1821	-----	Washington.
21	Henry Stevenson.....	do	July 16, 1821	-----	Fort Moultrie.
22	Mordecai Hale.....	do	Oct. 27, 1821	-----	
23	Richard S. Satterlee.....	do	Feb. 25, 1822	-----	Mackinac.
24	Zina Pitcher.....	do	May 8, 1822	-----	2d infantry.
25	Robert M' Millan.....	do	July 1, 1822	-----	Fort Sullivan.
26	Edwin James.....	do	Jan. 27, 1823	-----	2d infantry.
27	Samuel G. I. De Camp.....	do	Oct. 10, 1823	-----	4th infantry.
28	Edward Macomb.....	do	Jan. 20, 1824	-----	4th infantry.
29	John W. Baylor.....	do	July 8, 1824	-----	7th infantry.
30	John Torrey.....	do	Aug. 5, 1824	-----	West Point.
31	P. G. Randolph.....	do	Oct. 8, 1824	-----	Cant. Leavenworth.
32	Hamilton S. Hawkins.....	do	Nov. 22, 1824	-----	1st infantry.
33	John Thurston.....	do	Jan. 1, 1825	-----	7th infantry.
34	Alfred W. Elves.....	do	May 9, 1825	-----	4th infantry.
35	Robert C. Wood.....	do	May 28, 1825	-----	5th infantry.
36	Lawrence Sprague.....	do	June 22, 1825	-----	5th infantry.
37	Joel Martin.....	do	Aug. 15, 1825	-----	Augusta.
38	Thomas S. Bryant.....	do	Oct. 5, 1825	-----	Cant. Leavenworth.
39	Philip Minis.....	do	April 12, 1826	-----	Savannah.
40	Robert E. Kerr.....	do	May 2, 1826	-----	Fort Pike, La.
41	Henry Stinnecke.....	do	May 8, 1826	-----	7th infantry.

MEDICAL, PAY, AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Former commission.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEP'T—Con'd.					
42	Robert Archer	Assistant surgeon	Aug. 5, 1826	-----	Fortress Monroe. Fort Wood, La. New Orleans.
43	Thomas Lining	do	Sept. 1, 1827	-----	
44	Robert H. Sibley	do	Oct. 17, 1827	-----	
45	-----	-----	-----	-----	
PAY DEPARTMENT.					
1	Nathan Towson	Paymaster general	May 8, 1822	Lieut. col. bvt., July 5, 1814	Washington.
1	Thomas Wright	Paymaster	June 22, 1815	Captain, Sept 25, 1817	Pensacola.
2	Asher Phillips	do	Aug. 26, 1815	1st lieutenant, May 17, 1816	Louisville, Ky.
3	Alphonso Wetmore	do	Oct. 14, 1815	Captain, December 25, 1819	Franklin, Mo.
4	Ben. F. Larned	do	Nov 24, 1815	Capt. bvt., August 15, 1814	Detroit, Mich. Ter.
5	David Gwynne	do	April 29, 1816	Major, February 21, 1814	Cincinnati, Ohio.
6	David S. Townsend	do	do	Major bvt., July 27, 1814	Boston, Mass.
7	Charles B. Tallmadge	do	Mar. 27, 1818	-----	New York.
8	Daniel Randall	do	July 21, 1818	-----	New Orleans.
9	Charles H. Smith	do	Nov. 24, 1819	-----	Norfolk, Va.
10	Thomas Biddle	do	Aug. 7, 1820	Major bvt., August 15, 1814	St. Louis.
11	A. A. Massias	do	Dec 12, 1820	-----	Charleston.
12	T. P. Andrews	do	May 22, 1822	-----	Washington
13	Edmund Kirby	do	Aug. 5, 1824	Captain, May 1, 1824	Utica, N. Y.
14	L. G. De Russey	do	Sept. 21, 1826	Captain, December 11, 1825	Natchitoches, La.
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.					
1	Callender Irvine	Commissary general of purchases	Aug. 8, 1812	-----	Philadelphia.
1	Peter Fayssoux	Storekeeper	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	do	-----	-----	-----

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	W. K. Armistead	3d artillery	Nov. 12, 1818	
2	John R. Fenwick	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
3	James House	1st artillery	do	
4	-----	2d artillery	-----	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lindsay	3d artillery	Mar. 12, 1813	Ordnance.
2	William MacRea	2d artillery	April 19, 1814	
3	George Bomford	1st artillery	Feb. 9, 1815	
4	Abraham Eustis	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
MAJORS.				
1	James Bankhead	3d artillery	Aug. 15, 1813	Ordnance
2	John B. Walbach	1st artillery	April 25, 1818	Adjutant general.
3	J. B. Crane	4th artillery	Sept. 15, 1825	
4	Roger Jones	2d artillery	Feb. 17, 1827	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Alex. S. Brooks	1st artillery	July 6, 1812	Ordnance.
2	William Gates	2d artillery	Mar. 3, 1813	
3	A. C. W. Fanning	2d artillery	Mar. 13, 1813	
4	J. F. Heileman	2d artillery	May 5, 1813	
5	George Talcott	2d artillery	Aug. 5, 1813	Ordnance.
6	Sylvester Churchill	1st artillery	Aug. 15, 1813	
7	B. K. Pierce	4th artillery	Oct. 1, 1813	
8	H. K. Craig	3d artillery	Dec. 23, 1813	
9	M. M. Payne	4th artillery	Mar. 2, 1814	Ordnance.
10	W. J. Worth	1st artillery	Aug. 19, 1814	Military Academy.
11	M. P. Lomax	3d artillery	Nov. 17, 1814	Ordnance.
12	W. Wade	4th artillery	Feb. 9, 1815	
13	Milo Mason	1st artillery	May 17, 1816	
14	Henry Whiting	1st artillery	Mar. 3, 1817	
15	R. L. Baker	1st artillery	May 21, 1817	Ordnance.
16	Francis S. Belton	2d artillery	July 31, 1817	
17	J. Erving	4th artillery	April 25, 1818	
18	R. A. Zantzinger	2d artillery	Dec. 12, 1818	
19	John Mountfort	2d artillery	Aug. 11, 1819	Ordnance.
20	F. Whiting	1st artillery	Sept. 10, 1819	
21	Felix Ansart	3d artillery	Nov. 28, 1819	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
22	Thomas C. Legate.....	2d artillery	May 13, 1820	
23	S. Spotts.....	4th artillery	May 8, 1822	
24	L. Whiting.....	4th artillery	May 21, 1822	
25	Aeneas Mackay.....	3d artillery	Dec. 31, 1822	A. Q. M.
26	W. L. M'Clintock.....	3d artillery	Aug. 11, 1823	
27	J. L. Gardner.....	4th artillery	Nov. 1, 1823	A. Q. M.
28	H. Saunders.....	1st artillery	Nov. 4, 1823	
29	N. Baden.....	2d artillery	April 1, 1824	
30	R. M. Kirby.....	1st artillery	Aug. 5, 1824	
31	John Munroe.....	4th artillery	Mar. 2, 1825	
32	Jac. Schmuck.....	4th artillery	April 11, 1825	
33	Jos. P. Taylor.....	3d artillery	July 6, 1825	
34	Jas. W. Ripley.....	4th artillery	Aug. 1, 1825	
35	John A. Dix.....	3d artillery	Aug. 30, 1825	
36	Nathaniel G. Dana.....	1st artillery	Sept. 15, 1825	
37	Thomas Childs.....	3d artillery	Oct. 1, 1826	
38	Charles M. Thurston.....	3d artillery	Feb. 17, 1827	
39	Elijah Lyon.....	2d artillery	Feb. 20, 1827	
40	Thomas J. Baird.....	3d artillery	Feb. 28, 1827	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

COLONELS.				
1	Hugh Brady.....	2d infantry	July 6, 1812	
2	Henry Atkinson.....	6th infantry	April 15, 1814	
3	Duncan L. Clinch.....	4th infantry	April 20, 1819	
4	Josiah Snelling.....	5th infantry	June 1, 1819	
5	Matthew Arbuckle.....	7th infantry	Mar. 16, 1820	
6	Henry Leavenworth.....	3d infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	John McNeal, jr.....	1st infantry	April 28, 1826	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	William Lawrence.....	2d infantry	May 8, 1818	
2	Willoughby Morgan.....	5th infantry	Nov. 10, 1818	
3	George M. Brooke.....	4th infantry	Mar. 1, 1819	
4	Z. Taylor.....	1st infantry	April 20, 1819	
5	James B. Many.....	7th infantry	June 1, 1821	
6	A. R. Woolley.....	6th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
7	Enos Cutler.....	3d infantry	April 28, 1826	
MAJORS.				
1	Alexander Cummings.....	7th infantry	April 20, 1819	
2	Daniel Baker.....	3d infantry	June 1, 1819	
3	Josiah H. Vose.....	5th infantry	Dec. 31, 1820	
4	David E. Twiggs.....	1st infantry	May 14, 1825	
5	William Davenport.....	6th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
6	William Whistler.....	2d infantry	April 28, 1826	
7	William S. Foster.....	4th infantry	July 7, 1826	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Sullivan Burbank.....	5th infantry	Mar. 13, 1813	
2	Stephen W. Kearney.....	1st infantry	April 1, 1813	
3	George Bender.....	5th infantry	May 13, 1813	Q. M.
4	John Bliss.....	3d infantry	do.....	
5	James H. Hook.....	4th infantry	May 20, 1813	Office Com. Gen. Sub.
6	Daniel Ketchum.....	6th infantry	Sept. 30, 1813	
7	Thomas Hamilton.....	5th infantry	Feb. 21, 1814	
8	Alex. R. Thompson.....	2d infantry	May 1, 1814	
9	John Fowle.....	5th infantry	June 10, 1814	
10	John Green.....	3d infantry	Sept. 25, 1814	
11	Newman S. Clarke.....	2d infantry	Oct. 1, 1814	
12	George Birch.....	7th infantry	Aug. 31, 1816	
13	J. S. McIntosh.....	4th infantry	Mar. 8, 1817	
14	Elijah Boardman.....	2d infantry	Mar. 31, 1817	
15	John Garland.....	3d infantry	May 7, 1817	A. Q. M.
16	James H. Gale.....	1st infantry	July 31, 1817	
17	James M. Glassell.....	4th infantry	Feb. 10, 1818	
18	F. L. Dade.....	4th infantry	Feb. 24, 1818	
19	Philip Wager.....	4th infantry	May 8, 1818	
20	Bennet Riley.....	6th infantry	Aug. 6, 1818	
21	Thomas J. Beall.....	2d infantry	Sept. 26, 1818	
22	R. B. Hyde.....	7th infantry	Oct. 31, 1818	
23	Nathaniel Young.....	7th infantry	Jan. 1, 1819	
24	W. V. Cobbs.....	1st infantry	Mar. 31, 1819	
25	Gustavus Loomis.....	1st infantry	April 7, 1819	
26	Henry Wilson.....	4th infantry	April 20, 1819	
27	Thomas F. Smith.....	1st infantry	April 25, 1819	
28	Richard M. Sands.....	4th infantry	April 30, 1819	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	Date of commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued				
29	William Hoffman	2d infantry	May 1, 1819	
30	R. B. Mason	1st infantry	July 31, 1819	
31	Joseph S. Nelson	3d infantry	Aug. 13, 1819	
32	Trueman Cross	7th infantry	Sept. 27, 1819	Q. M.
33	Greenleaf Dearborn	2d infantry	Sept 30, 1819	
34	Thomas Staniford	2d infantry	Mar. 1, 1820	
35	Thomas F. Hunt	5th infantry	May 20, 1820	
36	Daniel E. Burch	7th infantry	June 30, 1820	A. Q. M.
37	Stephen H. Webb	3d infantry	July 9, 1820	
38	William H. Ker	1st infantry	Dec. 1, 1820	
39	F. W. Brady	4th infantry	Dec. 31, 1820	
40	J. Plympton	5th infantry	June 1, 1821	
41	W. G. Belknap	3d infantry	Feb. 1, 1822	
42	Delafayette Wilcox	5th infantry	April 1, 1822	
43	G. C. Spencer	1st infantry	June 1, 1822	
44	J. Clark	6th infantry	Aug. 27, 1822	A. Q. M.
45	H. Berryman	7th infantry	Oct. 6, 1822	
46	B. A. Boynton	2d infantry	Jan. 8, 1823	
47	Owen Ransom	2d infantry	Jan. 25, 1823	
48	John Gantt	6th infantry	Feb. 28, 1823	
49	Robert A. McCabe	5th infantry	May 1, 1824	
50	William Lear	4th infantry	do	
51	John Philbrick	7th infantry	do	
52	Nathan Clark	5th infantry	June 29, 1824	
53	N. G. Wilkinson	7th infantry	July 31, 1824	
54	Thomas Hunt	5th infantry	Sept. 27, 1824	Office Com. Gen. Sub.
55	Ethan A. Hitchcock	1st infantry	Dec. 31, 1824	
56	Jacob Brown	6th infantry	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.
57	W. S. Harney	1st infantry	May 14, 1825	
58	Jeremiah Yancey	4th infantry	May 31, 1825	
59	B. L. E. Bonneville	7th infantry	Oct. 4, 1825	
60	Pierce Butler	7th infantry	Dec. 16, 1825	
61	Zalmon C. Palmer	6th infantry	Feb. 15, 1826	
62	William N. Wickliffe	6th infantry	do	
63	John B. Clark	3d infantry	Mar. 18, 1826	A. Q. M.
64	Henry Smith	6th infantry	July 7, 1826	A. Q. M.
65	Thomas Noel	6th infantry	May 1, 1827	
66	Andrew Lewis	3d infantry	June 6, 1827	
67	Thomas J. Harrison	3d infantry	Sept. 23, 1827	
68	James Dean	3d infantry	Oct. 4, 1827	
69	Joseph Pentland	6th infantry	Oct. 31, 1827	
70	James Young	2d infantry	Dec. 31, 1827	

List of cadets attached to the army as supernumerary officers, with the brevet of second lieutenant, to rank from July 1, 1827.

ACADEMIC RANK.

FOR THE ARTILLERY ARM.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ebenezer S. Sibley. | 5. Lucian J. Bibb. | 9. George Fetterman. |
| 2. John Childs. | 6. Napoleon B. Buford. | 10. W. E. Aisquith. |
| 3. William Maynadier. | 7. Edwin Scheneck. | 11. Thomas Worthington. |
| 4. James A. J. Bradford. | 8. Essex Sterett. | |

FOR THE INFANTRY ARM.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12. Gabriel I. Rains. | 20. Philip St. George Cooke. | 28. Washington Hood. |
| 13. John G. Furman. | 21. Thomas S. Trask. | 29. Isaac Lynde. |
| 14. Thomas B. W. Stockton. | 22. Abner R. Hetzel. | 30. Nathaniel J. Eaton. |
| 15. Alexander S. Hooe. | 23. Joseph H. Lamotte. | 31. Stephen W. Moore. |
| 16. William Flanagan. | 24. Edgar M. Lacy. | 32. Jonathan K. Greenough. |
| 17. George H. Prentis. | 25. Levin Gale. | 33. William S. Stilwell. |
| 18. David Perkins. | 26. Isaac Pierce Simonton. | 34. Abraham Van Buren. |
| 19. Alexander J. Center. | 27. Jefferson Van Horne. | 35. Nelson N. Clark. |

Cadets acting as supernumeraries of the army, in virtue of their *brevets*, will be promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade in any regiment of the particular arm to which they may have been first assigned, conformably to the rank established at the Military Academy.

[The senior brevet may waive his right to fill the first vacancy in favor of any one of the first four next below him on the list, beginning with the eldest; but should the number limited decline promotion in such regiment, then the senior brevet shall succeed to the vacancy.]

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.

Brevet Major General Alexander Macomb, chief engineer,
ex officio inspector of the Military Academy.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer, corps of engineers.

INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS AND COMMANDANT OF THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Brevet Major W. I. Worth, first artillery.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS.

Second Lieutenant J. Winder, first artillery.
Second Lieutenant William A. Thornton, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant John M. Berrien, fifth infantry.

INSTRUCTOR OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley, third artillery.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Jared Mansfield.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Smith, third artillery.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Twiss, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.

Captain David B. Douglass.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William H. C. Bartlett, corps of engineers.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

Charles Davics.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Ross, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant Robert P. Parrot, third artillery.
Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Cram, fourth artillery.
Cadet Charles Mason, second class.
Cadet William H. Harford, second class.
Cadet Robert E. Lee, second class.
Cadet C. P. Buckingham, second class.

CHAPLAIN AND PROFESSOR OF ETHICS.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Second Lieutenant Bennett H. Henderson, third artillery.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Dr. John Torrey.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Second Lieutenant N. Tillinghast, seventh infantry.
Second Lieutenant William F. Hopkins, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant William Bryant, third artillery.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Claudius Berard.
Joseph Du Commun.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

Cadet James Barnes, third class.
Cadet Joseph A. Smith, third class.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

Thomas Gimbrede.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, third artillery.
SWORD MASTER.

Louis S. Simon.

MILITARY STAFF.

QUARTERMASTER.

Captain Æneas Mackay, third artillery.

SURGEON.

Dr. W. V. Wheaton.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leslie, corps of engineers.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant F. L. Griffith, second artillery.

Officers of the army attached to the Military Academy.

Engineer.....	5
Artillery.....	14
Infantry.....	2
Total.....	21

"ARTILLERY SCHOOL OF PRACTICE," FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Composed of ten companies detached from the several regiments of artillery.

Lieutenant colonel, Abraham Eustis, 4th regiment artillery.
Major, J. B. Crane, 4th regiment artillery.
Adjutant, W. Smith, 1st regiment artillery.
Assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant H. W. Fitzhugh, 2d regiment artillery.
Assistant commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant T. Green, 1st regiment artillery.
Surgeon, Josiah Everett.

Assistant surgeon, Robert Archer.
Ordnance officer, Captain R. L. Baker, 1st regiment artillery.
Assistant ordnance officer, Lieutenant William H. Bell, 4th regiment artillery.
Instructor of mathematics.
Instructor of engineering.
Instructor of military drawing.
Professor of chemistry.

Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS.

CAPTAINS.

Charles J. Nourse, 2d artillery, February 20, 1827.
John H. Wilkins, 2d infantry, December 31, 1827.
William Browning, 3d infantry, September 23, 1827.
E. E. Brooks, 3d infantry, June 6, 1827.
Ephraim Shaler, 6th infantry, May 1, 1827.
N. I. Cruger, 6th infantry, October 31, 1827.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry I. Feltus, 1st artillery, March 31, 1827.
William T. Willard, 4th artillery, December 31, 1827.
E. R. Alberti, 4th artillery, July 31, 1827.
James W. Webb, 3d infantry, September 23, 1827.
Seth M. Capron, 5th infantry, May 31, 1827.
George W. Folger, 6th infantry, December 20, 1826.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Matthew J. Williams, 3d infantry, October 31, 1827.
D. W. Allanson, 5th infantry, September 8, 1827.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Peter McMartin, corps of engineers, September 30, 1826.
Charles G. Ridgely, 1st infantry, February 22, 1827.
William H. Sims, 6th infantry, March 28, 1827.
Leonidas Polk, of artillery, December 1, 1827.
W. B. Magruder, of infantry, October 25, 1827.
Samuel Hitchcock, of infantry, December 19, 1827.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

J. Wallace, August 31, 1827.

DEATHS.

MAJOR
 Jacob Hindman, 2d artillery, February 17, 1827.

CAPTAINS.
 John A. Burd, 3d artillery, February 28, 1827.
 Benjamin Watson, 3d infantry, October 4, 1827.
 William Armstrong, 6th infantry, February 11, 1827.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.
 David Brooke, 2d infantry, May 16, 1827.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
 Henry Gilbert, 2d artillery, June 26, 1827.
 William H. Kerr, 3d artillery, January 21, 1827.
 Charles G. Smith, 3d artillery, September 25, 1827.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.
 Samuel H. Ridgely, 1st infantry, April 3, 1827.
 SURGEON.
 B. Delevan, November 26, 1827.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.
 Charles F. Luce, September 30, 1827.

CASHIERED.
 FIRST LIEUTENANT.
 George S. Wilkins, 3d artillery, February 26, 1827.
 Stewart Cowan, 3d infantry, December 29, 1827.

DISMISSED.
 FIRST LIEUTENANT.
 C. C. Hobart, 5th infantry, November 30, 1827.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1827.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS	
Ebenezer S. Sibley	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, engineering, French language, drawing, rhetoric, and moral philosophy.
John Child	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, engineering, drawing, and tactics.
William Maynadier	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and mineralogy, rhetoric and moral philosophy, engineering, French language, and tactics.
James A. J. Bradford	Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and mineralogy, engineering, and tactics.
Lucien J. Bibb	Mathematics, natural philosophy, rhetoric and moral philosophy, French language, and tactics.
SECOND CLASS.	
Albert E. Church	Natural philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Hugh W. Mercer	Natural philosophy and chemistry.
Robert E. Temple	Natural philosophy and drawing.
Charles O. Collins	Natural philosophy and chemistry
Richard C. Tilghman	
THIRD CLASS.	
Charles Mason	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
Robert E. Lee	
Catha. P. Buckingham	Mathematics and drawing.
William H. Harford	Mathematics and French.
James Barnes	
FOURTH CLASS.	
Alexander J. Swift	Mathematics and French.
William E. Bassinger	
Walter S. Chandler	
Thomas J. Lee	
Francis Vinton	

List of the military posts and arsenals.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Names of the commanding officers.
Fort Brady	Michigan Territory	Sault Ste. Marie	Lieutenant Colonel W. Lawrence.
Fort Mackinac	do	Michilimackinac	Brevet Major A. R. Thompson.
Fort Howard, Green Bay	do	Green Bay	Major W. Whistler.
Detroit	do	Detroit	Brevet Brigadier General H. Brady.
Madison Barracks	New York	Sackett's Harbor	Brevet Major N. S. Clark.
Fort Sullivan	Maine	Eastport	Captain Thomas Childs.
Fort Preble	do	Portland	Captain W. L. McClintock.
Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Captain Felix Ansart.
Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston	Colonel W. K. Armistead.
Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Brevet Major M. P. Lomax.
Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	Brevet Colonel W. Lindsay.
West Point	New York	New York	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Thayer.
Fort Columbus	do	do	Colonel J. R. Fenwick.
Fort Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	Brevet Major B. K. Pierce.
Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Major M. M. Payne.
Fort Severn	do	Annapolis	Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. B. Walbach.
Fort Washington	do	Fort Washington	Brevet Major Milo Mason.
Fortress Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Eustis.

List of the military posts and arsenals—Continued.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Nam es of the commanding officers.
Fort Johnston.....	North Carolina.....	Smithville.....	Captain F. Whiting.
Fort Moultrie.....	South Carolina.....	Charleston.....	Colonel James House.
Oglethorpe Barracks.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.....	Brevet Colonel MacRae.
Fort Marion.....	Florida.....	St. Augustine.....	Brevet Major Wm. Gates.
Fort Snelling.....	On the Upper Mississippi..	St. Louis.....	Major J. H. Vose.
Fort Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	Colonel J. Snelling.
Fort Armstrong.....	do.....	do.....	Captain J. Plympton.
Jefferson Barracks.....	Missouri.....	do.....	Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson.
Cantonment Leavenworth.....	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte.	Clay Court-House, Mo....	Major D. Baker.
Cantonment Gibson.....	On the Arkansas.....	Cantonment Gibson.....	Colonel M. Arbuckle.
Cantonment Jesup.....	Louisiana.....	Natchitoches.....	Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Many.
Cantonment Towson.....	On the Red river.....	Miller Court-House.....	Major A. Cummings.
Baton Rouge.....	Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Lieutenant Colonel Z. Taylor.
Fort Wood.....	do.....	New Orleans.....	Captain R. A. Zantzinger.
Fort Pike.....	do.....	Petite Coquille, <i>via</i> Mobile	Captain J. Mountfort.
Cantonment Clinch.....	Florida.....	Pensacola.....	Colonel D. L. Clinch.
Cantonment Brooke.....	do.....	Wantons, <i>via</i> St. Augustine	Brevet Colonel G. M. Brooke.
Cantonment King.....	do.....	do.....	Captain J. M. Glassell.
Arsenal, Watertown.....	Massachusetts.....	Watertown.....	Brevet Major H. K. Craig
Arsenal, Watervliet.....	New York.....	Watervliet.....	Brevet Major G. Talcott.
Arsenal, Rome.....	do.....	Rome.....	Lieutenant D. D. Tompkins.
Arsenal, Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg.....	
Arsenal, Frankford.....	do.....	Frankford.....	
Arsenal, Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Brevet Lieut. Colonel James Bankhead.
Arsenal, Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	Lieutenant J. Symington.
Arsenal near Richmond.....	Virginia.....	Bellona.....	Brevet Major A. S. Brooks.
Arsenal, Augusta.....	Georgia.....	Augusta.....	Brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning.
Arsenal, Baton Rouge.....	Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the north-west extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky ; and the eastern department all east of such line.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief is in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the commanding general of the western department is at Cincinnati, Ohio ; and the headquarters of the commanding general of the eastern department is in the city of New York.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order :

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Component parts of regiments and companies.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster's serjeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.
A regiment of artillery.....	1	1	1	1	10	18	18	1	1	36	36	---	18	27	378	49	497	546
A company of artillery.....	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	---	---	4	4	---	2	3	42	5	55	60
A regiment of infantry.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	20	---	420	33	514	547
A company of infantry.....	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	3	4	---	2	---	42	3	51	54

The adjutant, being taken from subalterns of the line, is not included in the aggregate.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 365.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPENDITURES AT THE ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY FROM 1820 TO 1827, INCLUDING PURCHASES OF COAL AND GUN-STOCKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 22, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 22, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, directing the Secretary of War "to furnish this House, as early as convenient, with a statement of the accounts of the superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, from the 1st day of January, 1820, to the 1st December, 1827, particularly designating the amount of stone coal purchased, of whom purchased, and the price per bushel; the number of gun-stocks purchased, of whom purchased, and the price per stock, within the above-mentioned dates, for the use of the said armory," I have the honor of submitting a report from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, which contains the information called for in the resolution above-mentioned.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, January 21, 1828.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, between January 1, 1820, and September 30, 1827, particularly designating the amount of stone coal purchased, of whom purchased, and the price per bushel; also, the amount of gun-stocks purchased within that period, of whom purchased, and the price per stock.

Although the resolution calls for the statement to be made up to the 1st December last, it has been found impracticable to render it beyond the 30th of September, in consequence of the accounts of the armory not having been received for the fourth quarter of the last year.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LEE.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, between January 1, 1820, and September 30, 1827, prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant; particularly designating "the amount of stone coal purchased, and the price per bushel; the number of gun-stocks purchased, of whom purchased, and the price per stock;" also the number of rifle-stocks purchased during the same period.

STONE COAL.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of bushels.	Price per bushel.	Amount.
1820.				
Feb. 19	C. Albright.....	1,337	\$0 42	\$561 54
	J. Cook.....	672	42	282 24
16	G. Rowles.....	5,000	37	1,850 00
17	A. Riley.....	529½	34	180 03
March 14	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	4,055	37	1,500 35
21	Zuck & Newkirk.....	480	27	129 60
May 1	J. Hoyer.....	912	44	401 28
15	J. Albright.....	500	42	210 00
June 30	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	2,945	37	1,089 65
Sept. 7	C. Albright.....	690	42	289 80
August 18	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	3,000	37	1,110 00
Nov. 24	do.....	540½	37	199 98
		20,661		7,804 47
1821.				
Feb. 9	M. Riser.....	150	37	55 50
12	S. Hobletzell.....	666	20	133 20
	J. Albright.....	180	25	45 00
	William Parker.....	651	20	130 20
13	do.....	429½	25	107 37
14	A. Raley.....	136	25	34 00
	J. Soyster.....	280	25	70 00

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of bushels.	Price per bushel.	Amount.
1821.				
Feb. 14	C. Albright.....	500	\$0 25	\$125 00
	N. Bryan.....	80	25	20 00
17	N. Bernard.....	8,400	25	2,100 00
	J. H. Hoffman.....	597	20	119 40
28	John Boose.....	100	25	25 00
March 28	J. Hoffman.....	1,000	20	200 00
30	N. Bernard.....	8,000	25	2,000 00
	J. Albright.....	180	25	45 00
31	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	1,667	30	500 10
June 29	N. S. Bernard.....	6,119	25	1,549 75
April 23	J. Albright.....	180	25	45 00
May 28	M. Riser.....	2 0	37	74 00
	J. Hoffman.....	401	20	80 20
	N. Barnard.....	975	25	243 75
June 14	J. Strider.....	795	26	206 70
15	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	13,333½	30	4,000 05
16	Notley Bernard.....	6,400	25	1,600 00
18	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	2,797	30	839 10
Dec. 29	W. Ridgely.....	520	37	192 40
		54,737		14,540 72
1822.				
Jan. 18	C. Albright.....	850	20	170 00
Feb. 26	S. Hobletzell.....	105	23	24 15
	George Hobletzell.....	800	25	200 00
28	N. Bernard.....	1,049½	25	262 37
	do.....	4,600	25	1,150 00
March 7	J. Strider.....	899	25	224 75
30	J. Albright.....	200	25	50 00
May 29	C. Wager.....	522	25	130 50
April 9	C. Albright.....	823	25	205 75
16	J. A. Smith.....	640	25	160 00
24	G. Hobletzell.....	15,043	25	3,760 75
	N. Bernard.....	1,095	25	273 75
May 26	G. Hobletzell.....	2,877½	25	719 37
6	W. Mallory.....	852	25	213 00
	J. Haines.....	252	23	57 96
August 16	J. Wysong.....	1,391	25	347 75
28	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	5,425	23½	1,274 87
		37,424		9,224 97
1823.				
March 19	C. Albright.....	1,090	23	250 70
25	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	1,179	23	271 17
April 23	N. Bernard.....	534	23	122 82
May 10	J. McFarland.....	3,402	23	782 46
12	Lane & Smith.....	4,106	23	944 38
	J. Garrett.....	306	23	70 38
Dec. 31	William Bice.....	40	23	9 20
		10,657		2,451 11
1824.				
May 3	G. & W. Hobletzell.....	11,740	23	2,700 20
Feb. 21	S. Hobletzell.....	66	23	15 18
May 4	J. McFarland.....	3,015	23	693 45
26	S. Bevan.....	100	25	25 00
31	M. Rizer.....	330	23	75 90
June 30	Amos Raily.....	597	23	137 31
Sept. 21	Samuel Bevan.....	300	20	60 00
Nov. 3	B. W. Howard.....	622	23	143 06
		16,770		3,850 10
1825.				
March 4	Samuel Bevan.....	401	20	80 20
April 26	William Hobletzell.....	10,000	23	2,300 00
May 13	i hilip Coons.....	70½	23	16 21
Sept. 1	Martin Rizer.....	500	23	115 00
10	John Delgam.....	500	23	115 00
		11,471½		2,626 41
1826.				
March 30	J. Wilt.....	693	23	159 39
31	J. McFarland.....	5,218	23	1,200 41
	J. Wilt.....	1,404	23	322 92
May 19	Riggs, Peabody & Co.....	2,716	23	624 68
9	Samuel Hobletzell.....	2,006	23	461 38
		12,037		2,768 51

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of bushels.	Price per bushel	Amount.
1827.				
Jan. 31	J. J. Hoffman.....	100	\$0 23	\$23 00
Feb. 10	William Moore.....	30	23	6 90
9	G. Hughes.....	30	23	6 90
10	W. Roberts.....	30	23	6 90
	B. Perry.....	15	23	3 45
12	J. Seyster.....	66	23	15 18
10	..... do.....	132	23	30 36
March 1	John Neff.....	1,314	23	302 22
3	Isaiah Frost.....	606	23	139 38
	Martin Rizer.....	492	23	113 16
May 10	Jonathan Clary.....	4,356	23	1,001 88
15	S. Hobletzell & Payne.....	5,513	23	1,267 99
25	J. L. Hoffman.....	810	23	186 30
26	William Clinton.....	90	23	20 70
28	S. Hobletzell.....	2,154	23	495 42
	J. Frost.....	257	23	59 11
26	T. Dowden.....	652	23	149 96
June 2	J. Mummaw.....	50	23	11 50
July 10	M. Rizer.....	1,323	23	304 29
20	J. Frost.....	1,000	23	230 00
29	John Hoyer.....	2,290	23	526 70
		21,310		4,901 30

RECAPITULATION.

Quantity purchased in—	Bushels.	Amount.
1820.....	20,661	\$7,804 47
1821.....	54,737	14,540 72
1822.....	37,424	9,224 97
1823.....	10,657	2,451 11
1824.....	16,770	3,850 10
1825.....	11,471½	2,626 41
1826.....	12,037	2,768 51
1827.....	21,310	4,901 30
	185,067½	48,167 59

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

MUSKET-STOCKS.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of stocks.	Price per stock.	Amount.
1820.				
March 13	George Rowles.....	565	\$0 30	\$169 50
May 13	..... do.....	2,243	30	672 90
16	James Shepherd.....	506	30	151 80
June 13	George Rowles.....	1,534	30	460 20
15	Isaiah Field.....	500	30	150 00
30	James Shepherd.....	1,190	30	357 00
April 10	George Rowles.....	1,978	30	593 40
Sept. 20	James Shepherd.....	1,000	30	300 00
14	George Rowles.....	1,960	30	588 00
August 18	..... do.....	866	30	259 80
July 15	..... do.....	1,850	30	555 00
Nov. 20	..... do.....	781	30	234 30
17	James Shepherd.....	688	30	206 40
Oct. 25	J. A. Smith.....	405	30	121 50
		16,066		4,819 80

GUN-STOCKS.

1821.				
Jan. 29	J. A. Smith.....	1,212	\$0 30	\$363 60
Feb. 5	James Shepherd.....	1,000	30	300 00
March 13	J. A. Smith.....	691	30	277 30
22	..... do.....	1,600	30	480 00
24	J. Shepherd.....	500	30	150 00
April 24	..... do.....	281	30	84 30
May 23	W. O. Sprigg.....	991	25	247 75

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid	No. of stocks.	Price per stock.	Amount.
1821.				
June 29	J. A. Smith	175	\$0 30	\$52 50
	John O Banion	209	30	62 70
May 16	J. A. Smith	3,530	30	1,059 00
July 23	do	263	30	78 90
Sept. 22	do	335	30	100 35
	James Shepherd	781	30	234 30
August 11	do	1,670	30	501 00
9	J. A. Smith	3,196	30	958 80
11	B. Cushwa	1,000	25	250 00
July 20	J. Fields	1,477	25	369 25
Oct. 25	J. A. Smith	984	30	295 20
Nov. 16	J. Odarffer	1,760	25	440 00
Dec. 26	J. A. Smith	662	30	198 60
29	Benjamin Cushwa	1,419	25	354 75
		23,736		6,788 30

MUSKET-STOCKS.

1822.				
May 11	J. A. Smith	960	\$0 25	\$240 00
June 5	do	400	25	100 00
15	do	316	25	79 00
29	W. O. Sprigg	400	25	100 00
July 4	J. A. Smith	1,800	25	450 00
August 21	do	1,023	25	255 75
July 4	W. O. Sprigg	1,100	25	275 00
August 28	B. Cushwa	1,089	25	272 25
22	do	100	25	25 00
Oct. 24	do	1,500	25	375 00
Dec. 7	do	1,229	25	307 25
Nov. 18	J. A. Smith	991	25	247 75
		10,908		2,727 00
1823.				
March 29	James Shepherd	600	25	150 00
May 12	J. Strider	1,147	25	286 75
15	J. Shepherd	1,200	25	300 00
26	J. Strider	241	25	60 25
22	J. Odorff	1,000	25	250 00
31	J. Nigh	400	25	100 00
June 30	Edward Schroeder	790	25	197 50
	George Paschall	314	25	78 50
	James Shepherd	622	25	155 50
August 27	J. Strider	399	25	99 75
	James Shepherd	2,316	25	579 00
Sept. 30	do	932	25	233 00
	Benjamin Cushwa	927	25	231 75
Nov. 22	James Shepherd	1,686	25	421 50
Dec. 10	J. Strider	496	25	124 00
20	B. Cushwa	465	25	116 25
25	G. B. Paschall	994	25	248 50
31	John Strider	479	25	119 75
	do	861	25	215 25
		15,869		3,967 25
1824.				
Feb. 5	John Strider	844	25	211 00
16	Daniel Borden	427	25	106 75
March 16	John Strider	600	25	150 00
17	do	3,400	25	850 00
18	George Paschal	912	25	228 00
19	John Strider	477	25	119 25
	Isaiah Fields	903	25	225 75
22	John Strider	894	25	223 50
May 12	B. Cushwa	850	25	212 50
17	John Strider	3,200	25	800 00
19	Isaiah Fields	197	25	49 25
20	John Strider	988	25	247 00
	James Shepherd	1,109	25	277 25
25	B. Cushwa	845	25	211 25
	M. Rizer	3,649	25	912 25
29	John Strider	280	25	70 00
31	do	1,208	25	302 00
	G. Paschal	800	25	200 00
June 30	John Strider	488	25	122 00
May 31	do	1,458	25	364 50
June 15	M. Rizer	879	25	219 75
16	T. Reeze	517	25	129 25
30	James Shepherd	1,845	25	461 25

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of stocks.	Price per stock.	Amount.
1824.				
July 13	John Strider.....	753	\$0 25	\$188 25
August 17	George Paschal.....	540	25	135 00
Sept. 6	Johu Nigh.....	2,176	25	544 00
8	J. Fields.....	984	25	246 00
10	John Strider.....	390	25	97 50
13	James Shepherd.....	1,359	25	339 75
16	Adam Smith.....	276	25	69 00
21	John G. Wilson.....	352	25	88 00
Nov. 24	G. B. Paschal.....	793	25	198 25
26	James Shepherd.....	1,382	25	345 50
27	John Strider.....	637	25	159 25
Dec. 18	do.....	1,182	25	295 50
		37,594		9,398 50
1825.				
March 3	M. K. Wartman.....	320	25	80 00
4	G. B. Paschal.....	311	20	62 20
	J. Shepherd.....	400	25	100 00
April 3	J. Strider.....	2,798	25	699 50
5	N. Bernard.....	500	20	100 00
19	B. Cushwa.....	443	25	110 75
22	J. Shepherd.....	466	25	116 50
May 7	Robert Daniel.....	796	20	159 20
August 5	J. Shepherd.....	461	25	115 25
24	do.....	460	25	115 00
Sept. 1	J. Strider.....	5,600	25	1,400 00
3	J. Shepherd.....	936	25	240 75
8	J. B. Wager.....	205	20	41 00
20	J. G. Wilson.....	378	20	75 60
28	M. Rizer.....	2,989	20	597 80
		17,090		4,013 55
1826.				
March 25	John Strider.....	2,060	25	515 00
31	Robert Daniel.....	857	20	171 40
	John Strider.....	599	25	149 75
June 21	S. Shepherd.....	344	25	86 00
April 28	J. Strider.....	1,425	20	285 00
26	J. Shepherd.....	434	25	108 50
		5,719		1,315 65
1827.				
March 7	Robert Daniel.....	424	20	84 80
31	do.....	364	20	72 80
22	do.....	657	20	131 40
May 16	Patrick McCarty.....	2,880	22	633 60
23	do.....	1,598	22	351 56
August 4	N. Bernard.....	651	20	130 20
16	Robert Daniel.....	309	30	92 70
Sept. 21	Nathaniel Bernard.....	458	20	91 60
		7,341		1,588 66

RECAPITULATION.

Number of stocks purchased in 1820.....	16,066	\$4,819 80
Number of stocks purchased in 1821.....	23,736	6,788 30
Number of stocks purchased in 1822.....	10,908	2,727 00
Number of stocks purchased in 1823.....	15,869	3,967 25
Number of stocks purchased in 1824.....	37,594	9,398 50
Number of stocks purchased in 1825.....	17,090	4,013 55
Number of stocks purchased in 1826.....	5,719	1,315 65
Number of stocks purchased in 1827.....	7,341	1,588 66
	134,323	34,618 71

Statement of the expenditures made at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.—Continued.

RIFLE STOCKS.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	No. of stocks.	Price per stock.	Amount.
1820.				
June 30	J. Shepherd.....	47	\$0 30	\$14 10
April 10	George Rowles.....	257	30	77 10
June 12	do.....	419	30	125 70
May 13	do.....	184	30	55 20
March 13	do.....	86	30	25 80
Sept. 14	do.....	455	30	136 50
August 18	do.....	163	30	48 90
July 15	do.....	307	30	92 10
Nov. 20	do.....	53	30	15 90
Oct. 25	J. A. Smith.....	165	30	49 50
		51	30	15 30
1821.				
Jan. 29	do.....	211	30	63 30
March 13	do.....	225	30	67 50
April 24	J. Shepherd.....	208	30	62 40
May 16	J. A. Smith.....	23	30	6 90
July 23	do.....	41	30	12 30
1823.				
Sept. 30	James Shepherd.....	90	31½	28 12
1824.				
Feb. 6	do.....	445	31½	139 06
March 19	do.....	434	31½	135 62
May 6	do.....	384	31½	120 00
19	do.....	177	31½	55 31
1827.				
Sept. 29	Matthew Murray.....	746	25	186 50
27	Robert Daniel.....	350	30	105 00
		5,521		1,638 11

General statement of the amount expended at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, between the 1st January, 1820, and the 30th September, 1827, as appears from the accounts now on file in the Second Auditor's office.

Amount expended in the year 1820.....	\$176, 188 02
Do.....do.....1821.....	163, 137 81
Do.....do.....1822.....	155, 186 59
Do.....do.....1823.....	184, 551 19
Do.....do.....1824.....	196, 189 94
Do.....do.....1825.....	190, 790 04
Do.....do.....1826.....	167, 314 36
Amount expended in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year 1827....	155, 664 00
Total amount.....	<u>1, 389, 021 95</u>

WILLIAM LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, January 21, 1828.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 366.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARSENAL AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 23, 1828.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred "A bill authorizing the establishment of an arsenal at or near Pensacola, in Florida," reported:

The subject of the bill submitted to the consideration of the committee was introduced in the annual report of the Secretary of War which accompanied the President's message at the commencement of the session, and of which the following is an extract:

"I beg leave, on this occasion, to submit for consideration the expediency of establishing an arsenal somewhere contiguous to the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The existing arsenals in the southern portion of the Union were established prior to the acquisition of Florida, and their location was adapted to the then existing boundaries of the United States. The annexation of Florida has greatly changed

those boundaries, and given a new and very different character to our southern frontier. The most southern arsenals are—one for the sea-coast on the Atlantic, at Augusta, in Georgia, and one for the southwestern frontier, at Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. These were the most advanced positions that could be safely taken at the time they were selected. But they are neither of them conveniently situated for supplying the frontiers of our newly-acquired territory. The line of sea-coast between the rivers upon which these arsenals are situated (the Savannah and the Mississippi) is very extensive, and that part of it lying between the State of Louisiana and the southern extremity of Florida cannot be conveniently supplied from any of the arsenals now established. This part of our frontier is much exposed; a considerable portion of the army is now posted on it, and it is presumed that it will always require the presence of troops. It is for the supply of this extensive and exposed frontier that an additional arsenal is considered necessary. The location of the great southern naval depot in that quarter forms an additional reason for the establishment in that vicinity of a military depot also.

"Whether the southern part of the States of Mississippi or Alabama, or the western part of the Territory of Florida, will afford the most eligible position for the site of an arsenal for the general purpose stated, this department is not prepared at this time to offer any decided opinion."

It appears from this report that there is no arsenal nearer to this important point than at Augusta, in Georgia, distant about 500 miles, and Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, about 250; leaving the whole southern frontier between those two points, including a sea-coast of 1,300 miles, without an arsenal for the safe-keeping of arms and munitions of war. In the report of the board of United States engineers, in which the defences of the sea-coast are projected, one great division has been denominated the "Gulf of Mexico frontier." After a detail of the nature of the coast, the increasing population, and vulnerable points, the following description is given of Pensacola bay:

Pensacola bay.—The upper arms of this considerable bay receive the Yellow-water, or Pea river, Middle river, and Escambia river; the tributaries of which latter, interlocking with branches of the Alabama and the Chattahoochie, indicate the courses whereby, at some future day, canals may convey a part of the products of these rivers to Pensacola.

Santa Rosa sound extends eastward from the lower part of this bay into Santa Rosa bay, whence a communication, partly natural, partly artificial, may possibly be continued eastward to the Atlantic. On the west the lagoons of Pensacola, Perdido, and Mobile bays, respectively, interlock in such a manner as to require but a few miles of cutting to complete a navigable channel from the first to the last named bay, and thence through an existing interior water communication to the city of New Orleans.

The contiguity of the headwaters of the large rivers emptying into this part of the Gulf to the upper part of the Tennessee induces the belief that some facile means of connecting them will ere long be discovered and supplied.

Thus situated as Pensacola bay is with respect to the country on either hand, and the immense regions behind, its rare properties as a harbor become of inappreciable value. Some of these properties we will enumerate: 1st, it is accessible at low water to the largest class of sloops-of-war and small frigates, and, as the bar is narrow, may perhaps be made to admit still larger vessels; 2d, its bar is near the coast, and the channel over it is straight and easily hit; 3d, it is perfectly landlocked, and has a very capacious roadstead; 4th, it has excellent positions for repairing, building, and launching vessels, and for docks and dock yards, in healthy situations; 5th, it has abundance of good water for the supply of vessels; and 6th, it is perfectly defensible.

As these and other properties, in conjunction with its situation as respects the coast and the interior, have induced the government to fix upon it as a naval station, and a place of rendezvous and repairs, we shall for the future consider it in that character, both in its relations to the commerce of the Gulf and its own proper defences.

Although a naval station nearer the extremity of East Florida might possibly enable our vessels of war the better to watch over our commerce in the Florida stream, still no deep harbor exists to the south of Pensacola in which the circumstance of an entire separation from all relief and supplies does not greatly outweigh this advantage, if indeed it be more than imaginary.

It is, however, far from certain that the Florida stream is always to be the channel from the Gulf to the Atlantic. The great embarrassments and losses to which we must be exposed while that continues to be the course of our Gulf trade, so long at least as we have not the mastery on the ocean, and in fact so long as the Island of Cuba is in the possession of another power, to say nothing of the natural dangers of that navigation, have directed the public attention seriously to the project of opening a shorter and safer passage through the head of the Florida peninsula. No obstacle not insuperable, it is presumed, will prevent the execution of this grand design, and, considered in reference to such an outlet, Pensacola is most happily situated.

But the object of a naval force in this quarter is not alone to watch the transit of commerce to and from the Gulf; it has the coasting trade of the Gulf to protect; it has piracies to suppress, which confine themselves to no particular strait; and, above all, it has to keep an uninterrupted and watchful guard over the place of deposit, as well as the issues of the disposable productions of a region without parallel as to extent and fertility.

Projecting, as the delta of the Mississippi does, into the Gulf, the position of the Pensacola enables it to direct naval operations upon the rear of any force investing or moving along the avenues to the city of New Orleans, and at the same time that it can, almost to the last, with the help of a fortified line of interior navigation, preserve its communication with that city unbroken, it will be at no moment entirely dependent upon that line for the supply of its means of defence or annoyance, unless, indeed, the proposed artificial connexions with the interior before pointed out should be found impracticable.

A very exact survey has been made of the bay of Pensacola which would suffice for forming a scheme of defence if no other object were in view than the security of the town and harbor. Considered, however, as a naval station, and a place of rendezvous and repairs, further surveys, extending a greater distance from the shores, delineating accurately the face of the country, and showing the several avenues by land and water, are found to be necessary.

The western extremity of Santa Rosa island is, nevertheless, so situated, in respect to the mouth of the bay, as to require, in part, the same works in either case; and the board can, therefore, whenever ordered, project a fort for this position, which, in either case, should be the first occupied.

It is evident from the above report, made by the board of engineers after a thorough examination, that improvements are contemplated in that quarter which will furnish the means of transporting our arms and munitions of war to any point, by an interior water communication, where they may be needed

for the defence of that frontier. The committee are of opinion that the arsenal should be located near to the coast, and at the most important point to which the militia may be called for the defence of the country, and from which the arms and munitions may be easily transported by land or water. The committee do not doubt, from the projection of the defences, and the establishment of our navy yard and naval depot at that point, that it will be rendered impregnable against an enemy from without, and, from the situation of the country, there is every prospect that a point can be selected where the arsenal will be safe in that vicinity. They are also of opinion that the rendezvous at that point of our public vessels, in time of war, intended for the protection of the coasts of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, gives to it additional claims for a military depot, as those vessels might be rendered auxiliary to the rapid conveyance of munitions to any point of defence on these coasts that emergency might require, and to the western States such an establishment seems highly interesting, as nearly all their commerce finds an outlet through the Gulf of Mexico.

The committee refer to the following extract from a memorial of the legislative council of Florida as a part of this report, and think the luminous arguments employed by them in favor of a naval depot have equal application to it as a military station, and as a depot for arms and munitions of war:

In conclusion, your memorialists would beg leave to represent to your excellency the superior advantages of the harbor of Pensacola over any other on the Gulf of Mexico south of New Orleans, and suggest the policy of selecting it as a naval depot by the government of the United States. Although engineers have been appointed to make a survey of the harbor who are amply competent to form a correct estimate of its importance, yet it is to be hoped that the suggestions of your memorialists may not be considered obtrusive, but received with complacency as the offspring of a lively interest in the welfare of this Territory and of the United States. From a survey that has been made of the harbor of Pensacola under the orders of the general government, it is understood by your memorialists that, at the lowest water, vessels drawing not more than twenty-one and a half feet water may cross the bar and enter the harbor with perfect safety. The medium depth of water between the highest and lowest tide may be confidently estimated at two additional feet, making, in the aggregate, twenty-three and a half feet. It is believed, from the best advice which has been obtained upon the subject, that this depth of water on the bar is sufficient for the entrance of vessels of any description save those of the largest class; the locality of the bay is likewise such as to secure every facility to the entrance and departure of vessels. The opposite extremes of its oblong form extend in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, which happily corresponds with the general range of winds, so as to subject vessels to very little delay in their arrival or departure. After vessels have entered the bay they have every assurance of the most perfect security, even in the most violent gales; it is completely landlocked by the main land and the island of St. Rosa; it is uncommonly capacious, and its bottom, affording a stiff, tenacious clay, constituting a safe and excellent anchorage. From St. Carlos de Barrancas to the opposite point on St. Rosa's island is computed to be about three-fourths of a mile; with suitable fortifications at those two opposite positions, it is confidently believed by military gentlemen of science who have visited them and expressed an opinion that no vessel could pass into the bay without receiving a fatal injury; the guns of both fortifications could be brought to bear upon it with so much certainty and effect as to insure its destruction. Every examination which has been made of these commanding stations has resulted in the decided opinion that it can be much more easily defended than any other on the Gulf, if not on the whole of the Atlantic coast.

A faithful topography of Pensacola and the adjacent country will demonstrate that it may be very efficiently protected from the inroads of the enemy by land. In the rear of the town, at the distance of about half a mile, the highlands are presented, upon which military works may be constructed to advantage, so as completely to command the whole space intervening between them and the bay; a single fortification, strongly and judiciously built, would successfully bear upon the entrance into the town in every direction. There is probably no other station on the southern coast which could be defended by land with so small a number of troops, or at less expense.

Independently of the facility with which Pensacola may be defended if reliance is exclusively reposed on regular troops, there are other prominent considerations which powerfully recommend it to the attention of the general government. This results from its immediate connexion with New Orleans and its contiguity with most of the States on the Mississippi river. In cases of emergency and invasion, should it become necessary to call the aid of the militia for the protection of this place, they can be readily obtained from Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama; owing to an advantage from a water communication, they may be conveyed to Pensacola in a short time, and comparatively with small expense to the general government. Your memorialists are induced to believe that half of the expenditures of the late war were included in the item of transportation. Much would be saved on this score were Pensacola selected as a naval station, not only in the transportation of soldiery, but also in provisions and the munitions of war. This desirable object would be more completely accomplished should ever a communication be opened between the bay of Pensacola and the Mississippi and Mobile rivers. Another prominent advantage in favor of Pensacola, which gives it elevated claims on the patronage of the government, is that it is distinguished for the salubrity of its atmosphere and mildness of climate; it is a situation where her troops may always calculate on enjoying good health, and where it is represented that breadstuffs and other provisions continue almost as long in a perfect state of preservation as in most of the northern ports of the United States.

In addition to this, your memorialists will take the present occasion to remark that a military force stationed at Pensacola would in time of war give efficient aid in the defence of New Orleans, as well as additional security to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, by presenting a formidable barrier by which inroads through West Florida would be checked and prevented. This assistance could not with any certainty be obtained from Tampa Bay; and no other position, it is believed, can be selected south of Pensacola which promises the other important advantages we have described. In consequence of its remaining at a great distance from a dense population, and the difficulties of transportation, it cannot be so conveniently connected with the adjoining States, and must rely for defence almost entirely upon regular troops, a much larger number of which will be necessarily required.

The occupation of Pensacola, with the necessary fortifications, is calculated to afford a more complete command over the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico than any other position which could be selected on the southern coast. With this peculiar advantage, the United States would exclude the shipping of an enemy probably from the only port in Florida in which they could anchor with safety, owing to the violence of the West India gales. Your memorialists are of the opinion that there is no other harbor, save that of Havana,

in which they could ride with security during a storm. But the benefits arising from the selection of Pensacola as a naval station are not entirely of a negative character; we should not only be enabled to exclude the hostile armaments of foreign nations, but our own vessels could be protected from capture and disaster. The harbor of Pensacola will always be a place of secure retreat; a station from which expeditions may be fitted out without interruption, and from which the West India commerce of an enemy might receive the most successful annoyance. Were New Orleans assailed, Pensacola would be competent to afford co-operation for its defence, both by land and water, which could not fail to excite in the enemy the most fearful apprehensions; by our vigorous and well-directed efforts her commerce would be cut off, her detachments captured, and, in the end, her surrender and retreat accomplished. The security of this place, then, is believed by your memorialists to be inseparably connected with the prosperity and defence of New Orleans and the contiguous States.

EDMUND LAW, *President of the Legislative Council.*

Test: ROBERT MITCHELL, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

The committee are not disposed to confine the selection of the War Department to any particular point, notwithstanding the many considerations which recommend Pensacola, and therefore propose that the words in the 5th and 6th lines "*at or near Pensacola, in Florida,*" be stricken out, and that the words following be inserted, "*somewhere contiguous to the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico,*" in lieu thereof. This will afford to the department an opportunity to select such a site as it may deem proper, after a minute examination.

The following letter from Colonel Bomford contains an estimate of the expense, and the committee recommend that the blank in the bill be filled with that sum:

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 7, 1828.*

SIR: In reference to the letter of the Hon. J. S. Johnston, of the Senate, of the 27th ultimo, and to the bill therein enclosed, relating to the erection of an arsenal in Florida, which have been referred to this department, I have the honor to report that the establishment of an arsenal contiguous to the Mexican Gulf frontier is considered necessary to the interests of the public service. A depot of military supplies in that quarter is requisite for supplying the troops in time of peace, and would be of the highest importance to the defence of that frontier in time of war.

This subject was presented for consideration in the annual report from this department, dated on the 27th of November last, and is printed among the documents which accompanied the President's message, at page 93, in document No. 2, to which I beg leave to refer, as it contains the reasons upon which the recommendation of the measure was founded.

An arsenal suited for that section of the country, it is conceived, should consist of the following, viz: A site on navigable waters to contain from 80 to 100 acres of land; an arsenal for storing arms and artillery equipments, 30 by 100 feet, two stories high; a storehouse for packages in bulk, 30 by 80 feet, two stories high; a magazine for gunpowder and ammunition; officers' quarters, 25 by 38 feet; barracks for workmen, 25 by 50 feet; a gun-house for preserving artillery carriages, 26 by 100; and three small workshops for repairing small arms, constructing artillery carriages, and preparing ammunition. A wharf and enclosures would also be required.

The department does not at this time possess the information necessary for forming an accurate estimate of the cost of such an establishment, but it is presumed that it could be erected for about fifty thousand dollars, and I would recommend filling the blank in the bill with that sum.

With respect to the form of the bill, which was received with Mr. Johnston's letter, I beg leave to observe that it appears to require that a site shall be *purchased*; this may be considered as precluding the right of selecting a site from any of the public lands. It is not known that a suitable site could be found on any of the public lands, but if such should be the case, it might be advantageous to have the privilege of occupying it. I would, therefore, suggest the expediency of substituting the word *procure* for the word "*purchased*" in the bill.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 8, 1828.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of erecting an arsenal in the Territory of Florida, I beg leave to refer to the enclosed report upon that subject of the officer in charge of the Ordnance department.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. JOSIAH S. JOHNSTON, *Senate.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 367.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON ERECTING BARRACKS AND STOREHOUSES FOR THE TROOPS NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 28, 1828.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 20th of December last, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of erecting barracks and storehouses for the troops near New Orleans, reported:

That they have examined the matter to them referred, and have determined that it is expedient to erect barracks and storehouses for the troops near New Orleans, for the reasons set forth in the letter of the Secretary of War and report of the Quartermaster General, hereto annexed, and report a bill for those purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 24, 1828.*

SIR: I have the honor, in replying to your communication of the 14th instant, to submit a report of the Quartermaster General, with whom I fully concur as to the advantages which would be experienced from the erection by the government of barracks and storehouses at New Orleans.

The Quartermaster General's estimate of expense, which would be incurred in purchasing a site and in the erection of the buildings, will be found accompanying his report.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, *Chairman Military Committee, Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 22, 1828.*

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit an estimate for barracks, quarters, and other buildings for a garrison of four companies of men, with their officers, in the vicinity of New Orleans; and I earnestly recommend, should it be determined by the government to continue the troops at that city, that the work be immediately commenced. In addition to this estimate, about fifteen thousand dollars will be required to erect storehouses in the city of New Orleans, to replace those sold by the register of the land office during the last year.

In consequence of the sale of the barracks and storehouses at New Orleans, we are now compelled to pay rents in that city equal to the interest on one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. It is therefore obvious that the public would be benefited in a pecuniary point of view by constructing the work proposed, independently of the advantage to the discipline, police, and health of the troops.

In the estimate submitted I have not calculated on the labor of the troops, for experience has sufficiently demonstrated that nothing is gained by using them in a climate so far south.

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

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

Estimate of the expense which would be incurred in the purchase of a site in the vicinity of New Orleans, and the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c., thereon for a garrison of four companies of United States troops.

1. Soldiers' barracks:			
Materials of all kinds.....	\$14,039	55	
Workmanship and labor.....	18,719	41	
			\$32,758 96
2. Officers' quarters:			
Materials of all kinds.....	13,389	50	
Workmanship and labor.....	17,852	66	
			31,242 16
3. Storehouses for quartermaster's and commissary's department, and shop for sutler:			
Materials of all kinds.....	1,485	90	
Workmanship and labor.....	1,981	21	
			3,467 11
4. Hospital:			
Materials of all kinds.....	1,650	00	
Workmanship and labor.....	2,350	00	
			4,000 00
5. Guard-house, office, stables, and privies:			
Materials of all kinds.....	1,550	00	
Workmanship and labor.....	1,950	00	
			3,500 00
Carried forward.....			74,968 23

	Brought forward	\$74,968 23
6. Materials, workmanship, and labor for erecting a brick wall enclosure around the establishment		3,000 00
	For the necessary buildings	77,968 23
7. For the purchase of a lot of five acres front on the river, running back the usual number of acres, according to the local custom		10,000 00
Total		87,968 23

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 22, 1828.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 368.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 1, 1828.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the estimates from the Committee of Ways and Means, in relation to the fortifications proposed to be commenced at Pensacola, reported:

That they have taken the estimates, with the plans of the contemplated fortifications, into consideration, and recommend, in conformity with the views of the Department of War, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars should be appropriated, in the appropriation bill for fortifications, for the purpose of commencing the fortification in the vicinity of Pensacola.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 369.

[1ST SESSION.]

INCREASE OF PAY TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE ARMY,
PROPOSED AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING DESERTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 6, 1828.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 5, 1828.*

Proposed increase of pay to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army:

11 sergeant majors, at \$6 additional per month, equal per year	\$792
11 quartermaster sergeants, at \$6 additional per month, equal per year	792
106 orderly sergeants, at \$7 additional per month, equal per year	8,904
248 sergeants, at \$4 additional per month, equal per year	11,904
424 corporals, at \$1 additional per month, equal per year	5,088
14 principal musicians, at \$7 additional per month, equal per year	1,176
212 musicians, at \$1 additional per month, equal per year	2,544
Total	31,200
4,452 privates, at \$1 additional per month, equal per year	53,424
Aggregate	84,624

NOTE.—It is therefore seen by the above that the proposed increase of non-commissioned officers' pay would not exceed one-half of the sum annually lost by desertion; and that, inclusive of the contingently increased privates' pay, the sum is very little more.

R. J.

Estimated loss incurred by the desertion of private soldiers, at different periods of their enlistment, after joining their regiments; and of recruits from rendezvous, and on the march to join their regiments.

1.—Those who desert in about six months after enlistment, having joined their regiments:	
Bounty and premium, per man	\$14 00
Contingencies, per man	7 00
Average transportation, per man	11 00
Clothing, one year's supply, per man	40 00
Six months' pay, per man	30 00
Fuel, after joining, per man	2 00
Subsistence, six months, per man	18 00
	122 00
2.—Those who desert in the <i>second year</i> of their enlistment:	
Bounty and premium, per man	14 00
Contingencies, per man	7 00
Average transportation, per man	11 00
	32 00
The recruit having rendered about six or seven months' useful service, 9-10ths of this } sum only is lost, per man	9 10)288 00
	29 00
One-half year's supply of clothing in advance	22 00
	51 00
3.—Those who desert in the <i>third year</i> of their enlistment. Calculated according to the principle adopted for the second year, <i>i. e.</i> , making allowance for the time usefully served—about eighteen or twenty months:	
Two-thirds of the bounty premium, contingencies, and transportation lost, equal	\$21 00
One-half year's supply of clothing	22 00
	43 00
4.—The same rule of calculation is pursued for the fourth and fifth years; which makes the loss sustained, per man, for each year, respectively:	
Fourth year	\$38 00
Fifth year	33 00
	71 00
5.— <i>Recruits</i> who desert from rendezvous:	
First bounty and the premium	\$8 00
Contingencies, as before	7 00
Average transportation to general rendezvous	3 00
Half year's supply of clothing	22 00
Subsistence for two months	6 00
	46 00
6.—Recruits who desert while on their way to join regiments:	
The same as those from rendezvous, adding eight dollars more for transportation; making the loss, per man	\$54 00

RECAPITULATION.

Loss, per man, first year of desertion	\$122 00
Loss, per man, second year of desertion	51 00
Loss, per man, third year of desertion	43 00
Loss, per man, fourth year of desertion	38 00
Loss, per man, fifth year of desertion	33 00
<i>Recruits</i> from rendezvous, per man	46 00
<i>Recruits</i> on the way to join, per man	54 00
	587 00

Report on the subject of military desertions.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 31, 1827.

The inquiry concerning the numbers and cause of desertions from the army, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives dated December 27, 1825, has not yet resulted in the adoption or recommendation of any measure having for its object the mitigation of this tremendous evil, and which is still so afflictive to the best interests of the service.

The report from this office of January 11, 1826, and then submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War in obedience to the resolution just referred to, together with the more minute analysis subsequently presented in the tabular exhibit of casualties incident to the army for the three years, respectively, terminating on September 30, 1823, 1824, and 1825, furnishes nearly all the important and official information which may be deemed to be indispensably necessary to any inquirer whose object may be either to explain the cause of, or to seek a remedy for, the prevailing crime of *desertion*.

The magnitude of this great and growing evil will be more readily comprehended by presenting it under the various heads exhibited in the following table:

YEARS.	Number of recruits who desert from the rendezvous or before joining companies.	NUMBER AND PERIOD OF DESERTIONS AFTER JOINING COMPANIES.						Total number of desertions exclusive of the convicts.	Number of men enlisted.	ESTIMATED LOSS IN MONEY BY DESERTION.		
		First year of enlistment.	Second year of enlistment.	Third year of enlistment.	Fourth year of enlistment.	Fifth year of enlistment.	Total.			By recruits from rendezvous.	By soldiers from companies.	Total loss in money.
1823.....	159	366	75	36	18	14	509	668	2,661	\$7,506	\$51,171	\$58,677
1824.....	208	432	86	43	22	20	603	811	2,387	9,960	60,435	70,395
1825.....	249	402	76	41	20	15	554	803	1,721	11,550	55,938	67,488
1826.....	179	330	66	32	16	13	457	636	1,260	8,354	46,039	54,393
	795	1,530	303	152	76	62	2,123	2,918	8,029	37,370	213,583	250,953

Recapitulation or minute analysis of the expense incurred by desertion, according to the period or year of enlistment in which the deserters abscond.

Years.	ESTIMATED LOSS ACCORDING TO THE PARTICULAR PERIOD OF DESERTION.					Total, including recruits.	Loss in desertion by recruits from rendezvous.	Loss in desertion by recruits on the march to regiments.
	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.			
1823.....	\$44,652	\$3,825	\$1,548	\$684	\$462	\$58,677	\$6,210	\$1,296
1824.....	52,704	4,386	1,849	836	660	70,395	7,314	2,646
1825.....	49,044	3,876	1,763	760	495	67,488	10,902	648
1826.....	40,260	3,366	1,376	608	429	54,393	7,544	810
Aggregate.....	186,660	15,453	6,536	2,888	2,046	250,953	31,970	5,400

NOTE.—The cost of each private who deserts, after joining a regiment, is as follows:

If in the first year after enlistment.....	\$122 per man.
If in the second year after enlistment.....	51 per man.
If in the third year after enlistment.....	43 per man.
If in the fourth year after enlistment.....	38 per man.
If in the fifth year after enlistment.....	33 per man.
A recruit from rendezvous.....	46 per man.
A recruit while on the march.....	54 per man.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 3, 1828.

If this development excites astonishment, it may also serve to stimulate the proper authorities to devise and adopt such measures as might have a tendency to diminish, if not entirely correct, a practice so degrading and calamitous to the military establishment. It is seen that 795 recruits have deserted from the rendezvous during the last four years; and that of the 2,123 who deserted after joining regiments, 1,530 deserted within the first year of their term of enlistment.* If these two numbers be united, they will make 2,325 of the whole number (2,918) who have deserted either almost immediately after enlistment, or almost immediately after joining companies. To determine what scheme of redemption shall be adopted is the important question which is required to be decided; it is, however, unhesitatingly affirmed that the power rests alone in legislation, being far beyond the control of executive or army regulation. Whatever may be the plan finally adopted, the leading principle, in my humble opinion, should combine a two-fold operation, that of allurements and repulsion.

1. The pay of all non-commissioned officers should be increased.

2. Not less than one dollar should be added to the monthly pay of the private soldier: *Provided*, that the same be retained until the expiration of his service, (or a given portion of it,) when, upon evidence of honorable and faithful service, this accumulating fund, like a retained bounty, should be paid to him.†

* Although the number of desertions in this column is put down under the head of "first year of enlistment," it is believed that nine-tenths desert before the lapse of the first six months, and a very great proportion within two or three months, or almost immediately after the first muster for pay and receipt of the retained bounty. Generally, therefore, they have neither rendered service nor learned the duties of a soldier.

† If the soldier re-enlists he should then be entitled to receive monthly the six dollars pay. The knowledge of this contingent and prospective provision would add another inducement to re-enter the army, and another motive to faithful service during a first enlistment.

3. The bounty system, as now established by law, should be *abolished*, thereby dispensing with any *bounty in hand*, or *any bounty paid* previous to two years' faithful service.*

4. The term of enlistment should be reduced to the period of four years.

What are the practical advantages supposed to be derivable from a system combining the foregoing propositions?

It may be answered:

1. The enlistment of soldiers from a class of citizens far more respectable than have been heretofore willing to serve in the army.

2. The absence of motive or inducement, and the consequent exclusion from recruiting rendezvous of all that class who "enlist to-day and desert to-morrow;" and of that other class of kindred morality, a majority of which continue just long enough to join a regiment, receive the retained bounty and the three or four months' pay which may be due, besides the additional supply of the most costly part of a year's uniform clothing, and then desert.—(See columns Nos. 1 and 2 of the table.) The inducement of this improved class of citizens to join the military service of the republic would be yet stronger when it should be known that their associates and comrades, most probably, would no longer be drawn from that exceptionable portion of society which now, in too many instances, appear to furnish its pernicious quota of recruits, scarcely for any other purpose than to obtain present and temporary relief.

I offer no proof that the plan of which a brief outline is here respectfully suggested would, if carried into practical operation, be adequate to the filling up of the ranks of the army; neither is the recruiting system now and for several years practiced adequate to the current demands of service. But this much may be affirmed in its favor: that if only one-half of the number should be enlisted which under existing laws and regulations are annually enlisted, the annual accession to the army may be presumed to be at least equal to the present ratio of actual reinforcement, and that, too, without the concomitant expense placed to the account of desertion. It is moreover confidently believed that the gain and loss in reference to expense, number, and officering, would be altogether in favor of economy, the army, and public morals; allowing at the same time for desertions, which should be expected to take place perhaps under any system however liberal and ameliorated.

I refer to the tabular part of this communication and the report first alluded to of January 11, 1826, for important facts and results, which facts and results afford the best practical commentary on the subject under consideration. It is there demonstrated that the process of enlistment and the reinforcement of the army are very different results. It is also proved that in 1823 the number of desertions was equal to about one-fourth of the number of men enlisted; that in 1824 the proportion was increased to nearly one-third; in 1825 to nearly one-half; and that in 1826 the loss by desertion is *more than one-half of the whole number of enlistments* †

The evil is therefore progressive, and no one can tell how it may increase, or where it will terminate. Nothing can arrest its baneful march but the power of legislation; and the system most likely to succeed the best is believed to be the already proposed increase of pay, to be so regulated and dispensed as may induce a greater proportion of respectable persons to join the service, and at the same time banish from the rendezvous that class of fraudulent schemers whose devices prove alike injurious to the revenue of the country, the strength, the efficiency, and the moral of the army.

Respectfully submitted,

R. JONES,

Adjutant General, United States Army.

Major General Brown, *Commanding United States Army, Washington.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 370.

[1ST SESSION.]

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES
FOR 1827.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 8, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 7, 1828.*

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States,'" I transmit herewith an abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, by States and Territories, prepared from the latest returns received at this office.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate.

* The results given in columns Nos. 1 and 2 of the table incontestably prove that it is the bounty-in-hand system to which a vast majority of the desertions under these respective subdivisions is fairly to be ascribed. Without the lure presented in the charm of a *bounty paid down* such vagrants would seldom if ever be tempted to enlist. If, however, the French proverb, "*Point de argent, point de Suisse*," should by any be retorted as applicable to our own service, I would answer "what avaleth it to recruit soldiers who *enlist to desert*, and who *do desert*?" I would further answer by asking if it were not worthy of some effort and experiment to apply and distribute that annual amount of lost treasure, the most ungracious pecuniary loss the country can sustain, that by desertion, in some different way, some way whereby we might reasonably hope a mitigation of if not a radical cure of the evil which is so oppressive to the service.—(See column No. 12 of the table.)

[It is well known that arms and accoutrements sustain most injury when first used by recruits, and especially by such as are enumerated in the second column of the table. It is stated by experienced officers "that muskets generally in the hands of recruits in the course of a few months are so much injured as to be unfit for active service." The damage has been estimated at one-half of the first cost; this item and some others are omitted in the present calculation.]

† The diminution of recruits and the increased ratio of desertion in 1825 and 1826 (particularly of *recruits* from the rendezvous during the last year) is attributed to the new regulations, which prohibits the enlistment of *foreigners*, among whom desertions are not so prevalent as with native citizens. The reason is obvious; the facilities of escape, the security and protection afforded to our own people by their friends and a former home are calculations for safety denied to the emigrant, who generally is a stranger in the land.

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March 2, 1803, taken from the latest returns received at this office.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS.
[No. 370.]

States and Territories.	Returns.		Infantry, grenadiers, light infantry, and riflemen.						Cavalry.					Artillery.					Aggregate.	Remarks.	
	For what year received.	Date.	No. of divisions.	No. of brigades.	No. of regiments.	No. of companies.	Commiss'd officers, including general, division, and brigade staff.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of regiments or battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.			Total.
Maine.....	1827	Jan. 1, 1823	8	16	55	508	2,038	34,944	36,982	.....	33	138	1,275	1,413	.....	29	126	1,688	1,814	40,209	
New Hampshire.....	1827	June 19	3	6	40	403	1,448	24,311	25,759	.....	41	150	1,577	1,727	.....	40	114	1,492	1,606	30,159	1,067 riflemen included in the aggregate.
Massachusetts.....	1827	Dec. 21	7	16	67	646	2,509	49,734	49,950	11	43	224	1,537	1,761	17	51	231	2,993	3,224	54,935	210 brigade bands included in the aggregate of infantry, &c.
Vermont.....	1823	Mar. 20, 1824	4	10	35	.....	1,330	21,790	23,120	.....	.....	123	1,302	1,425	.....	23	83	953	1,036	25,581	
Rhode Island.....	1827	Dec. 24	1	4	14	112	485	8,161	8,646	.....	5	22	309	331	.....	7	33	450	483	9,460	
Connecticut.....	1827	November	3	7	24	276	1,011	21,856	22,867	5	22	119	858	977	6	39	179	1,708	1,887	25,731	
New York.....	1826	Jan. 29, 1827	26	57	244	1,911	7,656	124,833	132,488	15	98	508	5,472	5,980	26	157	680	9,371	10,051	150,027	Three brigades of infantry, two brigades of cavalry, one brigade of artillery not reported. Detachments of artillery, cavalry, and riflemen attached to different brigades of infantry included in aggregate.
New Jersey.....	1823	Dec. 16	4	13	47	489	1,817	36,840	38,657	5	35	163	1,748	1,911	1	30	85	1,630	1,715	42,283	
Pennsylvania.....	1826	Feb. 9, 1827	16	32	*144	443	.....	.....	163,627	.....	36	.....	.....	1,859	.....	44	.....	.....	2,289	167,775	* Exclusive of seventy battalions.
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,451	No return since 1814.
Maryland.....	1826	Mar. 2	3	12	54	485	1,704	34,434	36,138	12	55	272	1,997	2,269	2	27	96	1,588	1,684	40,091	
Virginia.....	1827	Dec. 8	5	23	130	987	3,382	84,246	87,628	5	102	364	6,999	7,363	5	72	239	5,432	5,671	100,662	
North Carolina.....	1827	Dec. 8	8	18	.....	799	2,822	56,923	59,745	5	17	28	644	672	2	5	24	219	243	60,660	
South Carolina.....	1826	Dec. 9	5	10	45	491	1,915	32,226	34,141	5	23	136	1,256	1,392	1	19	50	846	896	36,429	
Georgia.....	1826	May 17, 1827	7	15	58	565	2,751	35,414	38,165	.....	14	56	728	784	.....	2	7	100	107	39,056	
Alabama.....	1827	Dec. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	The adjutant general says: "No doubt the militia of this State is 30,000 strong, as no correct returns have been received from 3d, 4th, and 9th brigades, as well as some regiments in 2d division."
Louisiana.....	1826	Sept. 1, 1827	3	7	23	165	581	11,239	11,810	.....	6	18	275	293	1	3	14	157	171	12,274	
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,291	No return since 1812.
Tennessee.....	1823	Jan. 31, 1824	2	10	.....	.....	1,999	39,478	41,477	.....	.....	132	1,076	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,685	The governor reports several brigades not heard from.
Kentucky.....	1827	Dec. 10	14	28	118	975	3,580	65,275	68,855	.....	.....	63	924	987	.....	.....	21	403	424	70,266	
Ohio.....	1827	Jan. 8, 1828	14	48	167	1,395	5,243	98,603	103,846	17	75	411	3,845	4,256	1	39	115	2,147	2,262	110,364	
Indiana.....	1826	Dec. 15	7	18	50	430	1,582	27,795	29,377	.....	19	73	843	916	.....	10	38	456	494	37,787	The adjutant general reports a delinquency of 7,000 men, which is included in the aggregate.
Illinois.....	1822	.....	2	5	31	127	650	7,660	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,310	
Missouri.....	1826	Jan. 3, 1827	2	6	31	66	277	3,547	3,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,824	The adjutant general reports the militia to exceed 12,000.
Michigan Territory.....	1822	Nov. 16	.....	1	4	22	80	1,311	1,391	.....	1	2	12	14	.....	2	6	92	98	1,503	
Arkansas Territory.....	1825	Dec. 16	.....	.....	9	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	12	131	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	The governor reports the 1st regiment infantry imperfect; the 2d only two companies returned; 5th and 9th no returns received.
Florida Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
District of Columbia.....	1826	Nov. 14	.....	.....	*2	24	89	2,113	2,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	107	115	2,317	* Legions. One brigade not heard from.
																			1,150,158		

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, of the militia of the United States.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Ball screws and worms.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Swords, scabbards, and belts.	Knapsacks.	Canteens.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles and trumpets.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.						
																							Brass cannon.						
																							2-pounders.	3-pounders.	4-pounders.	5-pounders.			
Maine	24,854	24,635	20,575	20,585	18,690		42,321	278,270	1,262	1,738	1,052	100,908	257	1,472	2,161	2,160	18,319	797	51	557	443	25							
New Hampshire	20,251	20,050	15,094	15,162	15,429	27,766	17,150	55 boxes	468	339	355	14 boxes		2,154	1,141	1,127	14,442	14,442	50	463	350	44		43					
Massachusetts	30,589	30,672	22,618	22,086	23,364		46,267	273,810	2,758	2,151	2,073	27,833	757	1,551	2,762	2,768	19,978		118	580	338	115		59		40			
Vermont	15,986	15,081	17,696	11,910	15,438		23,110		265	116	275			2,778	2,624	1,994			7,620	13,508	422	469	7						
Rhode Island	45,107	4,863	5,063	4,863	5,037									582	678					150	121								
Connecticut	20,047	19,922	16,213	12,465	13,571	583	111,902	288,276	824	231		14,158 lbs.	108	3,147	3,880	3,880	9,745	999	4	607	428	57		11					
New York	40,691	33,281	38,882	35,487	18,670	7,904	52,717	6,559	22,769	20,399	18,578	57,904		6,586		4,927	1,298		61	2,855	2,150	398							
New Jersey	15,394	5,880	3,902	3,973					708	167	166			1,596	2,074	2,074	1,022	481	5	386	325	64							
Pennsylvania	16,067								15,499											1,132		84					15		
Delaware*																													
Maryland	11,665	6,157	12,739	3,770	106	3,716	6,730	28,889	2,036	1,134	1,493	11,658	190	432	1,317	1,170	2,799	2,616	2	98	80	19		1	4				
Virginia*																													
North Carolina	7,667	464	1,222		3,313	1,112	1,591	182	39,065	14,056	7,775	352		953	4,096	2,066	102	20		505	544								
South Carolina	14,037	1,908	3,246	1,701	1,311	1,207	15,881	1,420	7,706		17,763	43,458	2,902	694	1,776	1,723	7,160	98	80	201	230	44	3		18	1			
Georgia*																													
Alabama*																													
Louisiana	2,046	2,046	832						300						284	284											4		
Mississippi*																													
Tennessee	1,168	137	337	137					12,533	11,031	11,031			485	1,481					314	293	28							
Kentucky	6,121	4,607	5,118	4,394	1,085	556	23,205	826	11,247	10,791	10,214	114,189	6,816	863	2,238	1,185	2,622	2,800	6	316	367	6		1					
Ohio	16,726	4,798	1,551	850	2,008	981	3,291	649	20,841	10,844	9,017	11,156	379	2,432	5,153	4,051	31	13	32	956	712	145							
Indiana	849	650	524	421			16,315	389	8,009	7,318	7,141	56,933	3,242	515	808	91	4	6		228	206	15							
Illinois	236	194	155	12	60	20	2,805	102	1,150	1,152	1,151	8,847	693	24	46	46	1	3		12	12	1							
Missouri	152	36			11	177	1,944		1,539	1,048	1,155	10,856	432	46	94	84	25			16	17	7							
Michigan Territory	10					48	116	30	2	78	78	1,172	15		4	4				1	1								
Arkansas Territory*																													
Florida Territory																													
District of Columbia	249	249	373	249		142			360	280	280				264														

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.

† Rifles included.

‡ Fusees included.

§ Shot guns included.

|| Horns included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																							Remarks.								
	Brass cannon.			Iron cannon.									Cannon.	Howitzers.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladders and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes and chests.	Calissons.	Ammunition wagons.	Tumbrils and powder carts.		Sets of harness.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Rounds of cannon powder.				
	6-pounders.	12-pounders.	Calibre not known.	2-pounders.	3-pounders.	4-pounders.	3 and 4 pounders.	6-pounders.	9-pounders.	12-pounders.	18-pounders.	24-pounders.																	32-pounders.	44-pounders.		
Maine.....	14				4	7		6	4	3	7	17	4	1			108	103	271	64	43	98				30	126	89	79			
New Hampshire.....						2		15	2			2					55	56	70	39	32	98				5	55		2,400			
Massachusetts.....	42	2								2							167	111	615	153	95	176				53	234					
Vermont.....			20																													
Rhode Island.....														12																		
Connecticut.....	16				5			46	6	5							69	54	88	66	53	86		2			48		8,710	6,625		
New York.....	63							38									114	91	179		53	134				16	91	603				
New Jersey.....						9		17									42	42	46	27						21	25					
Pennsylvania.....	7							5																								
Delaware.....																																
Maryland.....					9			50	1	2	1	2					1	56	52	202	110	24	50	3			24	9,472	36			
Virginia*.....																																
North Carolina.....														4			3	3	3	2							2					
South Carolina.....	4				4			1									28	13	24	20	4	36	2	2		10		250	48			
Georgia*.....																																
Alabama*.....																																
Louisiana.....	2																6	6	40	12		6	3				18					
Mississippi*.....																																
Tennessee.....																																
Kentucky.....								7									9	5	38	10	4	5	1				10					
Ohio.....				1				16									17	7	100	28	11	21	5	5		8						
Indiana.....								7									7	9	37	12	3	9				3	3	5	10	10		
Illinois.....																																
Missouri.....																																
Michigan Territory.....																																
Arkansas Territory*.....																																
Florida Territory*.....																																
District of Columbia.....								6		2							8		64	16	6	8				8						

* No returns of arms, &c., from these States.
 NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No 371.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED FOR THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN
TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN IN 1814.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 11, 1828.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the documents communicated by the Secretary of War, in obedience to the call of the House of January 16, relative to the proceedings of a court-martial, which commenced its sittings, at or near Mobile, December 5, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen, together with the correspondence between the governor of that State and the Secretary of War respecting the length of service of militia drafts of that State during the late war, reported :

That, by the reference of these papers to your committee, they have been unable to place any other construction on your order than that it was the intention of the House that they should examine the same and determine whether all the documents had been communicated, or were on file in the department, necessary to a true understanding of the case to which the call for these documents is applicable ; and, if any were wanting, to ascertain in what manner the deficient papers could be supplied ; and, in reporting upon the nature of the transactions which these papers disclose, to determine whether the legislative interference of Congress be necessary, as to any amendment either of the Rules and Articles of War or the laws governing the militia of the United States.

In the discharge of this duty your committee will proceed succinctly to state to the House the character of the documents transmitted by the Department of War ; the periods and events to which they are applicable ; the law and public exigency under which the governor of Tennessee, during the last war, ordered out the militia drafts of that State for the common defence of our country ; and, lastly, the crimes and offences committed by a portion of the militia drafts so ordered out, which produced a necessity for the examples which were made, and which are disclosed in the proceedings of the court-martial, convened at or near Mobile, December 5, 1814.

The first criticism to which the correspondence, transmitted in obedience to the order of the House by the Department of War, is liable, is the numerical classification made by that department of the letters composing this correspondence.

The Secretary of War has transmitted twelve letters which passed between the then Secretary, General Armstrong, and Governor Blount. Instead of commencing the series with the letter first in date, by which the inducement would be shown for the reply, this order is inverted, and the series commences with a letter from the Secretary of War of January 3, 1814, marked No. 1 ; and his letters are continued to No. 5. It so happens that the first letter in date is as low down as No. 6—Governor Blount's of December 10, 1813 ; and the second letter in date is No. 7—Governor Blount's of December 24, 1813 ; to both of which the letter of January 3, 1814, of the Secretary of War, is an answer.

Your committee believe that this arrangement of the correspondence is calculated to lead to serious misapprehension ; that a reader, not very attentive to a comparison of dates, would suppose that the letter of January 3, 1814, referred to such militia drafts as were to be made in that year, when it is exclusively applicable to the drafts which had been made in 1813 for the prosecution of the Creek war, and which were admitted to have been executed but for three months. The injustice which, by a confusion of dates, would be done, even by possibility, to the parties concerned in the transactions of the militia drafts of Tennessee, which were made for six months in 1814, by applying the letter of the Secretary of War of January 3, 1814, to subsequent drafts for six months, instead of those which were made in 1813 for three months, has induced your committee so to arrange the correspondence that the leading letter in the series should come out first, and the subsequent letters follow in the natural order of their respective dates. This obviously just classification being observed, it will be perceived that the letter of January 3, 1814, has no bearing upon the drafts of militia which were afterwards made for six months, in the progress of that year, by the governor of Tennessee, of which the regiment under the command of Colonel Pipkin composed a part.

A perusal of the correspondence just recited, of the muster-rolls of the different companies of Colonel Pipkin's regiment, and the proceedings of the court-martial which was convened "at Mobile, December 5, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen," present upon their face the following inquiries :

1. Whether the governor of Tennessee had the power to order out detachments of the militia of that State for a six months' tour of service ?

2. Whether Colonel Pipkin's regiment was so ordered out, and in conformity with such authority ?

3. Whether the soldiers of this regiment, who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before "a court-martial which convened at Mobile, December 5, 1814," were legally tried ? and whether the commanding general, approving the proceedings of this court, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law ?

In relation to the first branch of the inquiry it will be proper to premise that, on the 10th of April, 1812, in anticipation of the war about to take place, Congress passed an act, which will be found in the fourth volume of the Laws of the United States, page 406, which authorizes the President "to require the different executives of the States to organize their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, and to call into service the whole, or a part, of these quotas ; which detachments were not compelled to serve longer than six months after they arrived at the place of rendezvous." This act was an enlargement of the act of 1795, which restricted the service of the militia, when called out by the authority of the United States, to three months.

The act of April 10, 1812, expired by its own limitation on April 10, 1814. On January 11, 1814, whilst, however, this law was in full force, the then Secretary of War, General Armstrong, wrote the letter, numbered 2 in the documents, to Governor Blount, which authorizes him "to supply, by militia drafts or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, and *without referring on this head to this department* ; and further informs Governor

Blount that "it may be well that your excellency consult General Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects."

This letter, in the opinion of your committee, vested plenary power in Governor Blount until it was revoked, either by express orders or by peace, to call out such militia drafts as in his discretion he might think necessary "for the attainment of the public objects" under the existing laws.

On the 18th of April, 1814, (4th volume Laws of the United States, page 703, section 8,) Congress enacted "that the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year. This law was to continue in force during the war.

After the passage of this act it does not appear that the President revoked the power which he had given Governor Blount by virtue of the letters of the Secretary of War of the 11th and 31st of January, 1814; but he seems to have been willing, from his silence, coupled with the notorious fact of Governor Blount's continuing to order out militia drafts under the discretionary authority of those letters, to consider that such drafts as Governor Blount should order out were, in his opinion, required "by the *public interest*."

And your committee think that this proposition may be put more affirmatively, to wit: that it was the "opinion of the President that the public interest did require" that Governor Blount should, under the advisement or by the requisitions of General Pinckney, have the power to order out militia drafts either for three or six months, as the exigencies of the service should render necessary, "*without referring, on this head,*" to the President for special directions.

This deduction they consider irresistible and conclusive, and that there was nothing in the act of April 18, 1814, which prevented the President from expressing his opinion, through general instructions, to the executive of a State, whose orders for militia drafts, under such discretion should, *de facto* and *de jure*, be the opinion of the President "that such drafts were required by the *public interest*."

This inference, your committee moreover believe, if they thought it necessary to go into such an investigation, might be sustained by the contemporary constructions which were given to this clause in the act of April, 1814, in the actual discretion which was vested in the executives of several of the States.

2d. Your committee are now brought to inquire whether Colonel Pipkin's regiment was ordered out for six months and in conformity with the above cited authority? It appears by the muster-rolls that this regiment was regularly inspected and mustered into service for six months, to wit: on the 20th of June, 1814; and that consequently their term of service expired on the morning of the 20th of December, 1814. In the absence of all other proof, these records are to be considered as the highest evidence, not only of fact, but of the legal presumption that the muster and inspection were made with the requisite authority.

But it is a circumstance of public and indisputable notoriety, and one which belongs to the history of the country, that Colonel Pipkin's detachment was mustered into service *expressly for six months*, by virtue of an order of Governor Blount's, dated the 20th of May, 1814; a certified copy of which your committee have taken steps to procure, that it may be placed on the files of this House, with the documents from the War Department.

This order recited that the draft was made in compliance "with the requisition of Major General Pinckney, and in furtherance of the views of government, by a latitude given to him (Governor Blount) by the War Department in regard to calls for men to act against the Creeks." This draft was ordered to rendezvous on the 20th of June, 1814, at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and formed the identical detachment of one thousand men, who were afterwards placed under the command of Colonel Pipkin, and stationed in the summer and autumn of that year at the posts in the Creek country. And by reference to Governor Blount's letter of the 19th of October, 1814, (No. 11,) it will be seen that he specially reported this regiment of one thousand men to the Secretary of War as in service *for six months*; from which fact the inference is inseparable that the President considered it as legally in service, or it was the bounden duty of the Secretary to have ordered their immediate discharge, which it nowhere appears that he ever did. If, therefore, any confirmation was wanted for the original authority by which the draft was made for six months, your committee consider that Governor Blount's report of 19th October, and the implied sanction of the President, incontestibly furnish it.

3d. Whether the soldiers of Colonel Pipkin's regiment who were arraigned for certain crimes and offences before a court-martial which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814, were legally tried, and whether the commanding general, approving the proceedings of this court, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law?

By reference to the proceedings of the court-martial in question, it will be seen that two commissioned officers and about 200 of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Colonel Pipkin's regiment were tried for the most serious offences which can be committed in the military service of the country.

That these offences, first, consisted in "exciting and causing mutiny;" secondly, in the commission of an actual mutiny, accompanied by circumstances of aggravated robbery and spoliation of the public stores; and thirdly, in the crime of desertion.

The two first of these offences, to wit: "exciting and causing a mutiny," and actually committing mutiny, "by forcing the guard and seizing the commissaries' storehouse and stores at Fort Jackson, were committed, the first before the 19th of September, 1814, and second on the 19th of September, 1814, and before even *three months' service of this detachment had expired*. That some of the mutineers were deluded into a belief that they were about to be wrongfully detained in service beyond the term for which they were legally drafted, your committee think not improbable; and those who were thus likely to be deluded the court recommended to the clemency of the commanding general, who, it appears, pardoned them; and that all the rest of the mutineers and deserters were condemned to trivial punishments, neither affecting life nor limb, excepting six of the ringleaders, to wit: David Morrow, a sergeant in Captain Strother's company; Jacob Webb, John Harris, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, and Edward Linsey, privates in Colonel Pipkin's regiment, who were found guilty either of causing or exciting a mutiny, before the 19th of September, 1814, or committing a mutiny, or deserting whilst on post, before the expiration of the 19th of September, 1814, and suffered death in consequence.

By an examination of the trials of these six ringleaders, it will be seen that they were *prominently* guilty either "of exciting and causing a mutiny," or of being the leaders of a mutiny; the first before and the last on the 19th of September, 1814; and that John Harris to whose name such remarkable notoriety has been attached, was engaged some time prior "in causing and exciting a mutiny," by carrying

even a muster-roll of mutiny and desertion throughout the camp to procure the names of those who were willing and would pledge themselves to commit these crimes.

To these facts your committee will now apply the law. The act of 1795 provides "that the militia in the service of the United States shall be governed by the Rules and Articles of War." By the 7th article of the Rules and Articles of War "any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, or join in any mutiny or sedition in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death or such other punishments as by a court-martial shall be inflicted." By the 8th article a similar penalty is awarded where any officer or soldier "does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress a mutiny, or coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer." And by the 20th article the crime of desertion is punishable "by death, or such other punishments as by sentence of a court-martial shall be inflicted."

These facts and these principles furnish a complete vindication of the court, whose painful duty it was to condemn six of their fellow-citizens to a severe and ignominious punishment.

But if all the reasoning of your committee was absurd and valueless, as to the fact that these men were rightfully in service for six months, and it were even admitted that they were drafted but for three months, the proceedings of the court would stand without spot, blame, or legal impeachment. As the crimes for which these unfortunate human beings suffered death were committed before three months of their term of service had expired; and by the 12th section of the act of April 18, 1814, which was then in full force, and which provides "that any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia of the United States who shall have committed an offence while in actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the United States;" it is therefore obvious that these men could be legally detained for trial and punishment, even if they could have been considered as in service but for three months.

That they had a fair and impartial trial your committee see no reason to doubt, and the mere fact of their jurors being their own officers, fellow-citizens, and, probably, neighbors, secured the presence of that sympathy which leads to the most merciful interpretation (where it is just to apply it) of the conduct and motives of others.

That General Jackson, commanding in chief in the military division in which these events transpired, properly exercised the power and discretion vested in him by law by approving the proceedings of this court, your committee likewise perceive no reason to doubt. It is true that they were approved on the 22d of January, fourteen days after the victory of the 8th, by which the enemy had been repulsed from the Mississippi. But the general was at this time ignorant of the pacification at Ghent; and moreover must have been apprised that a part of the enemy had gone round, and had concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Mobile, in that very vicinity where these outrageous acts of insubordination, mutiny, and desertion had taken place. That such a concentration of the enemy's forces was effected is a fact beyond all dispute, as on February 11 Fort Boyer was attacked and captured.

The commanding general must also have known that it was on volunteer or militia drafts the defence of the southern coast would rest; whilst the flagrant mutinies and desertions in the campaign of 1813 of the militia drafts of that year must have admonished him of the necessity of striking a severe yet salutary example in the minds of those who were liable to be misled.

Although the clemency of the general was not invoked by the court, it is true he might have pardoned these victims of their own crimes; but there are occasions when mercy is but another name for weakness, when even a severe and unalterable firmness in the discharge of our duty is the most perfect justice we can render to our country.

The examples of this stern and enlightened justice are scattered throughout the pages of history, not for the abhorrence but the respect of mankind; they are found not only in the most instructive morals which the lessons of antiquity afford, but they illustrate the incomparable services of him who was and ever will be venerated as "the Father of our country."

In conclusion your committee will barely remark that as the acts of 1812 and 1814 expired, the one by its own limitation and the other by the termination of the war, they see nothing in the transaction which it has been their duty to examine, from its origin to its close, which calls for the legislative interference of this House in the shape of any amendment to the Rules and Articles of War, or to the existing laws governing the militia whilst in the service of the United States.

[The following are the documents transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of January 16, 1828, on the subject of the court-martial held at Mobile; which were, on February 1, 1828, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed; and, on February 11, ordered, when printed, to be appended to the report of the said committee thereon:]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 25, 1828.*

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, directing the Secretary of War to furnish that House "with a copy of the proceedings of a court-martial which commenced its sittings at or near Mobile on the 5th day of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen, together with a copy of all the orders for the organization of said court, as well as those subsequently issued in relation to its decisions, and also to furnish copies of all papers, letters, and documents relating to said court-martial; copies of all orders, general or special, made or issued by the President of the United States or by the Secretary of War concerning or relating to the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia detailed under the order of the governor of said State, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Pipkin; also copies of such order, and of the muster and pay-rolls of said militiamen, which may be on file in the Department of War; and to furnish copies of any orders of the President or Secretary of War, by which, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the President by the 8th section of the act of April 18, 1814, the term of service of the Tennessee militia may have been extended beyond three months; also copies of two letters from the Secretary of War to Governor Blount, dated January 11 and 31, 1814; and also to furnish copies of any correspondence in the War Department between the President or Secretary of War and the governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time which the drafted militia of said State should be required to serve in the armies of the United States"—I communicate the enclosed documents.

From the reports of the Adjutant General and the chief clerk of this department, no other document within the scope of the resolution, except those transmitted, can be found in this department.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Certificate of the Chief Clerk of the Department of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 24, 1828.*

I certify that I have, by direction of the Secretary of War, carefully examined the records of this department, and that the accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 12, are true copies of all the correspondence in the War Department between the President or Secretary of War and the governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time for which the drafted militia of said State should serve in the armies of the United States; and I further certify that it does not appear from the records of this department that any application was made by the governor of Tennessee to the War Department on the subject of the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia detailed under the orders of the governor of that State issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Pipkin, or that any orders, general or special, were made or issued by the President of the United States or by the Secretary of War concerning or relating to the length of service of that detachment.

CHAS. J. NOURSE, *Chief Clerk.*

No. 6.

Willie Blount to the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *December 10, 1813.*

SIR: The force from this State called into service to act against the hostile Creeks is composed in part of United States volunteers enrolled under the acts of Congress, of the militia detached under a requisition from the War Department, and in part of volunteers who, being best armed, turned out, upon the pressing emergency, to repel an approaching invasion of this State and the Mississippi Territory. The first named think that their term of service expires (as I have before advised you) on this day. The second, I understand, are of opinion that their term of service will expire at the end of three months from their entrance into service; that time being considered, by the militia law of this State passed prior to the act of Congress under which the detachment was made, as a tour of duty. The third description, I have reason to believe, consider that they ought [not] to be expected to serve longer than a three months' tour from their entrance into the service, if that long. When these troops were called into service the term they were expected to serve was not mentioned in the instructions I received from the War Department, or in the act of the general assembly of this State under which a part of the force was called out. Neither was it mentioned in my order calling them out; I not having been advised of the most acceptable term to the government, and knowing no other limitation to their service than such as was provided for by acts of Congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

I believe the principal reason why those troops, in part, feel a desire to be discharged on the 10th instant is, that the volunteers think that they should not be compelled to serve longer than one year from the time they were called into service, as they have held themselves ready to act at the call of government since December 10, 1812. This has occasioned much uneasiness and embarrassment at camp. The balance probably are influenced by their recollection of a tour of duty under the provisions of the militia law of this State, and by their want of clothing, &c., for a longer term of service; and another argument may be, that the circumstances under which they were called (to repel an approaching invasion in part) did not admit of delay in their making the necessary preparation for a tour of six months, as the act of Congress respecting detached militia requires, unless sooner discharged by order of the President; in other words, they had not time to prepare. Their promptitude promoted the service: their prompt attention to the call of government, and the important services they have rendered in the field during the short term they have been in service, teaches the belief that they cannot be actuated, in their willingness to return, for any other reasons than the above-mentioned. These facts and opinions are stated for the information of government, with whom alone it rests to determine how long they shall serve, to order their discharge, and likewise to order, in the event of their discharge, how their places are to be supplied. It is presumed that the object of the campaign is not yet effected, and it may not be for some time to come, with best exertions.

Under these circumstances, and from a desire felt here to promote the good of the service, it would be acceptable to the men in service to be informed how long they are expected to serve; and if they are to be discharged, by whose order, and how their places are to be supplied. Information on these points is respectfully solicited, believing that the good of the service and the situation of this frontier require it. I am requested to make these inquiries.

I have the honor, &c.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

No. 7.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, December 24, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you the copy of a letter from Major General John Cocke, in service, to me, dated November 27, with its enclosure, just received by mail. It affords an additional proof of the gallant conduct of our troops.

Also the copy of a letter written by me to Colonel William Carroll, of the 7th instant, the better to promote the public service. General Jackson had just informed me that the United States volunteer infantry then with him, believing that their term of service would expire on the 10th instant, expected to be, and insisted on being, discharged on that day; and if discharged then, or if they left camp, it would weaken his force ten or twelve hundred; and that he, the better to promote the service, had thought it advisable and necessary to send in Colonel Carroll for an equal number of men to supply their places. I was not authorized by any instructions received from the War Department, or otherwise, to order the aid required; but knowing the necessity, if these volunteers should be discharged or leave camp at that time, for the general's having their places supplied, I wrote that letter to Colonel Carroll, who has since informed me that he should, in a few days, assemble and march about seven or eight hundred volunteers to the general's relief. I trust, sir, that this course, taken with a view to promote the good of the service, will meet the approbation of government; and that those men will be received into the service, and that compensation will be made them for their services. Many highly respectable men among them have enrolled themselves as privates; all are entitled to credit for their patriotism. The commanding officers of companies probably told their men that they would be paid. Also the copy of a letter from me to Major General Jackson, of the 22d instant, in answer to his, just then received. He informed me that the United States volunteer infantry were on their way from his camp to this place, to be dismissed or discharged by me, if I was authorized to do so, or to await the order of government therefor, as he was not authorized to discharge them. He thought it most advisable, for public good, to take that course, as they insisted that they had served their tour. He acknowledges that their services have been important; that he feels a lively interest in their welfare, and hopes, under all circumstances, that it may comport with the views of government to order their discharge in a manner honorable to the volunteers. My letter to you of the 10th instant, and one of prior date, will make known to you their ground of expectation for their discharge; and although I feel great delicacy in offering an opinion to you, sir, on a subject I am aware I have no right to express an opinion on—not being authorized to interfere with troops in the service of the United States, or with what relates to their term of service or discharge—yet my respect for those volunteers, for their services, and my belief that they honestly consider themselves entitled to an honorable discharge, from their impression that they have served as long as they were bound to serve, and a belief that such a step would promote the good of the service, I am induced respectfully to say, that I hope that government, who alone have the power, will order them to be honorably discharged, and compensated for their services, which have been acknowledged as important, not being myself authorized to discharge them, as you know I cannot do it. The general, from a sense of his duty as an officer, used his exertions to induce the volunteers to remain in service until the will of government should be known as to their term of service.

General Jackson also informs me that as the militia and volunteers who were ordered out under his and General Cocke's command, upon the present campaign, are impressed with a belief that they should not be required or expected to serve longer than three months from their entrance into service, many of whom having served that long have gone home, he fears that his force will be in a few days reduced to a very small number, with whom, however, he proposes to stay at Fort Strother, or Coosa, until reinforced by drafted men from this State—which draft there is no instructions from the proper authority to cause to be made; hence, I wrote him the letter now enclosed of the 22d instant.

I further understand that the term of service of the Georgia troops, and of the volunteers commanded by General Claiborne below, is expected shortly to expire. I presume that the objects of the campaign are not yet accomplished, and that owing to the short time the present force has to serve, these objects cannot be effected by them. I beg leave, very respectfully, to say that the present aspect of affairs in this section of the Union teaches the belief that government should keep up an imposing force in this quarter. Arms, camp equipage, &c., necessary for the supply of the militia who may be called into service from this quarter is much wanted. Such troops as General Flournoy may call for, I fear could not well march without such supplies being afforded by government in any reasonable time so as to act with effect. Those militia who were in service under Generals Jackson and Cocke, on whom the government relied to fill such requisitions as General Flournoy might make, you will discover by the foregoing information, given me by General Jackson, consider that they have, and shortly will have, performed their tour of duty. General Flournoy has not as yet made a requisition.

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

WILLIE BLOUNT.

HON. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.**Governor Blount to General A. Jackson.*

[Enclosed in letter to the Secretary of War, of December 24, 1813.]

NASHVILLE, December 22, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Since writing you fully of this date, I have received by Major David Smith your very interesting letter, replete with patriotic sentiments, dated the 15th instant. You will see by my letter of the 10th to the Secretary of War how I am placed with respect to instructions, which, as it relates to the good of the service and a most righteous cause, in support of which you are most laudably and zealously engaged, I much regret. The unfortunate construction given by the troops so generally

respecting their term of service, at this very interesting crisis in public affairs in this section of the Union, is to be lamented; but since it is the most general, and likely to become almost the universal, construction in camp, and since there is no authority vested here that can be interposed to give a counter current of opinion, with the prospect of effecting any permanent good to the service or to the cause you are engaged in, and as it is likely that my letter of the 10th instant will produce new orders for a term of service yet to commence, which, under all circumstances, would be most judicious in government to give, the better to effect the objects of the campaign, more especially as there is reason to believe that a British fleet has arrived at Pensacola, I cannot doubt but that the government will shortly give new instructions to have a new force organized to effect the objects of the campaign, and to oppose the British; and that the President will be satisfied to consider that the three months' tour performed by your and by General Cocks' detachments, with so much good to the service and with so much credit to yourselves, may terminate the present campaign. I can think of no better plan to pursue so as to keep up the spirits of all; for when once militia, or any other troops, take it into their heads that they have served their tour of duty it is next to impossible to convince them that to serve longer would be either just or laudable; and to attempt to keep up a force by voluntary enrolment, without the authority of government, would, as I fear, be a vain attempt, notwithstanding it would be highly laudable at this time, if it were practicable. Patching up an army that way would effect no permanent good. I am not at liberty, as an executive officer, to advise you, who hold a command in the service of the United States. I am incapable of willingly saying or doing anything to injure the service, or that would injuriously affect the reputation of deserving men, or the standing of an able and patriotic hero and general; but, as a friend to my government, most ardently desirous that every step taken in this quarter may promote the good of the service, and the standing of those who deserve well of their country, I do not see what important good can grow out of your continuing at an advanced post, in an enemy's country, with a handful of brave men. Would it not, under all circumstances, be most likely to be attended with good consequences for you to return to the frontier of Tennessee, and, with your patriotic force, defend our frontier, where provision can be more readily afforded on better terms to government, bringing with you your baggage and supplies; and there, on the frontier, await the order of government, or until I can be authorized to reinforce you or to call out a new force? At this time I really do not feel authorized to order a draft, or I would, with the greatest of all pleasures I could feel, do it. Were I to attempt it in an unauthorized way, it would injure, as I think, the public service, which I would rather die than to do. I could not positively assure the men that they would be paid.

I send you a copy of the President's message, and am gratified to see the handsome terms he uses in speaking of your and of General Coffee's battles. He seems to mean something about Pensacola, and, to effect his object best, a new force should certainly be organized. Many who are now and have been on the campaign would go again on that business, if they are pleased with the President's decision respecting their term of service under the late orders. I shall, from what I have said about the propriety of your return to the Tennessee frontier, feel bound to send a copy of this to the War Department for the information of government, and by way of apology for offering such an opinion to an officer in the service of the United States.

I am, with highest respect and most sincere regard, your friend,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON, *United States Service, Creek Nation.*

No. 1.

The Secretary of War to Governor Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 3, 1814.*

SIR: Your excellency's letter of the 10th ultimo has been received. It is thought most advisable, under all circumstances, that the construction given to their engagements by the organized volunteers of 1812 be admitted. In no other case, however, have volunteers of the same description refused to make good three hundred and sixty-five days' actual service.

The militia may be considered as having been called out under the law of 1795, which limits the service to three months. The President is the more disposed to make this decision, as the State law provides that a period of three months shall be deemed a tour of duty, and as the spirit and patriotism of Tennessee leaves no doubt but that a succession of corps competent to the objects of government will be regularly provided.

Your excellency has been informed that Mr. McGhee, the contractor, was supplied with funds to meet the requisitions for provisions, and his receipt for money, which you furnished for his accommodation, is herewith returned. It was distinctly stated by him that your excellency would be paid out of the advance which he received while at this place.

J. ARMSTRONG.

Governor BLOUNT, *of Tennessee.*

No. 8.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *January 5, 1814.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for your information and sanction, the copy of my order of the 3d instant for calling out two thousand five hundred men from the second division of Tennessee militia to reinforce Major General A. Jackson, acting under command of Major General Pinckney, against the hostile Creeks. The troops heretofore ordered out from this State on that expedition having performed a three months' tour, and thereby having, in their opinion, done their duty, and (there being here no instructions to the contrary) having mostly returned to their homes, is a reason why my order was given, and from a sense of duty arising from my belief of the actual necessity of keeping up an imposing force in this quarter for the safety of this frontier, and to meet the just expectations of the government in relation to an effective force being in the field to effect the objects of the campaign ordered against the Creeks. The tour of

duty mentioned is most congenial to the feelings and expectations of militia; hence, the better to promote the good of the service, that term was mentioned, together with the hope that in that time the campaign would be over. The idea of a longer term to militia, who, I believe, are all alive to a sense of duty, and anxious for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the campaign to a final accomplishment of the objects of the government, is disgusting; and if required of them to perform a longer tour, their disappointment might lead to great evils, which it is very desirable to avoid. I entertain a hope that those troops who have been in service, and the few that now remain in service, will be, by the order of the President, honorably discharged, and compensated for their services, which have been very important. The duty they had to perform, in part to open roads and to build garrisons, was very arduous and fatiguing.

General Jackson informed me some time since that he had ordered General Cocke to return to the first division of militia in this State and fill up his quota, and to bring them into the field without delay. I have heard that General Cocke has issued his orders for two thousand five hundred men; and on the 3d instant I wrote him the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, which I hope and trust will meet your approbation, as the best course I could, under all circumstances, take to promote the good of the service.

My want of more distinct and timely instructions from government of their views, &c., in relation to plans of operation in this quarter, leaves me much to conjecture, and is very embarrassing. My certain knowledge, however, that in all I do I am actuated by the single desire to promote the objects of the government and the better to secure this frontier, emboldens me to hope that my conduct may meet with the approbation of the President, and that the objects of government and the security of this frontier may be effected in an acceptable manner and for the general good. The want of active funds to effect the above objects on the best terms is sensibly felt here. There is also a great want of arms in proportion to the militia, who would, if supplied, be very willing to use them in execution of the orders of government. I indulge the hope that these causes of embarrassment will shortly be removed through your able arrangements. I feel confident that the proper zeal is universally felt throughout this State to aid the government in prosecuting their important objects.

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

WILLIE BLOUNT

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

Governor Blount to General Cocke.

[Enclosed in letter to Secretary of War, January 5, 1814.]

NASHVILLE, *January 3, 1814.*

SIR: I am informed by Major General Jackson that he has some time since ordered that you should return to the first division and fill up your quota of men. I have also incidentally heard that you had issued the necessary orders therefor some days ago. General Jackson requested me to inform you whether his order relative thereto met my approbation. It does most fully. It is important to the public interests that you should use the greatest exertions in getting men into the field. Had I known prior to the issuance of your orders, I would have issued one on which yours could have been predicated; but not knowing your orders, were I now to issue one it might probably vary somewhat from yours, and thereby might create confusion in the prompt execution, which would be regretted; therefore, I omit to forward an order to you, but, relying confidently on what you may do promoting the service, I approve your proceeding. Of this date I have issued an order for raising in the second division two thousand five hundred men to reinforce General Jackson, a copy of which I shall transmit to the War Department. You will forward a copy of your orders to the same department, and also a copy to me. The tour of the militia called out from the second division will be for three months' actual service, if, in the opinion of the President, the public good should require such term of service.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Major General JOHN COCKE, *First Division of Tennessee Militia.*

Governor Blount to the eldest brigadier general of the second division of Tennessee militia.

[Enclosed in letter to Secretary of War, January 5, 1814.]

NASHVILLE, *January 3, 1814.*

SIR: You will without delay cause two thousand five hundred of the militia of the second division, officers included, next for duty, to be detached, organized, armed, and equipped, as the act of Congress respecting detached militia, passed the 10th day of April, 1812, requires, for a tour of three months' actual service of the United States against the hostile Creek Indians, to commence from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public good should require such length of service.

The detachment will be composed of the organized militia infantry, volunteer riflemen, and volunteer cavalry, who may act as mounted infantry, as recognized by the laws of the State to be organized corps. And they will be, as nearly, as may be found to be practicable, detached, &c., in the following proportions of each, to wit: one-tenth volunteer militia riflemen, one-twentieth volunteer militia cavalry, and the residue militia infantry, which proportion is agreeable to the requisition from the War Department respecting detached militia. They will be put under the proper officers next for duty. They will be required to rendezvous in the vicinity of Fayetteville on the 28th instant, and will be marched therefrom, under the command of a brigadier general next for duty, to reinforce Major General Jackson, now in service, under the command of Major General Thomas Pinckney, who has recently advised me of his expectation of force from this State, and that he had ordered the contractor to furnish three months' supplies of provisions at the proper places of deposit.

You will give the necessary notice to Colonel Robert Hays, mustermaster or inspector, to W. B. Lewis, acting deputy quartermaster, to Messrs. Read and Washington, contractors' agents at this place, and Colonel Le Roy Pope, of Huntsville, contractor's agent there, for the necessary supplies.

Indispensable necessity for immediate forces in the field, and the good and safety of our frontier, require that an imposing force should be kept up in this quarter, and that the most prompt execution of this order should be observed. The patriotic exertions of the militia and of all other citizens are most confidently relied on to aid the public service. Tennesseans have done much by their valor, but much remains to be done to effect the objects of government in this campaign in a desirable manner, and as is contemplated by the general government for the general good, and for the immediate and special benefit of this State. Let it be the pleasure of Tennesseans, as it ever has been, to aid in the accomplishment of the views of the government of our choice, which is found to be actively engaged in serving and protecting us against the rude attacks of savages who have heretofore drenched our frontier with the blood of innocent women and children. Now is the accepted time; act all, act promptly and vigorously. Such conduct will soon put an end to the campaign against the enemies of our peace, and will secure to Tennesseans the important benefits which they have for years sought, with the best efforts of government in their favor, in time of peace; and, above all, they should afford to the world an additional unequivocal evidence of their attachment to our government. This the President most confidently relies on.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The BRIGADIER GENERAL *eldest in commission,*
Second Division of Tennessee Militia, in the absence of the Major General.

No. 2.

The Secretary of War to Governor Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1814.*

SIR: You are authorized to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, and without referring, on this head, to this department. It may be well that your excellency should consult General Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of *Tennessee.*

No. 3.

The Secretary of War to Governor Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 31, 1814.*

I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 5th instant.

My letter of the 11th will have anticipated your inquiries relative to further detachments of militia. The attention of the paymaster of the army will be particularly directed to the payment of the troops who have been in service from Tennessee.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of *Tennessee.*

No. 9.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *March 25, 1814.*

SIR: Yours of the 3d of January has been received some time since, and copies of it forwarded to Generals Pinckney, Jackson, and Hall, for their information of your willingness that the troops therein alluded to might be discharged; and I (not being a military man) have asked of Generals Pinckney and Jackson, in respectful terms, whether it is not proper (as I do not know) for one of them to order that those troops be discharged? I have not heard from either in reply as yet. I have seen in a Nashville paper very lately the publication of an extract from a letter written some time ago by Mr. G. W. Campbell to some friend, which states that the Secretary of War had informed him that he, the Secretary of War, had instructed the governor of Tennessee to discharge those troops alluded to in yours of the 3d January. I have only to remark that such order for their discharge has not been received by me, and that I do not view your letter of the 3d January as an instruction to me to discharge them, having thought that you would direct your order for their discharge either to General Pinckney or to General Jackson, and perhaps most properly to the latter, as best knowing the terms of service performed by the different corps which have, under all circumstances, from time to time gone out under his command. It has appeared to me that a State executive has not a right, short of positive instructions from the War Department, to order the discharge of troops acting in the service of the United States. I have noticed in the papers that the governor of Vermont once ordered the discharge of militia in the service of the United States, and that his order was not attended to.

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

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War*

No. 4.

The Secretary of War to Governor Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1814.

SIR: Your excellency's letter of March 23 has been received. The President is pleased to authorize your excellency to discharge from the service of the United States the militia alluded to, if they have not been already discharged by General Pinckney.

My letter of the 3d of January last was intended to operate as an instruction on this subject; it contained the *decision* of the *President* in the case, and was addressed to your excellency as the functionary having the best means of making it known to the parties concerned.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of *Tennessee*.

No. 5.

The Secretary of War to Governor Blount.

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1814.

SIR: The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and, as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia, to invite the executives of certain States to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th of February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of Tennessee.

As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of guarding (as well in the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of *Tennessee*.

Memorandum.—The quota assigned to Tennessee was 2,500 infantry, forming two regiments and one battalion, to be commanded by a brigadier general, with one assistant deputy quartermaster general and one assistant adjutant general as his staff.

No. 10.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, August 4, 1814.

SIR: Orders are issued by the executive of Tennessee for calling out two thousand five hundred of the militia of the State, agreeably to a requisition from the War Department of the 4th of July last. They are required to rendezvous on the 20th September. After rendezvous and organization, I respectfully ask whether they will be continued at rendezvous or be ordered to march; and if the latter, to what point or points?

I have, &c.,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

No. 11.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

[Extract.]

NASHVILLE, October 19, 1814.

SIR: I have also the honor to transmit to you copies of an address of September 12, 1814, from Colonel Butler, General Jackson's adjutant general, to Tennesseans, to volunteer their services under General Coffee, and of General Coffee's letter to me of subsequent date, to wit, October 4, showing the number who have actually marched with him to General Jackson's headquarters; upon your receipt of

which information, probably, you may be of opinion that it may be unnecessary now to order out even the 2,500 militia required by your requisition of the 25th September, which number will, however, be called out by me under that requisition as soon as I hear from Governor Shelby on the subject of yours to him and to me of the 3d instant, unless I shall be otherwise instructed by you. This is mentioned with the view of giving to you all the information possessed here of troops in service from this State, (as you have lately come into the War Department;) and, in addition to the above mentioned, there is in service from this State 1,000 men at the posts in the Creek country. They were called out for six months, and have nearly three months yet to serve; but, independent of them, there are now 2,500 militia of this State in service under a requisition from the War Department of the 4th July, which, with those under General Coffee, above mentioned, make upwards of 5,000 men who have just entered service. This number is a major general's command, and a valuable officer of that rank, not in service, General Carroll, of the 2d division of Tennessee militia, now here, and who would be of great use to General Jackson, whose confidence he possesses, is anxious to enter that service, and would, if it meets your approbation, start at a moment's warning to General Jackson's headquarters to take command under him. Your orders will be attended.

I have, &c.,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

No. 12.

Governor Blount to the Secretary of War.

[Extract.]

NASHVILLE, November 22, 1814.

SIR: I transmit to you copies of letters from Colonel Meigs to me of the 4th instant, and my answer to him of the 14th, respecting keeping up the garrison at Highwassee by militia, which I trust will meet your approbation, and that you will order that those who have served and those who may hereafter serve at that post shall be paid for their services.

I have, &c.,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, &c.

Governor Blount to Colonel Meigs.

[Extract.]

NASHVILLE, November 14, 1814.

SIR: As the same necessity now exists for keeping the garrison at Highwassee guarded by militia as formerly, I wish a force equal to that heretofore kept there for that object to be kept up, and to be taken from the neighboring militia, to be called into service in future and mustered as heretofore under your requisition, which you are hereby authorized to make, to be made upon General Coulter, or, in his absence, the commanding officer of the 8th brigade, requiring him to advise the acting commanding officer of the 1st division (who at present is General White, the senior brigadier) of all the orders he may issue under your requisitions; stating what regiment or regiments in said brigade he calls on to fill it; and it will be best to call on the regiments of said brigade alternately for the full complement of men to fill each requisition—the term of service to be for six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President. Such term of service will be in unison with all other calls on the militia for United States service, and of course, when such tour is performed, will entitle those who may have served to a credit for a tour of duty, which would prevent much confusion among the militia on the subject of tours of duty; and you will please give to General Coulter a copy of this letter, and request him to consider it as my order to him, to the full intent stated therein.

I am, &c.,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Colonel MEIGS, *Highwassee Garrison.*

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 24, 1828.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions I respectfully submit a copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814, and of which Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, of militia, was president; a copy of the orders for the organization of the court; also a copy of the orders subsequently issued in relation to its decisions.

The files of this office furnish no other general or special order or letter touching this subject, or relating to the length of service of Tennessee militia.

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

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

MOBILE, December 5, 1814.

Proceedings of a general court-martial held at Mobile by virtue of the following orders:

AFTER GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Adjutant General's Office, November 21, 1814.

A general court-martial, to consist of five members and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile at such time as Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners as may be brought before it. Colonel P. Perkins is hereby appointed president of the court, and Lieutenant W. L. Robeson, of the 3d regiment of infantry, will act as judge advocate. Colonel Pipkin, of the 1st regiment West Tennessee militia, will detail the members from the State troops at and near Fort Montgomery; order on all the witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment at this place; also furnish specific charges against them; and, lastly, will notify Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point, to enable him to regulate the hour of sitting.

By command.

ROB. BUTLER, *Adjutant General.*

ORDERS.

The general court-martial, of which Colonel Perkins has been appointed president, will convene at 11 o'clock on the 5th instant, at such quarters as the assistant deputy quartermaster general may assign for that purpose.

M. ARBUCKLE, *Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.*

The court met pursuant to the preceding order.

Present: Lieutenant Colonel P. Perkins, president.

Members.—Major Wm. C. Smart, Captain James Blackmore, Captain Wm. McKay, Lieutenant James Boyd.

Supernumeraries.—Lieutenant Daniel Mitchell, Ensign Thos. H. Williams.

The court having been regularly constituted, and no persons appearing before them for trial, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members, and having been qualified in presence of the accused, who being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of *Captain John Strother*, 1st regiment West Tennessee militia, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE 1ST.—*Exciting to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the march between Fort Deposit and Fort Jackson, between the 4th of July and 31st of the same, he stated in presence of some of the troops there was no law to compel them to serve longer than *three months*, and unless he was shown a better law than he had seen he would march his company home at the end of that time.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conniving to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: suffering those under his command to go unreported to the commanding officer, contrary to the Rules and Articles of War in such case made and provided, and in using words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny: that if he was the lieutenants he would march the company under his command home on the 20th September, 1814.

CHARGE 3D.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification.—In this: not complying with the regimental *order* bearing date the 23d August, 1814, which required the officers of all grades, and privates, to use their best endeavor to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, under the pains and penalties of a violation of the law of the United States.

To which charges and specifications he plead not guilty.

Lieutenant Thomas Horne, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the accused observed to him, but a few days before the mutiny broke out at Fort Jackson, that he would be angry enough to shoot any of his men who would pretend to go home previous to the 20th of December, and had previously directed his men to discard the idea of going home until he went, which would be at the expiration of six months.

Question by the prosecutor.—At what time did you first hear Captain Strother dissuade his men from going home?

Answer.—I disremember, but I believe it was in September.

Ensign Thomas Simpson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he frequently heard that Captain Strother should have said, that if he was a lieutenant or ensign he would march the men home; upon which he applied to him to know whether or not he had used such an expression, when the captain informed him that he had not, and advised him to stay and do his duty until he and the captain would go, which would be at the expiration of six months. And at another time he heard the captain tell some of his men that if they went it would be at the risk of their lives, being shot, and perhaps have cause to regret such an act as long as they lived.

Question by the court. Did you ever hear Captain Strother use any threats towards the men who were talking about going home; say that he would put them under guard or report them to the commanding officer?

Answer. I do not know that I did further than stated heretofore.

Question by the prosecutor. How many days before the men actually went off did you hear this inquiry of Captain Strother?

Answer. I do not recollect the precise time, but believe it to have been six or eight days previous.

John S. Smith, file-major, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he never heard any language used by the captain to his men but to continue in service until the expiration of their six months, and that it was highly improper to be breaking off, and that they would be punished if they went sooner.

Sergeant John D. Smith, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he formerly belonged to Captain Smith's and was attached to Captain Strother's company at Fort Williams; marched under his command to Fort Jackson and never heard his captain say one word on the subject mentioned in the charges but once. When at Fort Jackson, at the time the meeting assumed a pretty high tone, he observed: "Boys, hush mutinizing; stay until I go home, which will be at the expiration of six months."

David Morrow, sergeant of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that on the march between Forts Jackson and Deposit, his captain asked him how long he expected to stay in service, to which he replied six months, as they were mustered in for that time; when his captain observed that unless he was shown a better law than he had yet seen, he should not serve longer than three months; and on the 19th September told him that if he was a lieutenant or ensign he would march his company home at the end of three months, as there was no law to keep them any longer.

Question by the accused. Do you know whether or not I called for a guard one evening to prevent the bake-shop being pulled down, and do you know the reason that a guard could not be had?

Answer. Yes; you called for a guard for that purpose, and I believe the men were apprehensive of danger.

Question. Was it not mentioned as useless to try to get a guard, and did I not say I could get my own guard?

Answer. You stated that you could get your own guard, and I think it was myself who observed that it was useless.

Question. Was there not a verbal order from the colonel to stop the guard, perhaps some good men might be killed?

Answer. I think there was such an order, but I am not certain.

Question. At the time you asked me about going home, did I not say you had better stay?

Answer. I do not recollect your advising me to stay.

Question by the prosecutor. What day of the month of September was the bake-shop broken, and was not Captain Strother officer of the day at the time?

Answer. The bake-shop was broken some time in the month of September previous to the 20th, and I think Captain Strother was officer of the day.

Question. What number of men went to the bake-shop, and did they not force the camp guard?

Answer. Well on to one hundred, and the sentinel informed me that they came with their guns charged and he was compelled to give way and let them pass.

Jonathan Smith, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter.

Question by the court. Did you ever see Captain Strother make any effort to stop the progress of the mutiny?

Answer. I do not know that I did.

Question by the prosecutor. Did you ever hear Captain Strother say that there was no law to compel them to serve longer than three months?

Answer. I never heard him say any such thing.

Question by the accused. Did you not hear me try to parade the guard to stop the affair at the bake-house?

Answer. I recollect your trying to stop it and calling the roll to see who was absent.

Rowland Vick, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter.

Question by the court. Did you ever hear Captain Strother try to suppress mutiny?

Answer. I recollect when the men paraded one day Captain Strother asked them what they were making such a fuss about, and on being informed, he told them it would be time enough to go home when he went.

Question by the prosecutor. Was that the only time you ever heard Captain Strother say anything on the subject?

Answer. I remember once more that he informed one of his men he would be shot if he attempted to go.

Question by the prosecutor. How many days previous to the men's leaving Fort Jackson was this precautionary language made use of by Captain Strother?

Answer. I do not recollect.

Question by the accused. Did you not hear me say to the men the evening they were paraded that they had better stay until the expiration of six months and go home with me?

Answer. I disremember.

James Carter, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter.

Question by the court. Do you know whether Captain Strother ever used any exertion either to encourage or discourage mutiny?

Answer. I heard Captain Strother say to the men that they had best quit such foolish notions and remain until he went home.

Question by the prosecutor. Did you ever hear Captain Strother threaten to have men put under arrest who were speaking of going home at the expiration of three months?

Answer. I never heard anything of the matter.

John Harris, a private in Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he never heard Captain Strother make use of any such language as charged, for or against.

Francis Compury, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that in passing by the captain's tent, he heard some of the men ask Captain Strother

what would be the consequence were they to go home; to which he replied that he had been looking, and could find no law compelling them to stay longer than three months, and that he did not know whether they would be hurt or not.

Question by the accused. Do you know how many men there were in my tent; did you see any; was it at my tent, or at the store you heard this language; or did you see me?

Answer. As I passed the rear of the tent I could neither see nor tell how many were within, but I heard your voice in the tent.

Question. Did I not tell you to stay when baking biscuit?

Answer. I did not hear you say so.

Robert Kelgore, a private in Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he never heard any language used by Captain Strother on the subject of the mutiny but once, when he heard him state to his men the propriety of staying until he went, which would be time enough.

William Long, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that Captain Strother came to the men on parade the night previous to their departure from Fort Jackson, and told them it would be time enough to go home when he did.

Question by the prosecutor. Was that the only time you ever heard Captain Strother say anything on the subject?

Answer. I heard him speak on the subject several times.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and proceeded to the further examination of the witnesses.

Sergeant Elijah Cheek, of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard his captain at several times tell the men, when speaking about departing from Fort Jackson, to stay until he went, which would be time enough; and that he heard Captain Strother say there was no law to compel them to serve longer than six months.

Anderson S. Britt, of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard Captain Strother say to the men one evening, *on parade*, that it was rumored in camp that they intended going home at the end of three months, and he wished them to use no more language of that nature, but remain until he intended going, which would be in sufficient time; and, further, that this conversation took place about two or three weeks before the men left Fort Jackson.

John Green, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he never heard any other language used by the accused than to advise his men to continue until he went home, which would undoubtedly be at the end of six months; and, further, that this language was used in presence of his company, after having called them to the centre on parade, the evening after the bake shop was pulled down.

Moses Age, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter, as he was sick nearly all the time he was at Fort Jackson.

Colonel P. Pipkin, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that Captain Strother asked him, perhaps twenty or thirty days previous to the men's going off from Fort Jackson, to show him the law which compelled men to stay in service longer than three months; that he replied it was not in his possession; upon which the captain stated that it was his duty to know it; that the accused never reported to him, as commanding officer, anything relative to the mutiny of his company until the night of the 15th September; when the bake shop was demolished he heard the accused, who was then officer of the day, parading the troops, and believe it to have been his company, to check the violence committed on the bake shop; that he ordered the party not to march against the mutineers, as he conceived them too inconsiderable to effect any good; that he recollects no other attempt made by Captain Strother to quiet the refractory disposition of the men but once, when he heard him ask the men if they had no breeding; that they behaved like a parcel of savages; to let him hear no more of it, until the 20th September, when the mutinous party left Fort Jackson.

Major Jacob Thomson, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he was absent from the regiment the whole time of the affair at Fort Jackson.

Question by the accused. Did you ever hear my superior officers say whether or not I was obedient to their orders?

Answer. Some time after the mutiny at Fort Jackson I heard a conversation between yourself and Colonel Pipkin, when you asked him if you were not as obedient an officer as any under his command; when he answered in the affirmative, with the exception of your conduct during the mutiny at Fort Jackson, and that he supposed you were not as active in discharge of your duty as might have been expected.

Lieutenant John T. Cooksey, a witness, being sworn, states that, during his continuance at Fort Jackson, he never saw anything favorable or unfavorable to his conduct as charged, and that he once heard one of Captain Strother's men say that he had no person but himself to blame for his conduct in leaving the service.

Major John C. Hicks, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that, between the 1st and 10th of August, while at Fort Jackson, the accused called at the colonel's tent, and said that he would be glad to see any law which would compel men to stay in service longer than three months; when he got the Rules and Articles of War, and read them himself, and after he had borrowed, and returned them about the 16th, one of his sergeants called to borrow it, and read the law of 10th of April, 1812, on the subject of militia term of service; immediately afterwards there was material alteration in the sergeant's behavior; the sergeant engaged in conversation with some of the men on the same subject, and that he was compelled to order the sergeant to desist using any such mutinous language.

Question by the defendant. Was I obedient or not to the orders of my commanding officer?

Answer. You always executed orders that were given, with the exception of the order of the 23d August, 1814, relative to which, the colonel, as well as myself, considered you indolent; and some time after the mutiny had assumed a decided aspect, I heard you tell some of your men that they had better not go home on the 20th September; to wait until you went.

Ensign William Pegram, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being duly sworn, states that he was at Fort Jackson only a short time, during which he was frequently in company with Captain Strother; that he never heard him say any thing, either directly or indirectly, tending to excite mutiny, and produced

a letter dated Fort Jackson, 7th September, of which he was bearer, from Captain Strother to his brother-in-law at Fort Williams; from which the following is an extract:

"I want you to stay at Fort Williams, if not ordered down here; or at least wait for me at Fayetteville until we are discharged, and try and stop that simple notion the men have of breaking off on the 20th of this month to go home. Give the men in my company my compliments; tell them not to move from there until they are ordered by proper authority."

Ensign George J. Martin, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that on the march, or while at Fort Williams, Captain Strother asked him if he ever saw any militia law compelling the men to stay in service for a longer period than three months; in answer to which, he observed he had never seen such a law; and that he was at Fort Jackson about 12th September, when he heard much mutinous language among the soldiers, and received an assurance from one of the captain's men that his officers discountenanced every such procedure.

Philip Bryant, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness on the part of the defendant, being sworn, states that his captain always told him that he was bound to stay six months. Believes he used his best endeavor to suppress mutiny, and that he heard such language from his captain at various times; and some time subsequent to the 10th, he persuaded his men to continue in service until Majors Hicks or Ralston could go to Nashville to procure the law relative to their term of service; and that he heard one of the men of Captain Strother's company say that if he could break the officers the men would be cleared.

Here the evidence ended.

Captain John Strother states, in his defence, that he is conscious of his innocence, and willingly submits his case to the decision of the court, and to do equal justice to himself and country.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused guilty as charged, with the exception of failing to report his men to the commanding officer, and sentenced that he be dismissed the service, as unworthy of holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and proceeded to the trial of *Third Lieutenant James McCauley*, 1st regiment, West Tennessee militia, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE 1ST.—*Exciting to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that, between the 10th and 20th September, 1814, speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, by saying that the opinion of the United States attorney for the State of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conniving at mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the 19th September, 1814, he gave directions to some of the mutinous party to put in his knapsack his proportional part of provisions which had been forcibly taken from the issuing house by them; and further said that he would be with them in a few days, as he had some business to settle which would detain him that length of time

CHARGE 3D.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification.—In this: not using his endeavor to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, as required by said order of 23d August, 1814.

To which charges and specifications he plead not guilty.

Lieutenant Thomas Horne, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter in point.

Sergeant John D. Smith, of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he never saw any exertion made by the accused either to excite or discourage mutiny.

Jonathan Smith, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the men frequently collected in front of Lieutenant McCauley's tent to make use of the *black drink* before their departure from Fort Jackson, and that he never knew any attempt made by the accused either to excite or suppress mutiny.

James Carter, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter.

Rowland Vick, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he recollects no attempt made by the accused either to encourage or discourage mutiny, and further saith not.

James Gumdral, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard the accused say that the opinion of the United States attorney of the State of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law; that the accused asked him, between the 13th and 20th of September, if he had given out the foolish notion of going home; that his answer was in the affirmative, as he disliked the idea of being confined under guard, and he wished to do the thing that was right; when the accused asked him if he did not think it was right to go home, that he replied in the negative, as the colonel discountenanced it, and his orders ought to be obeyed; the accused then told him that the colonel wished to devil them all that he could; at which time the conversation ended, and the same evening they met, and the accused asked him if he had determined on or if he had made up his mind to go; said some would, and if any did, he wanted the company particularly to do so; that the lieutenant was frequently present when the men were using the *black drink* and uttering mutinous language, and knows of no attempt made by the accused to stop the progress of mutiny.

John Smith, file-major, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that several of the men in his presence asked the lieutenant his opinion on the subject of going home, and the only answer he ever heard to such inquiries was that it was not right to go home, but knows of no other exertion by him to suppress mutiny.

David Morrow, sergeant of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard the accused say that the opinion of the United States attorney of the State of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law; heard him ask some of the men who were dividing provisions taken from the issuing house if they had put any in for him; when he was asked by some of the party

if he would go, he answered that he reckoned so, and directed his proportional part to be put in the bag belonging to some of the mess, and accordingly one and a half panful of flour was placed in it.

John Harris, a private of Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that, some time in the month of September, one of the men asked the accused, in his presence, for permission to purchase one gallon of whiskey to treat the men who were going home on the 20th of the month, and that he smiled and said he would always wish to see men treated in a good cause; some time afterward he went to the accused and asked his opinion about going home, when the accused replied that if he was clear of a commission he would act as others were about to do.

Colonel P. Pipkin, a witness in behalf of the defendant being sworn, states that the accused, to his knowledge, never made any attempt either to excite or discourage mutiny, but supposes he did not use his endeavor to suppress mutiny, as required by a regimental order dated 23d August, 1814.

Question by the accused. Did I not, some time before the mutineers went off, ask you if those men who remained would not be attached to other companies?

Answer. I was asked that question a day or two before they went away by some persons, but disremember who they were.

Captain George Mebane, a witness, being sworn in behalf of the defendant, states that his indisposition during the mutiny at Fort Jackson prevented his knowing anything relative to the lieutenant's conduct.

Lieutenant John T. Cooksey, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: Knows of no attempt made by the accused either to excite or suppress mutiny.

Lieutenant James Boyd, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he is totally unacquainted with the lieutenant's conduct, but heard the commanding officer express his opinion on the subject and said he thought the accused was not as vigilant as could be expected.

Ensign Thomas Simpson, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he knows of no language made use of by the accused as charged, and no attempt either to excite or suppress mutiny; that he heard the lieutenant say that he did not calculate on going home until he obtained an honorable discharge, which would be between the 20th December and 20th January, 1814.

Ensign Jesse Gilbert, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he was frequently in company with the accused during the mutiny, and never heard him make use of any language as charged, and of no attempt of his either to excite or check the proceedings of the mutinous party.

Question by the accused. Did you never hear me say that I was determined to continue in service until I got an honorable discharge?

Answer. You mentioned to me that it was your intention to stay until the expiration of the time of service, let others do as they would; and that this observation was made by the accused about eight or ten days previous to the men's departure from Fort Jackson.

James Shelton, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he heard the accused several times check the men when using mutinous language, and say that they had best stay; that he and the accused messed together ever since mustered into service; knows of no provision having been drawn from the mutinous party, or any for the purpose of going home; that the accused stated to some of the men, who intended mutinizing, the impropriety of leaving the service, and that the colonel had informed him that, provided they would stay, they should be commanded by their own officers.

John Benham, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the accused and himself messed together during the mutiny at Fort Jackson; that the accused frequently checked the men when using mutinous language in his presence; knows of no provision having been received in the mess from the mutinous party; heard the accused say at various times that he did not calculate on going home previous to the 15th January.

John G. Clark, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter.

Robert Bumpuss, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter contained in the charges.

Benjamin James, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the accused told him that he expected to continue in service until the expiration of the time; that, in his presence, he ever persuaded the men to stay at Fort Jackson until discharged, and such language was used by the accused at various times during the mutiny.

Robert Plant, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the accused advised him not to leave the service, although all the company should; that he ever showed a disposition to suppress mutiny as far as it came within his view, and heard him threaten to put some of the men under guard who were speaking of going home.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and proceeded to business.

Ensign George J. Martin, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he knows nothing of the matter, further than he heard one of the men under the command of the accused say that he had to blame himself alone for his misconduct in leaving the service.

Philip Bryant, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the accused directed some of the men in his presence to discontinue the use of the *black drink*, to stay in the service until they were certain the time had expired for which they engaged. He heard some of the mutinous party ask the accused if they were to take him outside the chain to the old encampment at the point of the bayonet, if he would not follow on there? To which he replied, they must use no such threats as that. When one of the party said they would try it anyhow, whereto the accused turned off and left them; some time afterwards returned. Some of the party asked him if they should carry any provisions for him; that the accused answered in the negative, and said, return what you have taken by force from the issuing house; and, as far as came under his view, the accused discountenanced all mutinous proceedings; heard one of the witnesses in behalf of the prosecution say that if the captain and lieutenant could be broke, the men would be acquitted; that he has frequently heard the men ask the lieutenant if he intended going home, and that he always told the men to stay six months, and said that he intended staying as long as the colonel did.

Lieutenant McCauley states, in his defence, that he is conscious of his innocence, and cheerfully submits the matter to the decision of the court.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused guilty as charged, and sentence that he be dismissed the service; have his sword broken over his head, with a total disqualification of ever holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who having been previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of *Jacob Webb*, a private of Captain Strother's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Desertion.*

Specification.—In this: that, on the night of the 19th September, 1814, he deserted his post while on guard, between the hours of six in the evening and six of the morning of the same month, September, 1814.

CHARGE 2D.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that, on the morning of the 20th September, 1814, he paraded with the mutinous party, and, at the end of reveille beat, marched off with them, yelling and firing scattering guns, and after arriving within the neighborhood of Fort Strother, between the 20th and 30th September, 1814, he headed the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company.

CHARGE 3D.—*Robbery.*

Specification.—That, between Fort Strother and Fort Deposit, he stopped a wagon, and took out flour belonging to the contractor's agents, Messrs. Pope, Braham, and Hickman, in the month of September, between the 20th and 30th of the same.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead "Not guilty."

Lieutenant David Mitchell, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he is totally unacquainted with the matter.

Lieutenant Thomas Horne, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he was officer of the guard on the 19th September; that the prisoner belonged to his guard, refused to do the duty of a sentinel on post, and did not return, after going to his tent, although ordered to do so, and continued there during the night. On the morning of the 20th September the mutinous party left Fort Jackson; after which, the prisoner was missing, and candidly believes he accompanied them.

Captain Strother, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he believes the prisoner paraded at reveille as charged, and he is certain that he marched off with the mutinous party.

John Carroll, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner was not the man who forcibly took the provisions of the contractor's wagons.

The court adjourned for want of evidence until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and proceeded to the further examination of witnesses.

Green B. Newson, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the prisoner deserted his post at Fort Jackson, went off with the mutinous party, and, when in the vicinity of Fort Strother, was elected captain of the party; does not know who robbed the wagons of flour; that the prisoner, as captain, ordered them to interfere with nothing at Fort Strother, and accordingly nothing was touched.

Samuel H. Burton, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, states that he believes *Webb* was not present when the flour was taken from the wagons.

Samuel Gibbs, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the prisoner did march off on the morning of the 20th September with the mutinous party, and believes the prisoner was not concerned in taking the flour from the wagons.

J. Webb, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the prisoner took command of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company at the request of a majority of the men, and, he believes, with the intention of comforting the sick, and preventing violence on the forts.

The prisoner, in his defence, states that he served three months faithfully, and conceived, from the best information he could get, that his term of service had expired; that he was told by both non-commissioned officers and privates that it was nothing but right to go home, and as soon as he discovered his error he returned to his duty.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, *Webb*, guilty of the first and second charges and specifications, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Morrow, a sergeant of Captain Strother's company, West Tennessee.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that, between the 20th and 30th September, 1814, he carried about a paper to get signers to go home on the 20th of the same; also, on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, he forced the guard at the issuing house, and broke the door, and rolled out several barrels of flour; went to the bullock-pen, shot down several beeves, brought them to camp, there issued the beef and flour among the mutinous party, cooked it, and, on the morning of the 20th September, 1814, at the end of reveille beat, marched off at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's party, yelling and firing his gun.

CHARGE 2D.—*Exciting to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: persuading soldiers to go home on the 20th September, 1814, and not reporting those who were speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, as required by a regimental order of August 23, 1814.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead "Not guilty."

Stephen Ray, a sergeant of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he was on fatigue on the night of the 19th September. Some of the party expressed

their dissatisfaction at not having an opportunity of cooking provisions to go home, as well as those in camp; when the prisoner said that any person who intended going home the next morning was a fool for being there at work; accordingly, a great many of the party left their duty and repaired to the camp to cook; and that the prisoner did march off on the morning of the 20th with the mutinous party, yelling and firing their guns.

Philip Bryant, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner with a subscription paper, and heard it read, going about to procure subscribers to proceed home on the 20th of September, 1814; saw the prisoner at the issuing house; heard him order another man to break down the door; saw him picking out flour, and having it rolled out, on the 19th of September; that beef was brought into camp on the same day, and the prisoner issued both meat and flour to the mutinous party; that the prisoner marched off at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company, at the end of the reveille beat on the morning of the 20th of September, yelling and firing his gun; that the prisoner persuaded soldiers to go home on the 20th of September, 1814.

Colonel P. Pipkin, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that on the morning of the 19th of September, as well as he recollects, the prisoner was actively employed in getting the provisions rolled on between the issuing house and encampment; on the night of the 17th or 18th of the same month the prisoner came to his tent and asked permission to go into a small house and write a letter to his family, stating that he had declined going home; that he saw the letter, which was expressive of his intention of staying in service until he could get an honorable discharge; on the morning of the 20th thinks that the prisoner paraded on the right of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company at the beat of reveille, and is not positive whether he marched off in that way or not, but believes he did; and he disremembers the prisoner's reporting any of the party who were acting mutinously.

George Cohee, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner issued the provisions, on the 19th of September, to the mutinous party; and, further, believes the prisoner fired his gun on the morning of the 20th, when marching off from Fort Jackson.

Green B. Newsum, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he believes the prisoner was not of the party who brought in the beef, and was at the head of the mutinous part of Captain Strother's company when they marched off on the morning of the 20th of September, 1814.

George Gumbreel, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner was not of the party who shot the beeves at the bullock-pen.

Captain Strother, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner marched off with the mutinous part of his company on the morning of the 20th, and that the prisoner never reported any men to him who were speaking of going home from Fort Jackson.

The prisoner having refused the privilege of producing any evidence in his behalf, exhibited an honorable discharge from the 28th infantry, with the following general order:

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"CAMP STEWART, November 1, 1814.

"To all officers of the United States army:

"Whereas David Morrow, belonging to Captain John Strother's company, attached to the 1st regiment Tennessee militia, who deserted from Fort Jackson on the 20th or 21st of September last, has come forward and surrendered himself to this camp, has acknowledged the error of his conduct, professed his penitence for the same, and begged permission to join his company and serve out his time of service or duty as a faithful soldier, he is hereby pardoned, on reporting himself to his company, of Colonel P. Pipkin's regiment, without delay, subject to the will of the commanding general.

"The officers commanding at stations are directed to furnish him with rations; and the said David Morrow is permitted to join Captain Blackmore, who will suffer him to do so, in order more safely to pursue his proper journey to his proper station.

"By command:

"GEO. DUFFIELD, *Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Taylor*."

And states, in his defence, that the reason of his leaving the service was in consequence of the advice which he received from his captain, corroborated by the opinion of General Johnston, Colonel Chatham, Captain Earp, as well as many others, who stated that there was no existing law, within their knowledge, compelling men to stay in service longer than three months; as well as an assurance of Sergeant Cheek, who said that he had once left the service under the same law, and had not received any punishment for doing so; and, furthermore, throws himself on the mercy of the court.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of forcing the guard and killing the beeves, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: between the 10th and 20th of September, 1814, he went about through the camps to get signers to go home on the 20th of September, 1814, and stated that he would soon have a larger company than Captain Kilpatrick; and on the morning of the 19th of September he received his proportional part of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken, cooked it, and on the morning of the 20th of September, 1814, at the end of the reveille beat, marched off, yelling and firing his gun; and after arriving in the neighborhood of Fort Strother, he stated that he would retake those who had been taken by Captain Blackmore.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conniving at mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: not reporting those who were of the mutinous party, as required by the Rules and Articles of War.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Lieutenant Noah Bennett, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner on the 19th September, 1814, with a paper containing a good many names, and the prisoner informed him he only set down such men's names as directed him to do so; that those who were present said it was a list of men's names to draw provisions to go home on the 20th; that the prisoner was one of the mutinous party who marched off on the morning of the 20th; that he belonged to the same company, and believes the prisoner never reported any of the mutinous party, as required by the Rules and Articles of War; that the prisoner was under his immediate command on the 19th September, and that he behaved himself, as usual, *well*, until the evening, when he saw him with the paper described heretofore.

John H. Hogan, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner with a paper setting down such men's names as intended drawing provision for the purpose of going home, and, on the morning of the 20th September, he saw the prisoner march off with the mutinous party.

John Husbands, a private of Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner, some time previous to the 20th September, with a paper setting down such men's names as intended going home; that the prisoner did not appear to be using any persuasion, and stated that it was right some should remain at the fort; that he would soon have a larger party than Captain Kilpatrick; and believes that the prisoner did march off with the mutinous party on the morning of the 20th.

John Johnston, a private of Captain McKay's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that while at Fort Jackson, in the month of August, he heard the prisoner say that there was no law to compel the men to stay in service longer than three months; that he was a man of spirit, and would not stay longer; that a considerable number of the men would go then, and one who would refuse he could see bayoneted about six inches; that they would go up to the *big or great man*, and shiver their muskets over his head, but not strike so hard as to kill *him*.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and proceeded to the further examination of the witnesses.

Edward Stephens, a sergeant of Captain Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner with a paper setting down such men's names as were going home, and said that he would take down none but such as directed him to do so; and the prisoner marched off with the mutinous party on the 20th September.

James Alexander, (sergeant major,) a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that on the 19th September he saw the prisoner when the provisions were issued; believes he received his proportional part; and on the morning of the 20th, marched off with the mutinous party; that the prisoner told him he did not suppose the list which he had of men's names was improper, as it was to be handed to the colonel; that the prisoner gave up his gun to Captain Kilpatrick, and thinks he demanded and got a receipt which he had given for his gun, or the captain wrote one for that purpose.

Ensign Daniel Kelly, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the prisoner belonged to the same company, and was frequently near him, during August and the beginning of September; that he generally behaved himself well, and was obedient to orders.

James Smith, a private of Lieutenant Mitchell's detachment, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the prisoner advised him not to go home with the mutinous party, and believes went himself on the 20th September.

James Nelson, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he heard General Washington, of Tennessee, say to the members of a court-martial that he did not know whether the men were ordered out for a tour of three or six months; that he had written to the governor, but had received no answer to his letter on that subject.

The prisoner states, in his defence, that he was totally unacquainted with the nature of militia service; that he had frequently heard his officers say they knew of no law compelling militia to remain in service longer than three months, and from the opinion of other men of respectability and information, conceived his term of service had expired; returned his gun to his captain under that impression, took up the receipt he had given for it, and departed from Fort Jackson, conscious of having discharged his duty.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of yelling and firing his gun, and saying he would retake those who had been taken by Captain Blackmore, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and having qualified before the prisoner, Lewis, who having been previously asked if he had any objection to any of the members of the court, and answering in the negative, proceeded to the trial of *Henry Lewis*, a private of Captain Mebane's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Exciting to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that between the 10th and 20th September, 1814, in presence of a large portion of the troops, said there was no law to compel militia to serve longer than three months, at any time, and said that he would go home on the 20th September, 1814, and that he would take provisions where he could find it.

CHARGE 2D.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, he went to the bullock-pen, shot down several beeves, brought them to the camps, made a proclamation for the mutinous to draw rations, to take them home, of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken, cooked it, and on the morning of the 20th of September, 1814, at the end of reveille marched off, at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Mebane's company, yelling, and firing scattering guns.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead *not guilty*.

Major Hicks, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard the prisoner say there was no law, or he believed there was no law, to serve longer than three months, and he intended going home at the expiration of that time, and *he or they* would take provisions where it could be found; heard Major Hicks state to him, upon honor, that there was law, he had seen it, compelling militia to stay six months; that he had seen in a Virginia newspaper that the act of April 10, 1812, had been

revived in 1814; upon which the prisoner replied it was nothing but newspaper law, and he would not believe a word of it.

Major Rolston, a witness in behalf of the prosecution being sworn states that he saw the mutinous part of Captain Mebane's company march off, and believes the prisoner was among them.

Colonel P. Pipkin, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that on the 12th September, 1814, the prisoner observed in his presence that he did not know of any law compelling men to stay in service longer than three months; he would go home at the end of that time; (he or they) would take provisions which could be found. On the morning of the 15th he saw the prisoner with his gun and a party coming in the direction of the bullock-pen. On the morning of the 20th, while reveille was beating, saw the prisoner march out of Fort Jackson at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Mebane's company, took the right of the line, and at the end of reveille counter-marched from the right and took the road.

Lieutenant John T. Cooksey, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner marched off, at the head of the mutinous part of Captain Mebane's company, on the morning of the 20th September.

Corporal James Gumbree, of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard the prisoner say he believed there was no law compelling militia to stay in service longer than three months; he would be glad to see such a law, as he had served *one or two tours* of duty, and if it was justice he was willing to serve six months; and that the prisoner did not kill the beeves at the bullock-pen.

Lieutenant Richard Swanson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner with the mutinous party when the provisions were issued, and believes he received his proportional part.

William D. Routon, sergeant of Captain Mebane's company, a witness, being sworn in behalf of the prosecution, saith that he believes he heard the prisoner say there was no law, or he never saw any person who had seen a law, compelling militia to serve longer than three months, and unless such a law was shown him, he would go home on the 20th September, 1814.

The prisoner having voluntarily refused to produce any evidence in his behalf, states, in extenuation of his conduct, that he was led astray by the erroneous opinions of men of better information, who positively assured him there was no law compelling militia to serve longer than three months; that he was also persuaded off by Sergeant Hooker; regrets such a disgraceful act, and throws himself on the mercy of the court.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of the first and second charges, first specification, and so much of the second specification as marching off, at the head of the mutinous part of Captain Mebane's company, on the morning of the 23d September, 1814, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court having been sworn in presence of the prisoner, *David Hunt*, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who being previously asked if he had any objection to any members of the court, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of *David Hunt*

CHARGE.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 3d September, 1814, he said he would go home at the end of the three months, or die in the attempt; and that on the 19th of September he broke the guard-house and went off with the mutinous party on the 20th September, 1814; and that he received his proportional part of the provisions that were forcibly taken from the contractor's agent on the 19th September, 1814.

To which charge and specification the prisoner plead not guilty.

Lieutenant Rodney Earhart, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he heard the prisoner, on or about the 3d of September, say he would go home at the end of three months, or die in the attempt; that he was confined in the guard-house; and, on the 19th of September, at night, as well as he recollects, he made his escape therefrom.

Question by the prisoner. Do you not recollect my saying the cause why I was going home at the end of three months was that I had sent a letter to my brother to come and take my place?

Answer. I do; but it was after I had threatened to report you for using the expression.

Lieutenant R. Swanson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner was confined in the guard-house on the 19th of September, and on examination of the house next morning it was broken, and the prisoner missing. The prisoner was cooking provisions on the 19th of September, and said he intended going the next day.

William Owen, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness being sworn, states that he heard the prisoner say, some time in September, that he would go home at the end of three months, or die trying.

Joseph Laurence, a corporal of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he was officer of the guard on the 19th of September, 1814; the prisoner made his escape on that night, and was missing from camp after the mutinous party marched off on the morning of the 20th of September, 1814.

James Dunaway, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness, being sworn, in behalf of the defendant, states that he believes the prisoner received his proportional part of the provisions which had been forcibly taken from the contractors, and that he did march off with the mutinous party on the 20th of September, 1814; further, that the prisoner wrote a letter, at the time he was confined under guard, to his brother to come and take his place.

The prisoner having declined the privilege of producing any other evidence, stated, in extenuation, that he was totally unacquainted with the law of militia service; was induced to believe, through the opinion of other men, that there was no law compelling them to serve longer than three months; that he was threatened into the act by others; erred through ignorance; is sorry for his improper conduct, and solicits the mercy of the court.

The court find the prisoner, *Hunt*, guilty as charged, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court having been sworn in presence of the prisoner, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who having been previously asked if he had any objections to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of *Edward Linsey*, a private of Captain Searcy's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 19th of September, 1814, he went with a number of others to the issuing house, and forced the guard, and broke down the door, or showed others how to do it, and took out several barrels of flour, rolled it to the camps, issued it, received his proportional part, cooked it, and at the end of reveille beat, marched off with the mutinous party, yelling and firing his gun.

CHARGE 2D.—*Exciting to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that between the 20th of August and 20th of September, 1814, speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead *not guilty*.

Corporal James McDonald, of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner passed, or forced the guard, going to the issuing house, with a number of others, on the 19th of September; that he lifted the door down; that flour was rolled out by the same party, and carried to camp, issued, and believes the prisoner received his proportional part; and disremembers seeing him for several days after the 20th of September, 1814.

Edward Pickett, a private of Captain Searcy's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner at the issuing house on the 19th of September, 1814, take a mattox and show how the door might be taken down; believes he received his proportional part of the provisions taken therefrom; and on the morning of the 20th of September paraded, and at the end of reveille beat marched off with the mutinous party.

Pharaoh Hudgins, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner stated, in his presence, that it would not be long before he would be at liberty, when refused the privilege of passing the chain; and saw the prisoner march off with the mutinous party from Fort Jackson on the 20th of September, 1814.

Lieutenant David Mitchell, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the prisoner at the issuing house, on the 19th of September, 1814, take the door down, after being prized off, and the party, of which the prisoner was one, rolled out eleven barrels of flour. When they had got in front of the line, heard the prisoner direct the party to call and receive their rations, which *he issued*, and marched off with the mutinous party on the morning of September 20, 1814.

James Gumbal, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that either in August or September he heard the prisoner say he would endeavor to go home at the end of three months.

Edward Black, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that the prisoner did not break down the door of the issuing house, at Fort Jackson, on the 19th September.

The prisoner states, in his defence, that he did not force the guard, as charged. He went to the issuing house by permission; acted incorrectly through ignorance; regrets the impropriety of his conduct, and implores the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of "forcing the guard, cooking his provisions, and yelling and firing his gun," and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, (present, the president and members,) and having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who having been previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members of the court, and answering negatively, proceeded to the trial of the prisoners, arraigned on the following charges and specifications: Leonard Farmer, Peter Duncan, Stephen Johnson, Lewis Thomas, Simon Scott, Pharaoh Hudgins, Samuel H. Burton, and Samuel Austin, of Captain Strother's company; James Thompson, Hugh Carlin, Joseph Wright, Joshua Joiner, John Smothers, and Henry Butler, of Captain Mebane's company; Wade H. Night, Burwell Hobbes, John Oliver, Philip Holland, of Captain Searcy's company; James Arnold and Alexander McMorris, of Captain Kilpatrick's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Desertion.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, between six o'clock in the evening and six of the morning, they did desert from their posts on guard.

CHARGE 2D.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, they received their proportional part of the provisions that were forcibly taken, and on the morning of the 20th September, at the end of reveille beat, marched off with the mutinous party.

To which charges and specifications the prisoners unanimously plead guilty; "and state, in extenuation of their conduct, (in substance,) that from the best intelligence they could get from men who they supposed possessed information sufficient to point out the correct course to be pursued, they were induced to believe that their term of service was only for three months; were conscious that they had performed their duty faithfully; and, through ignorance and the machinations of wicked men, committed the disgraceful act of leaving the service of their country; sincerely profess penitence, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty as charged, and sentence them to make up the time lost whilst absent from service; that one-half of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their respective service, they shall have half of the hair of their head shaved close off, then drummed out of camp. But from the youth and inexperience of Arnold and Hobdy, the court beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general for a remission of the sentence.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members; and, after being qualified in presence of the prisoners, who being previously asked if they had any objections to any members of the court, and answering negatively, proceeded to the trial of Sergeant James Nelson, Joseph Routon, A. Whitton, and Robert B. Roberts, privates of Captain Mebane's company.

CHARGE.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, they forcibly took *beef and flour* from the contractor's agent, M. T. Hagland, at Fort Jackson, received their proportionable part, and, on the morning of the 20th, at the end of reveille, marched off with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead not guilty.

Lieutenant John T. Cooksey, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoners marched off with the mutinous party on the 20th September, 1814.

Thomas Dunaway, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he was with the prisoner, Routon, when the flour was taken from the contractor's agent; knows he did not take any, and believes none of the others did; that Routon and Whitton belonged to the same mess; believes they received their proportionable part of the provisions thus forcibly taken, and is under the impression the prisoners marched off with the mutinous party, at the end of reveille-beat, on the morning of the 20th September, 1814.

John Hickman, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoners did receive their proportionable part of the provisions taken from the contractor's agent on the 20th September, 1814.

The prisoners, having refused the privilege of producing any testimony in their behalf, made the following defence: That from the best information they could get, with the persuasion of men who ought to have known better, they supposed their term of service had expired, and were consequently induced to leave the service of their country; erred through ignorance; regret their misconduct, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to remunerate the government for time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one-third of their pay, and, at the expiration of their term of service, to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

The court, having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, arraigned on the following charges and specifications, who, being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Obadiah McBey, a private of Captain Strother's company, Jeremiah Dennis and James Blythe, of Captain Mebane's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Desertion.*

Specification.—In this: that on night of September 19, 1814, between six o'clock of the evening and six of the morning of the 20th, they did desert from their posts on guard.

CHARGE 2D.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of September 19, 1814, they received their proportionable part of the *beef and flour* that was forcibly taken from the contractor's agent at Fort Jackson, M. T. Hagland, and, on the morning of the 20th, at the end of reveille-beat, marched off with the mutinous party.

To which charges and specifications the prisoners plead guilty; and state, in extenuation, that they had performed their duty as good sentinels, on guard, on September 19, with the exception of being regularly relieved the next morning; from the most correct information they could procure, were impressed with the belief that their term of service had expired, and, under this impression, McBey delivered up his gun and accoutrements, and received a receipt for them; they acted incorrectly, through ignorance, and implore the clemency of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty as charged, and sentence them to make up the time lost whilst absent from duty; that one-half of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their respective service, they shall have one-half of the hair of the head shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members; and, having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who, being previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members of the court, and answering negatively, proceeded to the trial of the following prisoners: Privates John Baufield, Major Headspeth, Coleman Nicholas, fifer, Thomas Dunaway, John Manning, James L. Arnold, John Patterson, Thomas Wood, Edward Easters, Bethleam Easters, Basdal Sommers, Thomas Hall, John Williams, Thomas Branden, John Hampton, Jacob Bennett, William Quinn, John Earley, John L. Herringdon, Stephen Blythe, John Kelly, John Jones, William Jones, Aquilla Knight, Harman Redding, John Wright, Robinson Wright, Thomas Ashley, John Cross, James Andrews, Drury Hall, John Hickman, William Pate, James Grissom, Thomas Lumley, corporal, John Webb, George Cohee, James Gumbree, Robert Kilbuck, John Morgan, drummer, Armstead H. Morgan, Andrew S. Britt, Elisha McFall, Edmond Black, Daniel Rake, Lewis Fletcher, Edward Johnson, Francis Compury, Green B. Newson, Gideon Harris, Hardy Weems, John Green, John Watkins, James Green, John Olphim, Jonathan Butts, James Rose, John Whetworth, John H. Read, John Benham, Moses Age, Robert Kelgore, Smith Hampton, Thomas D. Long, Thomas Wolsey, Thomas Perry, William Mimms, William Grimes, William Long, William Weakley, William Robinson, Thomas Graves, Needum B. Farior, Samuel Gibbs, Timothy Milliard, Willis Richardson, Wilson Davis, Thomas Davis, Hopson Tally, Morgan Jones, Robert White, Elijah Tucker, Cornelius McKenzie, John Ledbetter, John Wilson, Washington Ledbetter, Stephen Shepherd, Wesley Cowan, Samuel Bowman, James J. Harris, Anderson Griffith, corporal, William Chitold, Nevit Lane, Frederick Rowland, Daniel Richardson, John Linguino, Demsey Sawyer, Isaac Richmond, William D. Jemmison, corporal, Silvanus Walker, John Walker, Asa Walker, William Bryant, Edward Picket, Terrell Guess, James Denson, Benjamin Bush, William Welsh, John Lee, Bennet Seagreaves, John P. Rushing, George Haynes, John. Alsop, Daniel Wyatt, Solomon Wyatt, Thomas Dunn, John Harning, Thomas Pace, David A. Welsh.

CHARGE.—*Mutiny.*

In receiving their proportionable part of flour and meat, taken from the contractor's agent, on September 19, 1814, and marching off with the mutinous party from Fort Jackson, on September 20, 1814.

To which charges and specifications the prisoners plead guilty, with the exception of Frederick Rowland, and state, in their defence, that, from the best intelligence they could procure, with the opinion of men of respectability and information, they were credulous enough to suppose they were bound by no law to continue in service longer than three months; they were actuated by the purest motives in leaving the service of their country, erred through ignorance alone, sincerely lament such improper conduct, and throw themselves on the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner, Frederick Rowland, not guilty, and acquit him; and find the balance, severally, guilty, and sentence them to make good the time lost whilst absent from duty; that one-third of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their respective service, they shall have one-half of the hair of the head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp. But from the youth and inexperience of Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edward Black, Hopson Tally, James J. Harris, and William Walsh, beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general for a remission of the sentence.

The court having been qualified in presence of the prisoner arraigned on the annexed charges and specifications, who being previously asked if he had any objections to any of the members of the court, and answering in the negative, proceeded to the trial of Nathan Johnson, (a drummer,) of Captain Newland's company.

CHARGE 1ST.—*Exciting to mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: sending a letter between the 1st of August, 1814, and 20th of September, 1814, to the soldiers of Fort Strother, encouraging them to go home on the 20th of September, and stating he intended doing the same.

CHARGE 2D.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the morning of the 20th September, he, together with a number of others, did march off, without permission, from Fort Williams.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Godfrey Ratts, a private of Captain Mebane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner was at Fort Williams on the 21st of September, 1814; and believes none who went off previous returned by that time.

Nathaniel Caldwell, a sergeant of Captain Newland's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner intended going home on the 20th of September, 1814, but believes he did not leave Fort Williams on that day.

Isam Wood, a private of Captain Blackmore's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that a letter was received at Fort Strother, signed by Nathan Johnson, as well as he recollects, encouraging the men to go home on the 20th of September, 1814, and believes that the author of the letter stated he intended doing the same.

Lieutenant Dicken Ward, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw a letter at Fort Strother, between the 1st of August and 20th of September, 1814, which had been received from Fort Williams, signed by Nathan Johnson, encouraging the men to be in a state of readiness to go home on the 20th of September, as he and others at Fort Williams intended doing the same; but is not certain that the prisoner was the writer of the letter.

Ensign James H. Williams, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that the prisoner was attached to the same company he was; is uncertain which day of September the prisoner left Fort Williams; and that he knows no other man of that name at that garrison.

The prisoner having refused the privilege of producing any testimony in his defence, submits his case to the decision of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner guilty of the first charge and latter clause of the first specification, and sentence him to a stoppage of one-third of his pay, and at the expiration of his term of service to have one-half of the hair of the head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

The court adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members; before the prisoners arranged on the annexed charges and specifications, who being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Archibald Hair, Isaac Williams, George Joy, William Pratt, Jesse Pearce, James Wren, Robert Dyer, David Brown, John Strong, John Nunly, Cannon Quarls, Samuel S. Barrett, Blake Maldin, Godfrey Rats, Lewis Harmon, William Pew, Peter Johnston, John Windows, Daniel Hughes, James Fox, James Maxwell, William Scribner, Thomas Turner, John Farris, Joshua Edwards, William Powell, Corporal Elisha Phelps, John Warnock.

CHARGE.—*Mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that between the 19th and 26th of September, 1814, they marched off from Fort Williams with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead guilty; and state, in extenuation of their conduct, that from the best information they could procure they were induced to believe there was no law binding militia to continue in service longer than three months; their tour of duty had legally expired; acted improperly through ignorance; sincerely lament the disgraceful act, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one-third of their pay; and at the expiration of their respective term of service to have one-half of the hair of the head shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The court having been qualified in presence of the prisoners arranged on the following charge and

specification, who being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Emman Hays, William Durning, Joshua Lovell, Henry Woodward, Samuel Wyatt, Joseph Pistole, Edmond Isom, Isom Wood, Edward Burchett, David Buckhannan, John Davis, Everett Creech, Moses Elliott, William Logan, and Archless Wells.

CHARGE.—*Mutiny.*

Specification. In this: that, between the 19th and 25th of September, 1814, they went off from Fort Strother with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead *guilty*; and state, in their defence, that, from the best information they could procure, with the opinion of men of respectability and information, were induced to believe there was no law binding militia to serve longer than three months; that they were actuated by the purest motives in leaving the service of their country; earnestly deplore the disgraceful act, committed through erroneous impressions, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty as charged, and sentence them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one-third their pay; and, at the expiration of their respective terms of service, to have one-half of the hair of the head shaved off close, and drummed out of camp. But, from the youth and inexperience of Edward Curchett, and the extreme ignorance of John Davis, beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general for a remission of the sentence.

The court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members. No persons appearing before them for trial, adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members; and, having been qualified in presence of the accused, who being previously asked if he had any objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Captain A. Roberts, of the Mississippi militia, in the service of the United States, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE 1ST.—*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*

Specification 1st. In being repeatedly intoxicated in the presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between September 15 and December 15, 1814.

Specification 2d. In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and retaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddart, some time between September 15 and December 18, 1814.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conduct highly unmilitary and unbecoming an officer.*

Specification. In seizing, or detaining at Camp Boat Yard, some time between September 15 and December 15, 1814, a boat, employed by the quartermaster general's department for the transportation of forage for the troops in and near this place; thus jeopardizing the very existence of the army, preventing its necessary and expected supplies.

To which the accused plead *not guilty*.

Colonel P. Perkins, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he has seen the accused, more than once, intoxicated, in presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between September 15 and December 15, 1814.

Question, by the accused. Was it ever reported to you that I was too much intoxicated to discharge my duty?

Answer. It was reported to me that you were confined to *your tent* by intoxication, but saw nothing of the kind myself.

Captain William Johnston, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he saw the accused once intoxicated, in presence of both officers and men, when officer of the day, between September 15 and December 15, 1814, at Fort Stoddart, he took and detained a boat, from a citizen, and refused to give her a certificate, or such vouchers as is required by law; but afterwards understood the accused had delivered her up to the owner. At Camp Boat Yard the accused had in his possession a boat; that the commander of the boat stated that he was ordered after corn; that the boat was not restored, but an order was given by Captain Roberts for the soldiers to go on board and proceed to Mobile.

Lieutenant J. H. Moore, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that on December 10 he received an order from General Taylor to procure water transportation for the baggage of Colonel Perkins's regiment. Boats were accordingly provided; after which, a boat belonging to the quartermaster general's department, at Camp Boat Yard, was pressed by order of the accused, although an order had been issued by the general to the contrary; and that it would not be given up, even were he to appear in person. That at Fort Stoddart, on December 12, he understood an order had been given by the accused to his command to collect all the boats to be found. After one was taken possession of, it was claimed by a citizen, and given up.

Sergeant Adam Poole, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that a boat in the possession of Captain Roberts's command, at Fort Stoddart, between September 15 and December 15, 1814, was claimed by a citizen, and the accused said he would give him a receipt for her at Mobile, or somewhere down the river; that an order came from General Taylor, concerning a boat at Camp Boat Yard, belonging to the quartermaster general's department, when some person observed that the order was incorrect, as the boat had been taken before, as he understood, by some other person, and not Captain Roberts.

George Graham, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he never knew the accused guilty of repeated intoxication; that he once saw him in that state and believes it was the day he left the Boat Yard; that a boat, of which Everie was captain, was taken possession of at the Boat Yard, either by the order of the accused or the regimental quartermaster, and the baggage put on board

of her while the owner or commander was absent at Fort Montgomery; it was detained there until an order was brought from the general, (without any date,) directing the boat to be given up to the owner; when the regimental quartermaster asked the accused what he intended doing when he ordered the men on board to put off and afterwards said he would be a pretty fool to obey an order without any date; and further states that he believes the accused had returned from Fort Montgomery before the baggage was placed on board the boat.

Isaac N. Selser, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states that he has seen the accused more than once unusually merry, which he believed to be the effect of intoxication, some time between September 15 and December 15, 1814. At Camp Boat Yard he heard the accused ask the regimental quartermaster to press more boats to transport the troops as well as baggage; to which the quartermaster replied that he had already pressed a sufficient number for the transportation of the baggage, and if any more were taken it would be at his own risk and responsibility.

Question by the accused. Was it not to press boats to transport the troops to old Fort Stoddart when this answer was made me by the regimental quartermaster?

Answer. I do not recollect.

Captain Roberts states, in his defence, that he supposed drinking to be merry was not amiss, but being apprehensive it might be considered so, discontinued the practice; that he took a boat, agreeably to the verbal order of General Taylor, from the Boat Yard to transport the troops to Fort Stoddart, as the cut off was then considered impassable, and returned them again, of which the *quartermaster general's* boat was not one; that Quartermaster Moore was ordered to furnish water transportation for the baggage of Colonel Perkins's regiment; he directed the quartermaster, Moore, to press, legally, the *quartermaster general's* boats, and he informed him he had done so, from which he was induced to believe no further difficulty would arise; as respects the little boat at Fort Stoddart, she would not have been taken had he not been informed that they were drifted boats and belonged to no person in the vicinity of that place, but after it was claimed by a citizen, who said he was the proper owner, it was given up to him.

The court, after due consideration, find the accused guilty of the first and second charges, first specification of the first charge, first of the second charge, but not guilty of the second specification of the first charge, and sentence him to be dismissed the army of the United States.

The court, having been qualified in the presence of the prisoner, who being previously asked if he had any objection to any of the court and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of John Rourke, a citizen, and no prosecutor or charges appearing against the prisoner, acquit him.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, nine o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the president and members; and no prisoners appearing before them for trial, adjourned *sine die*.

P. PERKINS, *Lieutenant Colonel and President of the Court.*

W. L. ROBESON, *Lieutenant 3d Infantry and Acting Judge Advocate.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 21, 1828.*

True copy from the original proceedings on file in this office.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

AFTER GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Adjutant General's Office, Mobile, November 21, [1814.]

A general court-martial, to consist of five members and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile at such time as Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle shall direct for the trial of such militia prisoners as shall be brought before it. Lieutenant Colonel Perkins is hereby appointed president of the said court, and Lieutenant Robeson, of the third regiment of infantry, will act as the judge advocate; Colonel Pipkin, of the first regiment West Tennessee militia, will detail the members from the State troops at and near Fort Montgomery, order on all the witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment at this place, also furnish specific charges against them, and, lastly, will notify Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point to enable him to designate the hour of sitting.

By command,

ROBERT BUTLER, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 21, 1828.*

True copy from the General Order Book of the late seventh military district.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Adjutant General's office, New Orleans, January 22, 1815.

At a general court-martial ordered to convene at Mobile on the 5th December, 1814, of which Colonel Perkins is president, the following prisoners were tried on the following charges and specification, viz:

Captain John Strother, 1st regiment W. T. militia, charged with exciting to mutiny.

Specification.—In this: that on the march between Fort Deposit and Fort Jackson, between the 4th of July and 31st of the same, he stated in presence of some of the troops there was no law to compel

them to serve longer than *three months*; and unless he was shown a better law than he had seen, he would march his company home at the end of that time.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conniving at mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: suffering those under his command to go unreported to the commanding officer, contrary to the rules and articles of war in such case made and provided, and in using words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny; stating that if he was the lieutenant he would march the company under his command home on the 20th September, 1814.

CHARGE 3D.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification.—In this: not complying with the regimental *order*, bearing date August 23, 1814, which required the officers of all grades, and privates, to use their best endeavor to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, under the pains and penalties of a violation of the law of the United States.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner, Captain Strother, pleaded *not guilty*.

The court found the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of failing to report his men to the commanding officer, and sentence him to be dismissed the service, as unworthy of holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court next proceeded to the trial of Third Lieutenant *James McCauley*, 1st regiment W. T. militia, charged with *exciting to mutiny*.

Specification.—In this: that between the 10th and 20th of September, 1814, speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, by saying that the opinion of the United States attorney of the State of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conniving at mutiny.*

Specification.—In this: that on the 19th September, 1814, he gave directions to some of the mutinous party to put in his knapsack his proportionable part of provisions, which had been forcibly taken out of the issuing house by them; and further said that he would be with them in a few days, as he had some business to settle which would detain him that length of time.

CHARGE 3D.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification. In this: not using his endeavor to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, as required by said order of the 23d August, 1814.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner, Lieutenant James McCauley, pleaded *not guilty*.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found the prisoner guilty as charged, and sentence that he be dismissed the service, have his sword broken over his head, with a total disqualification of ever holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court next proceeded to the trial of *Jacob Webb*, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with desertion, mutiny, and robbery.

To which charge or charges the prisoner, *Jacob Webb*, pleaded *not guilty*.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of desertion and mutiny, and not of robbery; and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Morrow, a sergeant of Captain Strother's company, charged with *mutiny and exciting to mutiny*.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with *mutiny and conniving at mutiny*.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Henry Lewis, a private of Captain Mebane's company, charged with *mutiny and exciting to mutiny*.

To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*.

The court found the prisoner, Henry Lewis, guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Hunt, charged with mutiny.

To which charge the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*.

The court found the prisoner guilty as charged, and has sentenced him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Edward Linsey, a private of Captain Searcy's company, charged with *mutiny and exciting to mutiny*.

To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and has sentenced him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court next proceeded to the trials of the following: Leonard Farmer, Peter Duncan, Stephen Johnson, Lewis Thomas, Semore Scott, Pharaoh Hudgins, Samuel H. Burton, and Samuel Austin, of Captain Strother's company; James Thompson, Hugh Carlin, Joseph Write, Joshua Joiner, John Smothers, and Henry Butler, of Captain Mebane's company; Wade H. Night, Berwell Hobdy, John Oliver, and Philip Holland, of Captain Searcy's company; James Arnold and Alexander McMorris, of Captain Kilpatrick's company, charged with desertion and mutiny.

To which charge or charges the prisoners unanimously pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to make up the time whilst absent from service; that one-half of their pay be stopped; that at the end of their respective service they have one-half of the hair of their heads shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

Sergeant James Nelson, Joseph Routon, A. Whitson, and Robert B. Roberts, privates of Captain Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded *not guilty*.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the government for the time lost by their absence from duty; a stoppage of one-third of their pay; and at the expiration of their term of service to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved closed off, and then drummed out of camp.

Obadiah McBey, a private of Captain Strother's company, Jeremiah Dennis and James Blythe, of Captain Mebane's company, charged with desertion and mutiny.

To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The court found the prisoners guilty, and has sentenced them to make up the time lost whilst absent from duty; that the one-half of their pay be stopped; that at the end of their respective service they shall have one-half of the hair of their heads shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

The court next proceeded to the trial of the following prisoners, viz: Privates John Bonfield, Major Hedgpeath, Coleman Nicholas, (fifer,) Thomas Dunaway, John Manning, James L. Arnold, John Patterson, Thomas Wood, Edward Easters, Bethlehem Easters, Basder Summers, Thomas Hall, John Williams, Thomas Brandon, John Hampton, Jacob Bennet, William Quinn, John Earby, John L. Herringdon, Stephen Blythe, John Kelly, John Jones, William Jones, Aquila Night, Harmon Reding, John Wright, Robinson Wright, Thomas Ashley, John Cross, James Andrews, Drury Hall, John Hickman, William Pate, James Grissom, Thomas Limbly, (corporals,) John Webb, George Cohe, James Gambreel, Robert Kilbuck, John Morgan, (drummer,) Armstead H. Morgan, Anderson S. Britt, Elisha McFall, Edmund Black, Daniel Ruke, Lewis Fletcher, Edward Johnson, (France's company,) Green B. Newton, Gideon Harris, Hardy Wilms, John Green, John Watkins, James Green, John Olphin, Jonathan Butts, James Rose, John Whetworth, John H. Read, John Benham, Moses Age, Robert Kelgan, Smith Hampton, Thomas D. Long, Thomas Woolsey, Thomas Perry, William Mimms, William Grimes, William Long, William Weakly, William Robinson, Thomas Graves, Andrew B. Farrow, Samuel Gibbs, Timothy Millyard, Willis Richardson, Wilson Davis, Thomas Davis, Hobson Tally, Morgan Jones, Robert White, Elijah Tucker, Cornelius McKensy, John Leabetter, John Wilson, Washington Leabetter, Stephen Shepherd, Wesley Cowan, Samuel Bowman, James G. Harris, Anderson Griffith, (corporal,) William Chisholm, Nevit Lee, Frederick Rowland, Daniel Richardson, John Lemgin, Dempsey Sawyer, Isaac Richmond, William D. Jemmisson, Silvanus Walker, John Walker, Asa Walker, William Bryant, Edward Pickett, Terrell Guess, James Denson, Benjamin Bush, William Walsh, John Lee, Bennet Seagraves, John P. Rushing, George Haines, John Alsop, Daniel Wyatt, Solomon Wyatt, Thomas Dume, John Henning, Thomas Pace, and David A. Welsh, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges the prisoners unanimously pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, (except Frederick Rowland, who they found not guilty, and have acquitted him.) The balance they have sentenced to make good the time lost when absent from duty; that the one-third of their pay be stopped; that at the end of their respective service they shall have one-half of the hair of their heads shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp.

Nathan Johnson, (a drummer,) of Captain Newland's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner, Nathan Johnson, guilty, and has sentenced him to a stoppage of one-third of his pay, and at the expiration of his time of service to have one-half of the hair of his head shaved close off and drummed out of camp.

Archibald Hair, Isaac Williams, George Jay, William Pratt, Jesse Pearce, James Wrens, Robert Dyer, David Brown, John Strong, John Nunly, Cannon Quarles, Samuel S. Barrett, Blake Maldin, Godfrey Rats, Lewis Harmon, William Pew, Peter Johnson, John Windon, Daniel Hughes, James Fox, James Maxwell, William Scribner, Thomas Turner, John Farris, Joshua Edwards, William Powell, Elisha Phelps, and John Warnock, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty, and, at the expiration of their respective time of service, to have one-half of the hair of their heads shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The court then proceeded to the trials of the following, viz: Emmon Hays, William Durving, Joshua Lovell, Henry Woodward, Samuel Wyatt, Joseph Pistole, Edmond Isom, Isom Wood, Edward Buschett, David Buckhannan, John Davis, Everett Creech, Moses Elliott, William Logan, and Archless Wills, charged with *mutiny and desertion*.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one-third of their pay; at the expiration of their respective service to have one-half of the hair of their heads shaved off close; and to be drummed out of camp.

The court then proceeded to the trial of *Captain A. Roberts*, of the Mississippi militia, who was arraigned and tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

CHARGE 1ST.—*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*

Specification 1.—In being repeatedly intoxicated, in the presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between September 15 and December 15, 1814.

Specification 2.—In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and detaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, some time between September 15 and December 15, 1814.

CHARGE 2D.—*Conduct highly unmilitary and unbecoming an officer.*

Specification 1.—In seizing or detaining, at Camp Boat Yard, some time between September 15 and December 15, 1814, a boat employed by the Quartermaster General's department for the transportation of forage for the troops in and near this place; thus jeopardizing the very existence of the army by preventing its necessary and expected supplies.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner, Captain A. Roberts, pleaded not guilty.

The court, after due consideration, found the prisoner *guilty* of the 1st and 2d charges, first specification of the 1st charge, first specification of the 2d charge; but not guilty of the second specification of the 1st charge; and has sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States.

John Rowke, a citizen, next appeared before the court; but no prosecutor or charges appearing against the prisoner, they acquitted him.

The major general approves the proceedings and sentences of the court, and orders them to be carried into effect. With respect to those sentenced to the punishment of death, their sentence will be carried into execution four days after the promulgation of this order at Mobile. In consequence of the recommendation of the court in favor of the following, viz: James Arnold, Burwell Hobdy, Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edmond Black, Hopson Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burchett, and John Davis,

the major general is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, and citizen John Rourke will be dismissed from confinement.

By command:

ROBERT BUTLER, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 21, 1828.*

True copy from the General Order Book of the late 7th military district.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Letter from the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 23, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th instant, which requires the Secretary of War to furnish the House copies of the muster and pay rolls of said militiamen, (the detachment of the Tennessee militia detailed under the order of the governor of said State, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Pipkin,) and which you referred to this office, I have the honor to hand you herewith copies of the following muster and pay rolls, the originals of which are on the files of this office, viz:

- One pay and one muster roll of the field and staff;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain McKay's company;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Robertson's company;
- One pay and two muster rolls of Captain Blakemore's company;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Newlin's company;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Strother's company;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Smyth's company;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Mebane's company;
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Kilpatrick's company; and
- One pay and three muster rolls of Captain Searcy's company.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

N. B.—It will be perceived that *three duplicate* muster rolls, viz: *one* of Captain McKay's, *one* of Captain Mebane's, and the other of Captain Kilpatrick's company, are sent in lieu of copies, having been found on the files of the office, and can be dispensed with.

Pay-roll of the field and staff officers of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
				Mths.	Days.			
Philip Pipkin	Colonel.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$75	\$541 93	
Jasper Smith	First major .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	50	361 29	
Alexander Rolston ..	Second major.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	50	361 29	
John C. Hicks	Lieutenant and adjutant..	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	40	289 63	
James G. Martin.....	First lieut. and paymaster.	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	40	289 63	
Jacob Thompson.....	Regimental quartermaster.	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	40	289 63	
Wm. M. Wyne	Surgeon .....	.....do.....	Nov. 9, 1814	4	20	60	280 00	Died November 9, 1814.
Elisha B. Clark	Surgeon's mate .....	.....do.....	Oct. 13, 1814	3	24	45	171 26	Resigned October 13, 1814.
Sutton Allen .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	45	325 05	
Abraham Castleman.	Sergeant major .....	.....do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	3	4	12	37 54	Died September 23, 1814.
Frederick Harvell...	Quartermaster's sergeant.	.....do.....	Aug. 31, 1814	2	11	12	28 25	Discharged August 31, 1814.
John Bowers	Drum major .....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	11	78 80	
Martin Burris.....	Fife major.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	11	78 80	
Wallace Sturgus....	Surgeon's mate	Oct. 13, 1814	.....do.....	3	15	45	157 50	Appointed October 13, 1814; left at Fort Williams, sick.
Robert Williams	Quartermaster's sergeant.	Sept. 5, 1814	.....do.....	4	17	12	54 58	Appointed September 5, 1814.
James Alexander.....	Sergeant major	Oct. 1, 1814	.....do.....	3	27	12	46 45	Appointed October 1, 1814, in place of A. Castleman, deceased.
Louson Nurse	Surgeon	Nov. 30, 1814	.....do.....	1	28	60	114 19	Appointed November 30, 1814, in place of Wm. W. Wine, deceased.
Gabriel.....	Waiter	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Waiter to Col. Pipkin.
Lee .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Do.
Dick .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Waiter.
Maj.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Servant to Major Smith.
Frederick .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Servant to Adjutant Hicks.
Stanford .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 12, 1814	4	23	8	37 93	Servant to Dr. Wyne; discharged November 12, 1814.
Branch.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 13, 1814	3	24	8	30 19	Servant to Dr. Clarks; discharged October 13, 1814.
Sampson .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	Servant to Dr. Allen.
Jack .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Servant to Dr. Nurse.
							4,098 40	

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said field and staff, now in my possession; and that the sums stated, amounting to four thousand and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents, were due from the United States to the field and staff officers of the first regiment of Tennessee militia on the 27th day of January, 1815, having signed duplicates hereof.

[S4,098 40.]

JOSEPH COLEMAN, *District Paymaster.*

Master-roll of the field and staff officers of the first regiment of Tennessee militia in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment, or time of enlistment.	To what time engaged.	Present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	Philip Pipkin	Col. commanding	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Philip Pipkin ...	
2	Jasper Smith	1st major	do	do	Jasper Smith	
3	Alex. Ralston	2d major	do	do	Alex. Ralston	
4	John C. Hicks	1st lieut. and adj't.	do	do	John C. Hicks. ...	
5	James C. Martin	1st. lieut. & R. P. M.	do	do	James G. Martin. .	
6	Jacob Thompson	R. Q. M.	do	do	Jacob Thompson. .	
7	William M. Wynn	Surgeon	do	Nov. 9, 1814		Deceased Nov. 9, 1814, at Fort Jackson.
8	Elisha B. Clark	1st mate	do	Oct. 13, 1814		Resigned Oct. 13, 1814, at Fort Williams.
9	Sutton Allen	2d mate	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Sick; absent at Fort Strother.
10	Abraham Casselman	Sergeant major	do	Sept. 23, 1814		Deceased Sept. 23, 1814, at Fort Strother.
11	Frederick Howell	Q. M. sergeant	do	Aug. 31, 1814		Discharged Aug. 31, 1814, at Fort Williams.
12	John Bowers	D. M.	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John Bowers	
13	Martin Burriss	F. M.	do	do		Sick; absent at Fort Jackson.
14	Wallace Sturgus	Surgeon's mate	Oct. 13, 1814	do		Appointed Oct. 13, 1814; left at Fort Williams with sick.
15	Robert Williams	Q. M. S.	Sept. 5, 1814	do		Promoted Sept. 5, 1814, from a sergeant of the line.
16	James Alexander	Sergeant major	Oct. 1, 1814	do		Appointed Oct. 1, 1814, in place of A. Casselman, dec'd, and permitted to remain at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
17	Lawson Nourse	R. Surgeon	Nov. 30, 1814	do	Lawson Nourse..	Appointed Nov. 30, 1814, in place of Wm. M. Wynn, deceased.
	Gabriel	C. servant	June 20, 1814	do	Gabriel	
	Lee	do	do	Oct. 20, 1814		Absent with leave from Fort Strother, Oct. 20, 1814.
	Dick	M. R. servant	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Dick	
	Maj	1st major's servant	do	Oct. 13, 1814		Absent with his master, Oct. 13, 1814.
	Frederick	Adj't Hicks's servant	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Frederick	
	Stafford	Dr. Wynn's servant	do	Nov. 12, 1814		Sent home Nov. 12, 1814, from Fort Jackson.
	Branch	Dr. Clark's servant	do	Oct. 13, 1814		Absent with his master, Oct. 13, 1814.
	Sampson	Dr. Allen's servant	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Left at Fort Strother with his master.
	Jack	Dr. Nourse's servant	Nov. 30, 1814	do	Jack	

I certify, upon honor, that the within muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the field and staff officers of the first regiment of W. Tennessee militia under my command, and that the remarks set opposite their names are accurate and just.

P. PIPKIN, C. C. 1st R. W. T. M.

JOHN C. HICKS, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the field and staff officers of the first regiment of W. Tennessee militia, as mustered by me on the 27th of January, 1815.

ROBERT HAYS, Assistant Inspector General Tennessee Militia.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Captain William Mackay, of the first regiment of West Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from the 20th day of June, 1814, to the 27th day of January, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.			
1	William Mackay	Captain	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$40	\$289 03	
2	Samuel Jobe	1st lieutenant	do	do	7	7	30	216 77	
3	Augustine M. Wade	2d	do	do	7	7	25	179 64	
4	John Drewry	3d	do	do	7	7	23	167 19	
5	George Martin	Ensign	do	do	7	7	20	144 51	
6	Charles Tomlin	Sergeant	do	do	7	7	11	79 48	
7	Chapman W. Manly	do	do	do	7	7	11	79 48	
8	Elisha Fly	do	do	do	7	7	11	79 48	
9	Persons G. Pate	do	do	do	7	7	11	79 48	
10	John Venduser	do	do	do	7	7	11	79 48	
11	John W. Williamson	Corporal	do	do	7	7	10	72 25	
12	John Mayhew	do	do	do	7	7	10	72 25	
13	Taylor H. Blair	do	do	do	7	7	10	72 25	
14	Thomas Gragg	do	do	do	7	7	10	72 25	
15	Daniel McCoy	do	do	do	7	7	10	72 25	
16	Jesse Counsell	do	do	do	7	7	10	72 25	
17	James Boothe	Drummer	do	do	7	7	9	65 03	
18	Isaac Tompkins	Fifer	do	do	7	7	9	65 03	
19	Thomas Bernard	Private	do	do	7	7	8	57 80	
20	John Bowers	do	do	do					Appointed drum major June 23, 1814.
21	Moses Bernard	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.			
22	David Brown	Private	June 20, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	6	.....	\$8	\$48 00	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 3, 1814, and left in confinement at Mobile Dec. 20, 1814.
23	Ambrose Baker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
24	Reding Blount.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
25	Isaac Burklow.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
26	William Brewer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
27	Williamson Boykin	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
28	Benjamin Burns.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
29	William Burnett.....	do.....	do.....	June 27, 1814	.....	8	8	2 13	Transferred to Captain Searcy June 28, 1814.
30	John D. Chapman.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
31	Burnet Crdupe.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
32	Levi Claybrooke.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
33	Thomas Carleton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
34	Asa Calahan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
35	Isaac Casteel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
36	Robert Dyer.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	6	.....	8	48 00	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 30, 1814, and left in confinement at Mobile Dec. 20, 1814.
37	Joseph Dyer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	.....	8	48 00	Do. do. do.
38	Matthew Elm.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
39	John East.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
40	William Edmiston.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
41	Ariel Fitzhugh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
42	Samuel Findley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
43	Daniel Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
44	Archibald Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
45	Jeremiah Gossage.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
46	Thomas Hudson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
47	John Harte.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
48	Nusum Harris.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
49	Peter Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
50	David House.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
51	Richard Hays.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
52	John Hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
53	Garsham Hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
54	Charles Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
55	John Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
56	Robert Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
57	Cornelius Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
58	Daniel Joslin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
59	William Lavender.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
60	Lemuel Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
61	Cyrus Middleditch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
62	Daniel McCollum.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 4, 1814	4	15	8	36 00	Deceased November 4, 1814.
63	Thrashum McCollum.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1814	5	1	8	40 26	Deceased November 20, 1814.
64	Willie Wyatt.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
65	John McCormick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
66	William Mageehee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	5	8	57 80	
67	John Mendiz.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
68	Samuel Mordland.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1815; furloughed home by Col. Pipkin; date unknown.
69	James McCane.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
70	James G. Martin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No pay due on these rolls.
71	Ennis Morris.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
72	Nathaniel Nobles.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
73	James A. Neely.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
74	William Owens.....	do.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	.....	15	8	4 00	Transferred to Captain Mebane July 5, 1814.
75	Joseph Harper.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6	22	8	53 67	Joined by transfer from Captain Mebane July 5, 1814.
76	Isaac Osteen.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
77	Anderson Odle.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
78	Thomas Patton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
79	Thornton Perry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
80	Philip Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
81	Elish Reeves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
82	William Rice.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
83	George Rasbury.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
84	James Renn.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	6	.....	8	48 00	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 3, and left at Mobile Dec. 20, 1814.
85	John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
86	Charles H. Staples.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
87	Thomas Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
88	David Stanley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
89	David Spence.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 2, 1814	4	13	8	35 46	Deceased November 2, 1814.
90	Bartholomew Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.			
91	Tarleton Sumner	Private	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$8	\$57 80	
92	John Strong	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	6	.....	8	48 00	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 3, and left at Mobile Dec. 20, 1814.
93	John T. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
94	Allen Smith	do.....	do.....	June 27, 1814	.....	8	8	2 13	Transferred to Captain Searcy June 28, 1814.
95	Jesse Oakley	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
96	Joseph Twiner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
97	Groves Tharman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
98	James Wray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
99	Elisha Williams	do.....	do.....	June 25, 1814	.....	6	8	1 60	Enlisted in the regular service June 26, 1815.
100	Philip Waggoner.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
101	Chamness Kendrick..	do.....	do.....	June 25, 1814	.....	6	8	1 60	Enlisted in the regular service June 26, 1814.
102	Thomas Avon.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
103	William	Servant	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
								6,047 83	

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company now in my possession, and that the sums stated, amounting to six thousand and forty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents, were due from the United States to Captain William McKay's company of the 1st regiment Tennessee militia on the 27th January, 1815, having signed duplicates hereof.

[\$6,047 83.]

JOS. COLEMAN, *District Paymaster.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain William McKay, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, 1st regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, to December 19, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations.
1	William McKay	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	William McKay... ..	
2	Samuel Job.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Job.....	
3	Austin M. Wade.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Austin M. Wade, 2d lieutenant, left on command at Fort Montgomery November 26, 1814.
4	John Drewry	3d lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	John Drewry	
5	George Martin.....	Ensign	do.....	do.....	George Martin	
1	Charles Tomlin.....	1st sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Charles Tomlin.....	
2	Chapman W. Manly..	2d sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Chapman W. Manly..	
3	Elisha Fly.....	3d sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Elisha Fly, 3d sergeant, left sick at Fort Montgomery November 26, 1814.
4	Persons G. Pate	4th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Persons G. Pate.....	
5	John Venduser	5th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	John Venduser	
1	John W. Williamson..	1st corporal.....	do.....	do.....	John W. Williamson..	
2	John Mayhew.....	2d corporal.....	do.....	do.....	.....	John Mayhew, 2d corporal, left sick at Carson's Ferry, on Bigby, November 23, 1814.
3	Taylor H. Blair.....	3d corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Taylor W. Blair.....	
4	Thomas Gragg.....	4th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Gragg.....	
5	Daniel McCoy.....	5th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel McCoy.....	
6	Jesse Councill.....	6th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Councill.....	
1	Thomas Aaron	Private.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Thomas Aaron, left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
2	Thomas Barnard.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Barnard.....	
3	John Bowers	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	John Bowers promoted to drum major.
4	Moses Barnard	do.....	do.....	do.....	Moses Barnard	
5	Reding Blunt	do.....	do.....	do.....	Reding Blunt	
6	Isaac Burkloe	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isaac Burkloe	
7	Williamson Boykin..	do.....	do.....	do.....	Williamson Boykin..	
8	Ambrose Baker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....
9	John D. Chapman ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	John D. Chapman ..	
10	Benet Crudupe	do.....	do.....	do.....	Benet Crudupe	
11	Thomas Carlton ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Carlton ..	
12	Isaac Casteel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Isaac Casteel, left sick at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
13	Robert Carpenter ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Robt. Carpenter, left sick at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
14	William Carlisle.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Wm. Carlisle, left sick at Carson's Ferry, on Bigby, Nov. 29, 1814.
15	Matthew Elim.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Matthew Elim, left sick at Fort Claiborne Nov. 20, 1814.
16	George Elmore.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Elmore.....	
17	John East.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	John East, left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
18	Ariel Fitzhugh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Ariel Fitzhugh, left sick at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
19	Samuel Findley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Sam'l Findley, left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
20	Bird Fleming.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Bird Fleming, left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.

Muste-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations.
21	Madison Fisk.....	Private	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	.....	Madison Fisk, left to wait upon the sick at Carson's Ferry, on Bigby.
22	Andrew Goforth.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Andrew Goforth.....	
23	Daniel Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Gray.....	
24	Archibald Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Archibald Gray.....	
25	Jeremiah Gossage.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jeremiah Gossage.....	
26	Thomas Hudson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Thomas Hudson, left sick at Carson's Ferry, on Bigby, Nov. 29, 1814.
27	John Hogan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Hogan.....	
28	Peter Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Peter Harris.....	
29	David House.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David House.....	
30	Richard Hays.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Hays.....	
31	John Hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Hill.....	
32	Gershom Hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Gershom Hill.....	
33	Charles Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Charles Johnston.....	
34	John Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Johnston.....	
35	Robert Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Jackson.....	
36	John Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Jackson.....	
37	Joseph Harper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Harper.....	
38	Cornelius Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Cornelius Johnston.....	
39	William Lavender.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Lavender.....	
40	Ephraim Lee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Ephraim Lane, sick at Fort Claiborne Nov. 20, 1814.
41	James Lane.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	James Lane, left on command.
42	Lemuel Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lemuel Lawrence.....	
43	Cyrus Middleditch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Cyrus Middleditch.....	
44	Richard Moon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Moon.....	
45	Wily Myatt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Wily Myatt, left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
46	John McCormick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John McCormick.....	
47	William Magehee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Magehee.....	
48	James McCane.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	James McCane, left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
49	Nathaniel Nobles.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nathaniel Nobles.....	
50	Isaac Osteen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isaac Osteen.....	
51	Anderson Odil.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Anderson Odil.....	
52	Thomas Patton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Patton.....	
53	Thornton Perry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thornton Perry.....	
54	Philip Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Philip Pierce.....	
55	Elijah Reeves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elijah Reeves.....	
56	William Rice.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Rice.....	
57	George Rasberry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Rasberry.....	
58	William Syner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Syner.....	
59	Robert Samons.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Robert Samons, left sick at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
60	John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Smith.....	
61	Thomas Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Smith.....	
62	David Standley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David Standley.....	
63	Bartholomew Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Bartholomew Stevens.....	
64	Talton Sumner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Talton Sumner.....	
65	John Strong.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	John Strong, left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
66	John T. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John T. Scott.....	
67	Joseph Twiner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Twiner.....	
68	Graves Thurman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Graves Thurman.....	
69	John Tefertiller.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	John Tefertiller, left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
70	Samuel Turney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Sam'l Turney, left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
71	Jesse Oakley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Oakley.....	
72	Nathan Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nathan Williams.....	
73	Moses Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Moses Williams.....	
74	Joseph Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Wilson.....	
75	James Wray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	James Wray, left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
76	James A. Neely.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James A. Neely.....	
77	William Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Johnston.....	
78	William Brewer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Brewer.....	
79	Ennis Morris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Ennis Morris.....	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.	3d lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty.....	1	1		1	1	4	5		56	69
Sick, present.....									1	1
Sick, absent.....						1	1		20	22
On detachment.....										
On command.....			1						1	2
On extra service.....										
On furlough.....										
In captivity.....										
Missing.....										
Deserted.....										
Dead.....										
Waiter, present.....									1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	5	6		79	95

I certify, upon honor, that the muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

MOBILE TOWN, December 19, 1814.

WM. MCKAY, Captain First Regiment Tennessee Militia.

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain McKay's company as mustered by me this 19th December, 1814.

CHARLES STEPHENS, Assistant Inspector General.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain William McKay, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, first regiment of Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
1	William McKay	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814.	William McKay
2	Samuel Jobe	First lieutenant	do	do	Samuel Jobe
3	Augustine M. Wade	Second lieutenant	do	do	Augustine M. Wade
4	John Drewry	Third lieutenant	do	do	John Drewry
5	George Martin	Ensign	do	do	George Martin
1	Charles Tomlin	First sergeant	do	do	Charles Tomlin
2	Chapman W. Mandly	Second sergeant	do	do	Chapman W. Mandly
3	Elisha Fly	Third sergeant	do	do	Elisha Fly
4	Persons G. Pate	Fourth sergeant	do	do	Persons G. Pate
5	John Vanduser	Fifth sergeant	do	do	John Vanduser
1	John W. Williamson	First corporal	do	do	John W. Williamson
2	John Mayhew	Second corporal	do	do	John Mayhew
3	Taylor H. Blair	Third corporal	do	do	Taylor H. Blair
4	Jesse Council	Fourth corporal	do	do	Jesse Council
5	Daniel McCoy	Fifth corporal	do	do	Daniel McCoy
6	Thomas Graff	Sixth corporal	do	do	Thomas Graff
1	Isaac Tompkins	Drummer	do	do	Isaac Tompkins
2	James Booth	Fifer	do	do	James Booth
1	Thomas Bardrard	Private	do	do	Thomas Bardrard
2	John Bowers	do	do	do	John Bowers
3	Moses Barnard	do	do	do	Moses Barnard
4	David Brown	do	do	do	David Brown
5	William Burnet	do	do	do	William Burnet
6	Reading Blount	do	do	do	Reading Blount
7	Isaac Bearkley	do	do	do	Isaac Bearkley
8	William Brewer	do	do	do	William Brewer
9	Benjamin Barnes	do	do	do	Benjamin Barnes
10	Williamson Boikin	do	do	do	Williamson Boikin
11	John D. Chapman	do	do	do	John D. Chapman
12	Bennet Crudrupe	do	do	do	Bennet Crudrupe
13	Levi Clabrooks	do	do	do	Levi Clabrooks
14	Thomas Calton	do	do	do	Thomas Calton
15	Asa Calahan	do	do	do	Asa Calahan
16	do	do	do	do	Jesse Council
17	Isaac Castile	do	do	do	Isaac Castile
18	Robert Dyer	do	do	do	Robert Dyer
19	Joseph Dyer	do	do	do	Joseph Dyer
20	Matthew Elam	do	do	do	Matthew Elam
21	George Elmore	do	do	do	George Elmore
22	Ariel Fitzhugh	do	do	do	Ariel Fitzhugh
23	Samuel Findlay	do	do	do	Samuel Findlay
24	Champhry Kinderick	do	do	do	Champhry Kinderick
25	Daniel Gray	do	do	do	Daniel Gray
26	Archibald Gray	do	do	do	Archibald Gray
27	Jeremiah Gossage	do	do	do	Jeremiah Gossage

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
28	Thomas Hutson	Private	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814.	Thomas Hutson
29	John Hart	do	do	do	John Hart
30	Newson Harris	do	do	do	Newson Harris
31	Peter Harris	do	do	do	Peter Harris
32	David House	do	do	do	David House
33	Richard Hays	do	do	do	Richard Hays
34	John Hill	do	do	do	John Hill
35	Charles Johnston	do	do	do	Charles Johnston
36	John Johnston	do	do	do	John Johnston
37	Robert Jackson	do	do	do	Robert Jackson
38	Cornelius Johnston	do	do	do	Cornelius Johnston
39	William Lavender	do	do	do	William Lavender
40	Ambrose Baker	do	do	do	Ambrose Baker
41	Lemuel Laurence	do	do	do	Lemuel Laurence
42	Cyrus Middleditch	do	do	do	Cyrus Middleditch
43	John McColm	do	do	do	John McColm
44	Thresher McColm	do	do	do	Thresher McColm
45	Wiley Myott	do	do	do	Wiley Myott
46	John M. McCormick	do	do	do	John M. McCormick
47	William McGehee	do	do	do	William McGehee
48	John Menare	do	do	do	John Menare
49	James McCane	do	do	do	James McCane
50	Nathaniel Nobles	do	do	do	Nathaniel Nobles
51	James A. Neilly	do	do	do	James A. Neilly
52	William Owens	do	do	do	William Owens
53	Isaac Ostine	do	do	do	Isaac Ostine
54	Anderson Odle	do	do	do	Anderson Odle
55	Thomas Patton	do	do	do	Thomas Patton
56	Thornton Perry	do	do	do	Thornton Perry
57	Philip Pierce	do	do	do	Philip Pierce
58	Elisha Reeves	do	do	do	Elisha Reeves
59	William Rice	do	do	do	William Rice
60	George Rasberry	do	do	do	George Rasberry
61	James Renn	do	do	do	James Renn
62	John Smith	do	do	do	John Smith
63	Charles H. Staples	do	do	do	Charles H. Staples
64	Thomas Smith	do	do	do	Thomas Smith
65	David Stanley	do	do	do	David Stanley
66	David Spence	do	do	do	David Spence
67	Bartholomew Stevens	do	do	do	Bartholomew Stevens
68	Fulton Sumner	do	do	do	Fulton Sumner
69	John Strong	do	do	do	John Strong
70	Joseph Twiner	do	do	do	Joseph Twiner
71	Graves Thermon	do	do	do	Graves Thermon
72	James Wera	do	do	do	James Wera
73	Samuel Woodland	do	do	do	Samuel Woodland
74	Elisha Williams	do	do	do	Elisha Williams
75	Philip Waggoner	do	do	do	Philip Waggoner
76	Ennis Morris	do	do	do	Ennis Morris
77	John T. Scot	do	do	do	John T. Scot
78	Daniel Joslin	do	do	do	Daniel Joslin
79	James G. Martin	do	do	do	James G. Martin
80	John East	do	do	do	John East
81	Allen Smith	do	do	do	Allen Smith
82	Jesse Oakley	do	do	do	Jesse Oakley
83	Thomas Aaron	do	do	do	Thomas Aaron
	Joseph Hill	do	do	do	Joseph Hill

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty:

Captain	1
First lieutenant	1
Second lieutenant	1
Third lieutenant	1
Ensign	1
Sergeants	5
Corporals	6
Musicians	2
Privates	83

Total..... 101

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 23, 1814.

WM. McKAY, *Captain First Regiment Tennessee Militia.*

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the company as mustered by me at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *A. I. G.*

Mustering-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain William McKay, in the service of the United States, in the 1st regiment of Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	William McKay	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	William McKay	
2	Samuel Jobe.....	1st lieutenant..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Mobile town December 20, 1814.
3	Austin M. Wade.....	2d lieutenant..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
4	John Drewry	3d lieutenant..	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Drewry	
5	George Martin	Ensign .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	George Martin.....	
1	Charles Tomlin.....	1st sergeant....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Charles Tomlin.....	
2	Chapman W. Manly.....	2d sergeant....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Chapman W. Manly.....	
3	Elisha Fly.....	3d sergeant....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
4	Persons G. Pate.....	4th sergeant ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	Persons G. Pate	
5	John Venduser.....	5th sergeant ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Venduser.....	
1	John W. Williamson ..	1st corporal ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	John W. Williamson ..	
2	John Mayhew	2d corporal .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Carson's Ferry November 28, 1814.
3	Taylor H. Blair.....	3d corporal .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Taylor H. Blair.....	
4	Thomas Gragg.....	4th corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Thomas Gragg.....	
5	Daniel McCoy.....	5th corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Daniel McCoy.....	
6	Jesse Councill	6th corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jesse Councill	
1	James Booth	Drummer .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	James Booth	
2	Isaac Tomkins	Fifer .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Isaac Tomkins	
1	Thomas Bernard.....	Private .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Thomas Bernard.....	
2	John Bowers .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 23, 1814	.....do.....	Promoted to drum major June 23, 1814.
3	Moses Bernard.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Moses Bernard.....	
4	David Brown .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 3, 1814, and left in confinement Dec. 20, 1814, at Mobile.
5	Ambrose Baker.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....do.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
6	Reding Blount.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Reding Blount.....	
7	Isaac Burklow.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Isaac Burklow.....	
8	William Brewer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	William Brewer.....	
9	Williamson Boykin.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Williamson Boykin.....	
10	Benjamin Burns .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Benjamin Burns	
11	William Burnett.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 23, 1814	.....do.....	Transferred to Captain Searcy June 23, 1814.
12	John D. Chapman .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John D. Chapman	
13	Burnett Crudupe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Burnett Crudupe.....	
14	Levi Claybrooks.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Levi Claybrooks.....	
15	Thomas Carleton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Thomas Carleton.....	
16	Asa Calahan.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Asa Calahan.....	
17	Isaac Casteel.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11, 1814.
18	Robert Dyer .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 3, 1814, and left in confinement at Mobile town December 20, 1814.
19	Joseph Dyer .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814. Since dead.
20	Matthew Elm.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Claiborne November 20, 1814.
21	George Elmore .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	George Elmore	
22	John East .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
23	William Edmiston .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	William Edmiston	
24	Ariel Fitzhugh.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11, 1814.
25	Samuel Findley .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
26	Daniel Gray .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Daniel Gray	
27	Archibald Gray.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Archibald Gray.....	
28	Jeremiah Gossage.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jeremiah Gossage.....	
29	Thomas Hudson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Thomas Hudson.....	
30	John Harte .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
31	Nusum Harris .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Nusum Harris	
32	Peter Harris .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Peter Harris	
33	David House .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	David House	
34	Richard Hays.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Richard Hays.....	
35	John Hill.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Hill.....	
36	Garsham Hill .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Garsham Hill	
37	Charles Johnston .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Charles Johnston	
38	John Johnston.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Johnston.....	
39	Robert Jackson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Robert Jackson.....	
40	Cornelius Johnston.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Cornelius Johnston.....	
41	David Joslin.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Transferred to Captain Searcy June 23, 1814.
42	William Lavender .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	William Lavender.....	
43	Lemuel Lawrence.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Lemuel Lawrence.....	
44	Cyrus Middledich.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Cyrus Middledich.....	
45	Daniel McCollum.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 4, 1814	.....do.....	Deceased November 4, 1814.
46	Thrashum McCollum.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deceased November 20, 1814.
47	Willie Myatt .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....do.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
48	John McCormick .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John McCormick	
49	William Mageehee.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	William Mageehee.....	
50	John Menair.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Menair.....	
51	Samuel Moodland .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814; furloughed by Col. Pipkin, date unknown.
52	James McClaine.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
53	James G. Martin.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Appointed clerk to Robert Hays, muster master, June 20, 1814. No pay due on these rolls.

Muste-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
54	Ennis Morris.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Ennis Morris.....	
55	Nath. Nobles.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nath. Nobles.....	
56	James A. Neely.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James A. Neely.....	
57	William Owens.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	.....	Transferred to Captain Mebane July 5, 1814.
58	Joseph Harper.....	do.....	July 6, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Joseph Harper.....	Transferred from Captain Mebane July 5, 1814.
59	Isaac Osteen.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Isaac Osteen.....	
60	Anderson Odle.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Anderson Odle.....	
61	Thomas Patton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Patton.....	
62	Thornton Perry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thornton Perry.....	
63	Philip Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Philip Pierce.....	
64	Elisha Reeves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elisha Reeves.....	
65	William Rice.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Rice.....	
66	George Rasbury.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Rasbury.....	
67	James Renn.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 3, 1814; left confined at Mobile Dec. 20, 1814.
68	John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Smith.....	
69	Charles H. Staples.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Charles H. Staples.....	
70	Thomas Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Smith.....	
71	David Stanly.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David Stanly.....	
72	David Spence.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 2, 1814	.....	Deceased November 2, 1814.
73	Bartholomew Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Bartholomew Stevens.....	
74	Tarleton Sumner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Tarleton Sumner.....	
75	John Strong.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 3, an left confined at Mobile Dec. 20, 1814.
76	John T. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John T. Scott.....	
77	Allan Smith.....	do.....	do.....	June 28, 1814	.....	Transferred to Captain Searcy June 28, 1814.
78	Jesse Oakley.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Jesse Oakley.....	
79	Joseph Twiner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Twiner.....	
80	Graves Tharman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Graves Tharman.....	
81	James Wray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 26, 1814.
82	Elisha Williams.....	do.....	do.....	June 26, 1814	.....	Enlisted June 26, 1814, in United States service.
83	Philip Waggoner.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Philip Waggoner.....	
84	Champness Kindrick.....	do.....	do.....	June 26, 1814	.....	Enlisted June 26, 1814, in the United States army.
85	Thomas Arrow.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....	Left sick at Fayetteville June 26, 1814.
86	William.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William.....	Waiting boy to Captain William McKay.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.	3d lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergents.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty.....	1			1	1	4	5	2	57	71
Sick, present.....		1								1
Sick, absent.....			1			1	1		11	14
Transferred, absent.....									3	3
Enlisted.....									2	2
Deserted.....									1	1
Confined.....									5	5
Deceased.....									4	4
Promoted.....									2	2
Waiter, present.....									1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	86	104

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

WILLIAM McKAY, *Captain 1st Regiment Tennessee Militia.*

FAYETTEVILLE, January 27, 1815.

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain William McKay's company of infantry, in the 1st regiment Tennessee militia, as mustered and inspected on the 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General Tenn. Militia.*

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Captain John Robinson, of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, under the command of Colonel Philip Pickin, in the service of the United States from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Clothing.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.					
1	John Robinson.....	Captain..	June 20, 1814	Nov. 9, 1814	4	20	\$40	\$186 66	.....	\$186 66	Died November 9, 1814.
2	Joseph Haskins.....	1st lieu.	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	30	216 77	.....	216 77	
3	David Mitchell.....	2d lieu.	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	25	180 64	.....	180 64	
4	John Robertson.....	3d lieu.	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	23	166 19	.....	166 19	
5	John Morris.....	Ensign..	.....do.....	Aug. 16, 1814	1	27	20	37 41	.....	37 41	Resigned August 16, 1814.
6	Samuel Steele.....	Sergeant.	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1815	7	12	11	81 40	75	82 15	Added 5 days' trav'g allowance.
7	John W. Salmon.....	.....do...	Oct. 29, 1814	.....do.....	3	14	11	37 96	75	38 71	Joined October 19, 1814.
8	Jno. McSpedden.....	.....do...	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	7	12	11	81 40	75	82 15	
9	Wm. Townsend.....	.....do...	Oct. 19, 1814	.....do.....	3	14	11	37 96	75	38 71	Do.
10	Zach. T. Robertson.....	.....do...	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	7	12	11	81 40	75	82 15	
11	David Evans.....	Corporal.	July 27, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814, and enlisted.
12	Buckly Walker.....	.....do...	July 19, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	6	14	10	64 51	75	65 26	
13	John Smith.....	.....do...	July 17, 1814	.....do.....	6	10	10	65 16	75	65 91	
14	John Trollinger.....	.....do...	Aug. 10, 1814	.....do.....	5	23	10	57 74	75	58 49	
15	William Mathews.....	Drummer.	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
16	James Shannon.....	Fifer.....	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1815	7	12	9	66 60	75	67 35	
17	Zebulon Alexander.....	Private ..	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	4	13	8	35 46	75	36 21	
18	Moses Ains.....	.....do...	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	4	22	.....	37 86	75	38 61	
19	Charles L. Boles.....	.....do...	July 13, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
20	John Bullard.....	.....do...	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1815	6	20	8	53 16	75	53 91	
21	William Bridges.....	.....do...	Aug. 4, 1814	.....do.....	5	29	8	47 48	75	48 23	
22	Jno. B. Bates.....	.....do...	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
23	Robert Bonds.....	.....do...	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	4	12	8	35 20	75	35 95	
24	William Bates.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	12	8	35 20	75	35 95	
25	James Bates.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	12	8	35 20	75	35 95	
26	Bennet Boyce.....	.....do...	Oct. 21, 1814	.....do.....	3	12	8	27 09	75	27 84	
27	Joseph Cunningham.....	.....do...	Aug. 18, 1814	.....do.....	5	15	8	43 87	75	44 62	
28	Moses Cunningham.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	5	15	8	43 87	75	44 62	
29	Stephen Cloyd.....	.....do...	Sept. 7, 1814	.....do.....	4	25	8	38 66	75	39 41	
30	John Cloyd.....	.....do...	Sept. 16, 1814	.....do.....	4	15	8	36 00	75	36 75	
31	Sabert S. Crawford.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	15	8	36 00	75	36 75	
32	James Cohorn.....	.....do...	Sept. 21, 1814	.....do.....	4	11	8	34 93	75	35 68	
33	Elijah Durasset.....	.....do...	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
34	Absalom Derson.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
35	Tolbert Derson.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
36	James Donoho.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
37	William Dudley.....	.....do...	Sept. 12, 1814	.....do.....	4	20	8	37 33	75	38 08	
38	Presley Gill.....	.....do...	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	4	13	8	35 46	75	36 21	
39	John Harper.....	.....do...	July 22, 1814	.....do.....	6	11	8	50 83	75	51 58	
40	John Hyland.....	.....do...	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	4	13	8	35 46	75	36 21	
41	George H. Hanna.....	.....do...	Sept. 29, 1814	.....do.....	4	3	8	32 80	75	33 55	
42	James B. Johnston.....	.....do...	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	7	12	8	59 20	75	59 95	
43	Henry Foreham.....	.....do...	July 29, 1814	Nov. 9, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted November 9, 1814.
44	Johnson King.....	.....do...	Sept. 10, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
45	William King.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
46	John Longino.....	.....do...	July 16, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	5	12	8	43 09	70	43 09	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left at Mobile, in service, December 21.
47	John Lee.....	.....do...	July 29, 1814	.....do.....	4	24	8	38 19	.....	33 19	Do. do.
48	Daniel Lewis.....	.....do...	Oct. 10, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	3	23	8	29 93	75	30 68	
49	John Lemons.....	.....do...	Oct. 21, 1814	.....do.....	3	12	8	27 09	75	27 84	
50	Charles Lewis.....	.....do...	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	7	12	8	59 20	75	59 95	
51	Robert Morris.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	12	8	59 20	75	59 95	
52	Loan Mullens.....	.....do...	Aug. 23, 1814	.....do.....	5	10	8	42 58	75	43 33	
53	Elijah Mullens.....	.....do...	.....do.....	.....do.....	5	10	8	42 58	75	43 33	
54	Daniel McAner.....	.....do...	Aug. 28, 1814	.....do.....	5	5	8	41 29	75	42 04	
55	William McDaniel.....	.....do...	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
56	Hugh McBride.....	.....do...	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	4	12	8	35 20	75	35 95	
57	Francis McCarroll.....	.....do...	Sept. 29, 1814	.....do.....	4	3	8	32 80	75	33 55	
58	Joshua Neeley.....	.....do...	July 26, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
59	Archibald Parker.....	.....do...	July 30, 1814	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
60	Reuben Ryan.....	.....do...	Aug. 15, 1814	Dec. 30, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted November 20, 1814.
61	Daniel Richardson.....	.....do...	July 29, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	5	12	8	43 09	.....	43 09	Deserted Sept. 30; returned October 18, and left at Mobile, in service, Dec. 21, 1814.
62	Elijah Robinson.....	.....do...	Sept. 16, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	4	15	8	36 00	75	86 75	
63	Isaac Richmond.....	.....do...	Aug. 4, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	4	18	8	36 64	.....	36 64	Do. do.
64	Henry Rice.....	.....do...	Sept. 29, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	4	3	8	32 80	75	33 55	
65	William Regans.....	.....do...	Oct. 20, 1814	.....do.....	3	13	8	27 35	75	28 10	
66	Dempsey Sawyers.....	.....do...	Aug. 16, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	4	6	8	33 54	.....	33 54	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned October 18, and left at Mobile, in service, Dec. 21, 1814.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

No	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Clothing.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days					
67	George Sommers	Private.	Aug. 18, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	5	15	8	\$43 87	75	\$44 62	
68	James Smith	do.	Sept. 10, 1814	do.	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
69	Jno. Sotburn	do.	Sept. 19, 1814	Dec. 30, 1814	3	11	8	26 93	26 93		Died December 30, 1814.
70	Eli Shelby	do.	Sept. 11, 1814	Feb. 1, 1815	4	21	8	37 60	75	38 35	
71	Henry Trollinger	do.	June 20, 1814	do.	7	12	8	59 20	75	59 95	
72	Isaac Turnage	do.	July 10, 1814	do.	6	23	8	54 13	75	54 88	
73	Isaac Tubb	do.	Oct. 13, 1814	do.	3	20	8	29 33	75	30 08	
74	Richard Vickery	do.	July 29, 1814	do.	6	4	8	49 06	75	49 81	
75	James G. Wade	do.	July 4, 1814	do.	6	29	8	55 73	75	56 48	
76	James Welsh	do.	July 13, 1814	do.	6	20	8	53 33	75	54 08	
77	Richard Wigginton	do.	Sept. 29, 1814	do.	4	3	8	32 89	75	33 58	
78	Edward Warrenton	do.	Oct. 3, 1814	do.	3	30	8	31 73	75	32 48	
79	Henry Wall	do.	Oct. 1, 1814	do.	4	1	8	32 28	75	33 03	
80	John Royall	do.	Sept. 10, 1814	do.	4	22	8	37 86	75	38 61	
81	Chester	Servant.	June 20, 1814	do.	7	12	8	59 20	\$22 34	81 54	Added \$22 34 for clothing.
										3,788 91	

Mustering-roll of a company of militia, under the command of Captain John Robertson, in the service of the United States, commanded by Philip Pipkin, colonel of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
	John Robertson	Captain	June 20, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	John Robertson
	Joseph Harkins	First lieutenant	do.	do.	Joseph Harkins
	David Mitchell	Second lieutenant	do.	do.	David Mitchell
	John Robertson	Third lieutenant	do.	do.	John Robertson
	Samuel Steel	First sergeant	do.	do.	Samuel Steel
	John N. McSpeddan	Second sergeant	do.	do.	John N. McSpeddan
	Zachariah Robertson	Third sergeant	do.	do.	Zachariah Robertson
	David Evans	First corporal	July 27, 1814	do.	David Evans
	Buckley Walker	Second corporal	July 17, 1814	do.	Buckley Walker
	William Mathews	Drummer	June 20, 1814	do.	William Mathews
	Samuel Shanon	Fifer	do.	do.	Samuel Shanon
1	Zebulon Alexander	Private	Sept. 19, 1814	Until his term of 6 months expires.	Zebulon Alexander
2	Charles L. Bowles	do.	July 13, 1814	do.	Charles L. Bowles
3	John Bullard	do.	do.	do.	John Bullard
4	Moses Cunningham	do.	Aug. 18, 1814	do.	Moses Cunningham
5	Joseph Cunningham	do.	do.	do.	Joseph Cunningham
6	Stephen Cloyd	do.	Sept. 1, 1814	do.	Stephen Cloyd
7	John Cloyd	do.	Sept. 15, 1814	do.	John Cloyd
8	Sabert S. Crofford	do.	Sept. 10, 1814	do.	Sabert S. Crofford
9	Henry Forehan	do.	July 29, 1814	do.	Henry Forehan
10	Presley Gill	do.	Sept. 19, 1814	do.	Presley Gill
11	John Harper	do.	July 22, 1814	do.	John Harper
12	John Hillard	do.	Sept. 19, 1814	do.	John Hillard
13	John Lee	do.	July 29, 1814	do.	John Lee
14	John Ledbetter	do.	do.	do.	John Ledbetter
15	John Lungino	do.	July 10, 1814	do.	John Lungino
16	Robert Morris	do.	June 20, 1814	do.	Robert Morris
17	Loan Mullins	do.	Aug. 23, 1814	do.	Loan Mullins
18	Elijah Mullins	do.	do.	do.	Elijah Mullins
19	Daniel McIneer	do.	Aug. 28, 1814	do.	Daniel McIneer
20	Joshua Neely	do.	July 26, 1814	do.	Joshua Neely
21	Archibald Parker	do.	July 30, 1814	do.	Archibald Parker
22	Joseph Ryan	do.	July 15, 1814	do.	Joseph Ryan
23	Daniel Richardson	do.	July 29, 1814	do.	Daniel Richardson
24	Elijah Robertson	do.	Sept. 16, 1814	do.	Elijah Robertson
25	John Smith	do.	July 17, 1814	do.	John Smith
26	Demsey Sawyer	do.	Aug. 6, 1814	do.	Demsey Sawyer
27	George Summers	do.	Aug. 18, 1814	do.	George Summers
28	Eli Shelby	do.	Sept. 11, 1814	do.	Eli Shelby
29	John Southern	do.	Sept. 19, 1814	do.	John Southern
30	Isaac Turnage	do.	July 10, 1814	do.	Isaac Turnage
31	Henry Trollinger	do.	June 20, 1814	do.	Henry Trollinger
32	John Trollinger	do.	Aug. 10, 1814	do.	John Trollinger
33	James G. Wade	do.	July 4, 1814	do.	James G. Wade
34	James Welsh	do.	July 13, 1814	do.	James Welsh

Muster-roll of a company of militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
35	Richard Vickery-----	Private-----	July 29, 1814	Until his term of 6 months expires.	Richard Vickery-----
36	Chester-----	do-----	June 20, 1814	do-----	Chester-----
37	Bond, Robert-----	do-----	Sept 20, 1814	do-----	Robert Bond-----
38	Donoho, James-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	James Donoho-----
39	McBride, Hugh-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Hugh McBride-----
40	Wellington, Archelaus-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Archelaus Wellington-----
41	Butler, Henry-----	do-----	Sept. 30, 1814	do-----	Henry Butler-----
42	Hannah, George H.-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	George H. Hannah-----
43	Rice, Henry-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Henry Rice-----
44	Wall, Henry-----	do-----	Oct. 1, 1814	do-----	Henry Wall-----
45	Lewis, Daniel-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	Daniel Lewis-----

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty :		
Captain-----		1
First lieutenant-----		1
Second lieutenant-----		1
Third lieutenant-----		1
Sergeants-----		5
Corporals-----		2
Musicians-----		2
Privates-----		36
Total-----		47
Sick, present :		
Privates-----		9
Aggregate-----		56

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Captain of First Regiment of Tennessee Militia.*

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of this company, as mustered by me at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General.*

OCTOBER 3, 1814.

Muste-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of late Captain John Robertson, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, to December 19, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of enlistment.	For what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	John Robertson.....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	.....	Deceased November 9, 1814, at Fort Jackson.
2	Joseph Hawkins.....	First lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, November 11, 1814.
3	David Mitchell.....	Second lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	David Mitchell, lt.....	
4	John Robertson.....	Third lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Robertson, lt.....	
5	John Morris.....	Ensign.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Resigned at Fayetteville, August 16, 1814.
1	Samuel Steele.....	First sergeant.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	Samuel Steele.....	
2	William Townsen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Sick at Fort Claiborne.
3	John N. McSpedden.....	Second sergeant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John N. McSpedden.....	
4	John Sammons.....	Sergeant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Sammons.....	
5	Zach. Robertson.....	Third sergeant.....	July 20, 1814	.....do.....	Zach. Robertson.....	
1	David Evins.....	First corporal.....	July 27, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Deserted September 20, from Fort Jackson, and since enlisted.
2	Buckley Walker.....	Second corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	On furlough, and deserted November 30, 1814.
3	John Smith.....	Third corporal.....	July 17, 1814	.....do.....	John Smith.....	Promoted corporal October 15, 1814.
4	John Trollinger.....	Fourth corporal.....	Aug. 10, 1814	.....do.....	John Trollinger.....	Do. do.
1	William Matthews.....	Drummer.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
2	James Shannon.....	Fifer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	James Shannon.....	
1	Zebulon Alexander.....	Private.....	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	Zeb. Alexander.....	
2	Moses Airs.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	Moses Airs.....	
3	Charles L. Bowles.....	.....do.....	July 13, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Do. do.
4	John Bullard.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Bullard.....	
5	William Bridges.....	.....do.....	Aug. 4, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, November 11, 1814.
6	John B. Bates.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Do. do. do.
7	Robert Bonds.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Robert Bonds.....	
8	William Bates.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Strother, October 25, 1814.
9	James Bates.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	On furlough, to send on the sick at Fort Strother, October 25.
10	Bennet Boaze.....	.....do.....	Oct. 21, 1814	.....do.....	Bennet Boaze.....	
11	John Cunningham.....	.....do.....	Aug. 18, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Pierce, November 26.
12	Moses Cunningham.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Do. do.
13	Stephen Cloyd.....	.....do.....	Sept. 7, 1814	.....do.....	Stephen Cloyd.....	
14	John Cloyd.....	.....do.....	Sept. 16, 1814	.....do.....	John Cloyd.....	
15	Sabret S. Crofford.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sabret S. Crofford.....	
16	James Cochran.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Do. do.
17	Elijah Deroset.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	Elijah Deroset.....	
18	Abraham Deason.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, November 11, 1814.
19	Tolbert Dolton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Do. do.
20	James Donohoo.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	James Donohoo.....	
21	William Dudley.....	.....do.....	Sept. 12, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Pierce, November 26, 1814.
22	Presley Gill.....	.....do.....	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	Presley Gill.....	
23	John Harper.....	.....do.....	July 22, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Flint river, September 25, 1814.
24	John Hillyard.....	.....do.....	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Pierce, November 26, 1814.
25	George H. Hannah.....	.....do.....	Sept. 29, 1814	.....do.....	George H. Hannah.....	
26	James B. Johnson.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	James B. Johnson.....	
27	Henry Fowhan.....	.....do.....	July 29, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Huntsville, August 11, 1814, and deserted November 9, 1814.
28	Johnson King.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, November 11, 1814.
29	William King.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Claiborne, November 20, 1814.
30	John Langino.....	.....do.....	July 10, 1814	.....do.....	John Langino.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, and was brought back October 19, 1814.
31	John Lee.....	.....do.....	July 29, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Do. do.
32	Daniel Lewis.....	.....do.....	Oct. 10, 1814	.....do.....	Daniel Lewis.....	
33	John Lemans.....	.....do.....	Oct. 21, 1814	.....do.....	John Lemans.....	
34	Charles Lewis.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery, Nov. 26, 1814.
35	Robert Morris.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Robert Morris.....	
36	Loan Mullins.....	.....do.....	Aug. 23, 1814	.....do.....	Loan Mullins.....	
37	Elijah Mullins.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Elijah Mullins.....	
38	Daniel Meinor.....	.....do.....	Aug. 28, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left on the road from Deposit to Fort Strother, October 27, 1814.
39	William McDaniel.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	Wm. McDaniel.....	
40	Hugh McBride.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	Hugh McBride.....	
41	Francis McCarriel.....	.....do.....	Sept. 29, 1814	.....do.....	Francis McCarriel.....	
42	Joshua Neeley.....	.....do.....	July 26, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson, Sept. 20, 1814.
43	Archibald Parker.....	.....do.....	July 30, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Do. do.
44	Reuben Ryan.....	.....do.....	Aug. 15, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Deserted November 30, 1814, from on furlough.
45	Daniel Richardson.....	.....do.....	Sept. 29, 1814	.....do.....	Daniel Richardson.....	Deserted Sept. 20, and returned Oct. 9, 1814.
46	Elijah Robertson.....	.....do.....	Sept. 26, 1814	.....do.....	Elijah Robertson.....	
47	Isaac Richmond.....	.....do.....	Aug. 4, 1814	.....do.....	Isaac Richmond.....	Deserted September 20, from Fort Jackson, and returned October 9, 1814.
48	Henry Rice.....	.....do.....	Sept. 29, 1814	.....do.....	Henry Rice.....	
49	William Riggins.....	.....do.....	Aug. 6, 1814	.....do.....	William Riggins.....	
50	Dempsey Savyers.....	.....do.....	Aug. 16, 1814	.....do.....	Dempsey Savyers.....	Deserted Sept. 20, and returned Oct. 18, 1814.
51	George Summers.....	.....do.....	Aug. 18, 1814	.....do.....	George Summers.....	
52	James Smith.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	.....do.....	James Smith.....	
53	John Southern.....	.....do.....	Sept. 19, 1814	.....do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, November 11, 1814.
54	Eli Shelby.....	.....do.....	Sept. 11, 1814	.....do.....	Eli Shelby.....	

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of enlistment.	For what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
55	Henry Trollinger.....	Private	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	.....	Left sick at Fort Pierce November 26, 1814.
56	Isaac Turnage	do	July 10, 1814	do	Isaac Turnage	
57	Isaac Tubbs	do	Oct. 15, 1814	do	Isaac Tubbs	
58	Richard Vickery	do	July 29, 1814	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Strother.
59	James G. Wade	do	July 4, 1814	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fayetteville September 20, 1814.
60	James Welch	do	July 13, 1814	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11, 1814.
61	Achilles Wigington.....	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Ach's Wigington	
62	Edward Warrington.....	do	Oct. 5, 1814	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Pierce November 26, 1814.
63	Henry Wall	do	Oct. 1, 1814	do	Henry Wall	
64	John Royall	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	John Royall	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Third lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Music.	Servant.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
Present for duty.....			1	1		4	2	1		32	39	.....
Sick absent		1				1				20	22	.....
On command										1	1	.....
Deserted.....							2	1		5	8	.....
Prisoners present										4	4	.....
In prison										1	1	.....
Dead.....	1											.....
Resigned					1							.....
Servant absent with leave.....									1			.....
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	1	64	75	80

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and army field recapitulation exhibits a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned; and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are just and true.

DAVID MITCHELL, *Second Lieutenant.*

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of late Captain John Robertson's company, mustered by me the 19th December.

CHARLES STEPHENS, *Assistant Inspector General.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain John Robertson, late in the service of the United States, in the regiment of Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 26, 1844, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	John Robertson.....	Captain	June 20, 1814	Nov. 9, 1814	.....	Deceased November 9, 1814, at Fort Jackson.
2	Joseph Harkins.....	1st lieutenant.....	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Joseph Harkins.....	
3	David Mitchell.....	2d lieutenant.....	do	do	David Mitchell.....	
4	John Robertson.....	3d lieutenant.....	do	do	John Robertson.....	
5	John Morris.....	Ensign	do	Aug. 16, 1814	.....	Resigned August 16, 1814.
1	Samuel Steel	Sergeant	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Steel.....	
2	John W. Salmon.....	do	Oct. 19, 1814	do	John W. Salmon.....	Joined and appointed sergeant October 19, 1814.
3	John McSpedden.....	do	June 20, 1814	do	John McSpedden	
4	William Townsend.....	do	Oct. 19, 1814	do	Wm. Townsend.....	Do. do.
5	Zach. T. Robertson...	do	June 20, 1814	do	Zach. T. Robertson...	
1	David Evans.....	1st corporal.....	July 27, 1814	do .....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814, and enlisted.
2	Buckley Walker.....	2d corporal.....	July 19, 1814	do	Buckley Walker.....	
3	John Smith	3d corporal.....	July 17, 1814	do	John Smith	
4	John Trollinger.....	4th corporal.....	Aug. 10, 1814	do	John Trollinger.....	
1	William Mathis.....	Drummer.....	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
2	James Shannon.....	Fifer.....	do	do	James Shannon.....	
1	Zebulon Alexander.....	Private	Sept. 19, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Zebulon Alexander	
2	Moses Ails	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	Moses Ails	
3	Charles L. Boles.....	do	July 13, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Do. do.
4	John Bullard.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John Bullard.....	
5	William Bridges.....	do	Aug. 4, 1814	do	William Bridges.....	
6	John B. Bates	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	John B. Bates	
7	Robert Bonds.....	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Robert Bonds.....	
8	William Bates.....	do	do	do	William Bates.....	
9	James Bates	do	do	do	James Bates	
10	Bennet Boye.....	do	Oct. 21, 1814	do	Bennet Boye.....	

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
11	Joseph Cunningham	Private	Aug. 18, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Joseph Cunningham	
12	Moses Cunningham	do	do	do	Moses Cunningham	
13	Stephen Cloyd	do	Sept. 7, 1814	do	Stephen Cloyd	
14	John Cloyd	do	Sept. 16, 1814	do	John Cloyd	
15	Sabert S. Crofford	do	do	do	Sabert S. Crofford	
16	James Cohorn	do	Sept. 21, 1814	do	James Cohorn	
17	Elijah Durossit	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	Elijah Durossit	
18	Absolom Deason	do	do	do	Absolom Deason	
19	Tolbert Dolton	do	do	do	Tolbert Dolton	
20	James Donohoo	do	do	do	James Donohoo	
21	William Dudley	do	Sept. 13, 1814	do	William Dudley	
22	Presley Gill	do	Sept. 19, 1814	do	Presley Gill	
23	John Harper	do	July 22, 1814	do	John Harper	
24	John Hyland	do	Sept. 19, 1814	do	John Hyland	
25	Geo. C. Hannah	do	Sept. 29, 1814	do	Geo. C. Hannah	
26	James B. Johnson	do	June 20, 1814	do	James B. Johnson	
27	Henry Foreham	do	July 29, 1814	Nov. 9, 1814		Deserted November 9, 1814.
28	Johnson King	do	Sept. 10, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Johnson King	
29	William King	do	do	do	William King	
30	John Longino	do	July 10, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted Sept. 27, 1814; returned Oct. 12, and left at Mobile, in service, Dec. 21, 1814.
31	John Lee	do	July 29, 1814	do		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, and left at Mobile, in service, Dec. 21, 1814.
32	Daniel Lewis	do	Oct. 10, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Daniel Lewis	
33	John Lemons	do	Oct. 21, 1814	do	John Lemons	
34	Charles Lewis	do	June 20, 1814	do	Charles Lewis	
35	Robert Morris	do	do	do	Robert Morris	
36	Loan Mullins	do	Aug. 23, 1814	do	Loan Mullins	
37	Elijah Mullins	do	do	do	Elijah Mullins	
38	Daniel McAver	do	Aug. 28, 1814	do	Daniel McAver	
39	William McDaniel	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	William McDaniel	
40	Hugh McBride	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Hugh McBride	
41	Francis McCarrel	do	Sept. 29, 1814	do	Francis McCarrel	
42	Joshua Neely	do	July 26, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
43	Archibald Parker	do	July 30, 1814	do		Do. do.
44	Reuben Ryan	do	Aug. 15, 1814	Nov. 30, 1814		Deserted November 30, 1814.
45	Daniel Richardson	do	July 29, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted Sept. 20, and returned Oct. 18, 1814; left at Mobile, in service, Dec. 21, 1814.
46	Elijah Robertson	do	Sept. 16, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Elijah Robertson	
47	Isaac Richmond	do	Aug. 4, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Do. do.
48	Henry Rice	do	Sept. 23, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Henry Rice	
49	William Rigans	do	Oct. 20, 1814	do	William Rigans	
50	Dempsey Sawyers	do	Aug. 16, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Do. do.
51	George Summers	do	Aug. 18, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	George Summers	
52	James Smith	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	James Smith	
53	John Sothern	do	Sept. 19, 1814	Dec. 30, 1814		Died at Fort Jackson December 30, 1814.
54	Ely Shelby	do	Sept. 11, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Ely Shelby	
55	Henry Trollinger	do	June 20, 1814	do	Henry Trollinger	
56	Isaac Turnage	do	July 10, 1814	do	Isaac Turnage	
57	Isaac Tubb	do	Oct. 13, 1814	do	Isaac Tubb	
58	Richard Vickery	do	July 29, 1814	do	Richard Vickery	
59	James G. Wade	do	July 4, 1814	do	James G. Wade	
60	James Welch	do	July 13, 1814	do	James Welch	
61	Archibald Wigginton	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Archibald Wigginton	
62	Edward Wormington	do	Oct. 3, 1814	do	Edward Wormington	
63	Henry Wall	do	Oct. 1, 1814	do	Henry Wall	
64	John Ryal	do	Sept. 10, 1814	do	John Ryal	
65	Chester	Servant	June 20, 1814	do	Chester	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st Lieutenant.	2d Lieutenant.	3d Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty		1	1	1		5	2	1	51	65
On detachment									5	5
Deserted							2	1	5	8
Dead	1								1	2
Resigned					1					1
	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	65	81

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command; and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just. DAVID MITCHELL, Lieut. Tennessee Militia.

We certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Capt. John Robertson's company of infantry, in the 1st regiment of West Tennessee militia, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me this 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville. ROBERT HAYES, Asst. Inspector General Tennessee Militia.

I certify, upon honor, that the company under my command is entitled to mileage to and from Fayetteville, the place of rendezvous, to their respective homes, estimating the distance at seventy-five miles. Given under my hand this 27th January, 1815. DAVID MITCHELL, Lieut. Tennessee Militia.

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, commanded by Captain James Blackmore, of the first regiment West Tennessee militia, under the command of Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States from June 21, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mhs. dys.				
1	James Blackmore..	Captain..	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7 7	\$0 40	\$289 03	\$289 03	
2	Edward Sanderson.	1st lieut..	do	do	7 7	30	217 77	217 77	
3	Wm. H. Check....	2d lieut..	do	do	7 7	25	189 64	180 64	
4	Dicken Ward.....	3d lieut..	do	do	7 7	23	176 19	176 19	
5	Solomon Weeks...	Ensign ..	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6 2	20	121 29	121 29	Absent without leave December 21, 1814.
6	Chas. N. Blackmore	Sergeant.	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	11	81 76	82 66	Added six days' travelling allowance.
7	Robert Nixon	do	do	do	7 13	11	81 76	90	
8	Eason Howell	do	do	do	7 13	11	81 76	90	
9	Wm. W. Young	do	do	do	7 13	11	81 76	90	
10	Willie Walker.....	do	do	do	7 13	11	81 76	90	
11	Thomas Tillery...	Corporal.	do	do					Deserted September 20, 1814.
12	Martin Holland	do	do	do	7 13	10	74 00	90	74 90
13	Wm. Walker.....	do	do	do	7 13	10	74 00	90	74 90
14	Richard Hall.....	do	do	do	7 13	10	74 00	90	74 90
15	Jesse Johnston.....	do	do	do	7 13	10	74 00	90	74 90
16	Yearly Orange.....	do	do	do	7 13	10	74 00	90	74 90
17	Silas Rackey	Drummer	do	do	7 13	9	66 90	90	67 80
18	Henry Fuller	Fifer ..	do	do	7 13	9	66 90	90	67 80
19	John Eckols.....	Private ..	do	do	7 13	8	54 46	90	60 38
20	Lewis Albright.....	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
21	Drury Andrews.....	do	do	do	7 13				Absent without leave January 13, 1815.
22	Henry Archerson ..	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
23	George Black.....	do	do	do					Absent without leave.
24	James Beaver	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
25	Robert Bruce	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
26	George Boston	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
27	Thomas Bratton	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
28	Laurence Beaver ..	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
29	Nathan Bandy.....	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
30	George Belote	do	do	June 20, 1814					Discharged June 20, 1814.
31	Whitnel Hill.....	do	July 1, 1814	Feb. 2, 1815	6 2	8	48 51	90	49 41
32	David Buchanan.....	do	June 20, 1814	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44
33	Edward Burchet.....	do	do	do	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44
34	Wm. Crowder.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
35	Joseph Clark	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
36	Milton Cleveland ..	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
37	Nelson Cardwell.....	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
38	Judon Croghan	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
39	Arthur Curtis.....	do	do	do					Deserted September 20, 1814.
40	Lee Collier.....	do	do	do					Absent without leave January 13, 1815.
41	Wesley Davis.....	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 16, 1814	2 21	8	21 41	45	21 86
42	William Allen.....	do	do	do					Deserted September 20, 1814.
43	John Duty.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
44	George Dobbs.....	do	do	do					
45	David Dobbs.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
46	John Davis.....	do	do	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44
47	John Etheridge	do	do	Feb. 2 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
48	Ezekiel Ellison	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
49	Harris Avent.....	do	do	Sept. 15, 1814	2 26	8	22 70	45	23 15
50	John Graves.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
51	Frederick Gray	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
52	Thomas Gell.....	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
53	John Hawkins.....	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
54	Hudson Howell.....	do	do	Sept. 6, 1814	2 17	8	18 06	45	19 51
55	James Brantley.....	do	do	do					Discharged September 3, 1814.
56	Emmon Hays.....	do	do	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44
57	Philip Hass.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
58	Stephen Jackson ..	do	do	do	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
59	Emond Isom.....	do	do	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44
60	John Kettle.....	do	do	do					Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 31, 1814.
61	Francis Kearly.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
62	John Carr	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 11, 1814	2 22	8	21 67	45	22 12
63	Joseph Knight	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 38
64	Charles Cavenaugh.	do	do	Sept. 14, 1814	2 25	8	22 66	45	23 11
65	Jesse Langford.....	do	do	Feb. 2, 1815	7 23	8	59 46	90	60 38

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.	
66	Joshua Lovell	Private..	June 20, 1814	Dec. 27, 1814	<i>Mhs. dys</i> 6 7	\$ 8	\$49 54	\$0 90	\$50 44	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 1, 1814.
67	Martin Legan	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
68	Bazilla McBride	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
69	Meede May	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
70	Charles Mundene	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
71	William Mobias	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
72	Robert Nichols	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 49	90	90 36	
73	James O'Neal	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
74	Custis O'Neal	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
75	Joel Nichols	do.	do.	Nov. 24, 1814	4 5	8	33 33	.....	33 33	Transferred to Captain Tubbs's company November 24, 1814.
76	James Altum	do.	Nov. 24, 1814	Feb. 2, 1815	2 9	8	18 40	90	19 30	Transferred to my company by Captain Tubbs November 24, 1814.
77	Drury Purvis	do.	June 20, 1814	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 30	
78	John Pankey	do.	do.	Sept. 24, 1814	3 5	8	25 33	90	25 33	Discharged September 18, 1814.
79	Thomas Nesmith	do.	Sept. 19, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	4 8	8	34 06	.....	34 06	Substituted by John Pankey Sept. 18, 1814.
80	William Palmer	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
81	Joseph Pistol	do.	June 20, 1814	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
82	Alfred Cherry	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
83	Edmond Swaney	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
84	Barney Stewart	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
85	Joseph Smith	do.	do.	Jan. 7, 1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent without leave since January 7, 1815.
86	Jeremiah Shaw	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
87	John Sutton	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
88	Isaac Salisbury	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
89	Hartwell Smith	do.	do.	Nov. 17, 1814	4 28	8	39 46	90	40 36	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
90	James Snow	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
91	Thomas Standford	do.	do.	Sept. 29, 1814	3 10	8	26 66	90	27 56	Discharged September 23, 1814.
92	Ephraim Payne	do.	Sept. 24, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	4 3	8	32 77	.....	32 77	Substituted by Thomas Stanford, September 28, 1814.
93	Ephraim Thomas	do.	June 20, 1814	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
94	Samuel Vance	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
95	David Willis	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent without leave January 12, 1815.
96	Thompson Wright	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
97	Robert Moore	do.	do.	Nov. 17, 1814	4 28	8	39 46	90	40 36	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left sick at Ft. Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
98	William Young	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent without leave January 13, 1815.
99	Benjamin Chapman	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
100	Elijah White	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
101	Samuel Wyatt	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
102	Henry Woodward	do.	do.	do.	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44	Do. do.
103	Samuel Weaver	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
104	Isham Wood	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
105	John Wood	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
106	Burwell Hunter	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
107	Wm. Denning	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	49 54	90	50 44	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 20, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
108	David L. Carothers	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
109	Wm. Ward	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
110	James Dement	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
111	James Warford	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
112	James Carter	do.	Aug. 5, 1814	do.	5 29	8	47 48	90	48 38	Transferred from Capt. Newlin Aug. 5, 1814.
								6,063 55		

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company, now in my possession; and that the sums stated, amounting to six thousand and sixty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, were due from the United States to Captain James Blackmore's company of the 1st regiment of Tennessee militia on January 27, 1815, having signed duplicates.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, *Dist. Paymaster.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain James Blakemore, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, first regiment of West Tennessee militia, from the 20th June, 1814, when mustered into service, to the 27th January, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	James Blakemore....	Captain	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	James Blakemore....	
2	Edward Sanderson...	1st lieutenant	do.....	do.....	Edward Sanderson...	
3	William H. Cheek ...	2d lieutenant	do.....	do.....	William H. Cheek...	
4	Dicken Ward.....	3d lieutenant	do.....	do.....	Dicken Ward.....	
5	Solomon Weeks	Ensign	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814		Absent without leave December 21, 1814.
6	Charles N. Blakemore.	Sergeant.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Charles N. Blakemore.	
7	Robert Nixon.....	2d sergeant	do.....	do.....	Robert Nixon.....	
8	Eason Howell	3d sergeant	do.....	do.....	Eason Howell.....	
9	William W. Young ..	4th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	William W. Young ..	
10	Wiley Walker.....	5th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Wiley Walker.....	
11	Thomas Tillery.....	1st corporal.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
12	Martin Holland	2d corporal.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Martin Holland	
13	William Walker.....	3d corporal.....	do.....	do.....	William Walker.....	
14	Richard Hall.....	4th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Hall.....	
15	Jesse Johnson	5th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Johnson	
16	Yearly Orange.....	6th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Yearly Orange.....	
17	Silas Rackley.....	Drummer.....	do.....	do.....	Silas Rackley.....	
18	Henry Fulton.....	Fifer.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Fulton.....	
19	John Eckols.....	Private.....	do.....	do.....	John Eckols.....	
20	Lewis Albright.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lewis Albright.....	
21	Drewrey Andrews.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 13, 1815		Absent without leave January 13, 1815.
22	Henry Ackerson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Henry Ackerson.....	
23	George Black.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 13, 1815		Do. do.
24	James Beaver.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	James Beaver.....	
25	Robert Bruce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Bruce.....	
26	George Boston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Boston.....	
27	Thomas Bratton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Bratton.....	
28	Lawrence Beaver.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lawrence Beaver.....	
29	Nathan Bundy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nathan Bundy.....	
30	George Belote.....	do.....	do.....	June 20, 1814		Discharged June 20, 1814.
31	Whitmel Hill.....	do.....	July 1, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Whitmel Hill.....	
32	Edward Burchet.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Transferred to my company, July 1, 1814, by Captain H. Newlin. Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile, Dec. 21, 1814.
33	David Buchanan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Do. do.
34	William Crowder.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Crowder.....	
35	Joseph Clark.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Clark.....	
36	Milton Cleaveland...	do.....	do.....	do.....	Milton Cleaveland...	
37	Nelson Cardwell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nelson Cardwell.....	
38	Jordan Croghan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jordan Croghan.....	
39	Arthur Curtis.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
40	Lee Collier.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 13, 1815		
41	Wesley Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1814		Absent without leave, January 13, 1815. Discharged September 7, 1814.
42	William Allen.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814		William Allen substituted for Wesley Davis Sept. 8, 1814; deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
43	John Duty.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	John Duty.....	
44	George Dobbs.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1814		Deceased Sept. 13, 1814.
45	David Dobbs.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	David Dobbs.....	
46	John Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
47	John Eatheridge.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Eatheridge.....	
48	Ezekiel Ellison.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Ezekiel Ellison.....	
49	Harris Avent.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 12, 1814		Decensed September 12, 1814.
50	John Graves.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Graves.....	
51	Frederick Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Frederick Gray.....	
52	Thomas Gill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Gill.....	
53	John Hawkins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Hawkins.....	
54	Hudson Howell.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 3, 1814		Discharged September 3, 1814. James Brantley, substitute for Hudson Howell, Sept. 4, 1814, and deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
55	James Brantley.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814		
56	Emmon Hays.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 24, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
57	Philip Hass.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Philip Hass.....	
58	Stephen Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Stephen Jackson.....	
59	Edmund Isome.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
60	John Kettle.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814		
61	Francis Kearly.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Francis Kearly.....	
62	John Carr.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1814		Deserted September 8, 1814.
63	Joseph Knight.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Joseph Knight.....	
64	Charles Kavanaugh..	do.....	do.....	Sept. 11, 1814		Promoted to 2d major, Sept. 11, 1814, in Col. Dyer's regiment, T. S. M. G.
65	Jesse Lankford.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1814	Jesse Lankford.....	
66	Joshua Lovell.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 24, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
67	Martin Legan.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Martin Legan.....	
68	Barzilla McBride ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	Barzilla McBride ..	
69	Meede May.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Meede May.....	
70	Charles Mundine.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Charles Mundine.....	

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Dates of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
71	William Mobias.....	Private	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	William Mobias	
72	Robert Nicholls.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Nicholls.....	
73	James O'Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James O'Neale	
74	Custus O'Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Custus O'Neale.....	
75	Joel Nichols.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1814	.....	Transferred to Capt. Tubbs's company Nov. 24, 1814.
76	James Altum	do.....	Nov. 24, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	James Altum	Transferred to my company by Capt. Tubbs November 24, 1814.
77	Drury Purvis.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Drury Purvis.....	
78	John Pankey	do.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1814	.....	Discharged September 18, 1814.
79	Thomas Nesmith	do.....	Sept. 18, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Nesmith	Substitute for John Pankey September 18, 1814.
80	William Palmer.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
81	Joseph Pislott	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
82	Jerred Cherry.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Jerred Cherry.....	
83	Edmund Swaney.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
84	Barney Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Barney Stewart.....	
85	Joseph Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 7, 1815	.....	Absent without leave January 7, 1815.
86	Jeremiah Shaw.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Jeremiah Shaw.....	
87	John Sutton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Sutton.....	
88	Isaac Salisbury.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isaac Salisbury.....	
89	Hartwell Smith	do.....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
90	James Snow.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	James Snow	
91	Thomas Sandford.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	.....	Discharged September 23, 1814.
92	Ephraim Payne.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Ephraim Payne.....	Substitute for Thomas Sandford Sept 23, 1814.
93	Ephraim Thomas.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Ephraim Thomas	
94	Samuel Vance.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Vance.....	
95	Daniel Willis.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Absent without leave December 21, 1814.
96	Thompson Wright	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Thompson Wright	
97	Robert Moore.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814, sick.
98	William Young.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 13, 1815	.....	Absent without leave January 13, 1815.
99	Benjamin Chapman.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Benjamin Chapman.....	
100	Elisha White.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elisha White.....	
101	Samuel Wiatt.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
102	Henry Woodard.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 24, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
103	Samuel Weaver.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Weaver.....	
104	Isom Wood	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
105	John Wood.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
106	Burwell Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Burwell Hunter.....	
107	William Dining.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 24, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
108	David S. Carothers.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	David S. Carothers.....	
109	William Ware.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Ware.....	
110	James Dement.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Dement.....	
111	Samuel Warford.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Warford.....	
112	James Carter	do.....	Aug. 5, 1814	do.....	James Carter	Transferred to my company by Captain H. Newlin August 5, 1814.
	Zachariah Osborn.....	do.....	July 10, 1814	Nov. 11, 1814	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11, 1814.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.	3d lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty	1	1	1	1	.....	5	5	2	57	73
Prisoners sick, absent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Absent without leave.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Promoted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
In confinement .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Deserted .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	9
Dead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Absent with leave.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	94	112

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

JAMES BLAKEMORE, *Captain.*

We certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain James Blakemore's company of militia infantry, in the first regiment of West Tennessee militia, and the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me this 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General, Tennessee militia.*

I certify, on honor, that the company under my command is entitled to mileage to and from Fayetteville, the place of rendezvous, to their respective homes, estimating this distance at one hundred miles. Given under my hand this 27th January, 1815.

JAMES BLAKEMORE, *Captain.*

Mustering-roll of a company of militia, under the command of Captain James Blackemore, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
	James Blackemore	Captain	June 20, 1814.....	December 20, 1814..	James Blackemore
	Edward Sande son	First lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	Edward Sanderson.....
	William Cheek.....	Second lieutenant	do.....	do.....	William Cheek.....
	Dicken Ward	Third lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	Dicken Ward
	Solomon Weeks.....	Ensign.....	do.....	do.....	Solomon Weeks.....
	Charles N. Blackemore	First sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Charles N. Blackemore.
	Robert Nixon.....	Second sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Nixon.....
	Eason Howell.....	Third sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Eason Howell.....
	William W. Young	Fourth sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	William W. Young.....
	Wiley Walker.....	Fifth sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Wiley Walker.....
	Thomas Tillery.....	First corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Tillery.....
	Mastin Holland.....	Second corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Mastin Holland.....
	William Walker.....	Third corporal.....	do.....	do.....	William Walker.....
	Richard Hale.....	Fourth corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Hale.....
	Jesse Johnston.....	Fifth corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Johnston.....
	Yerby Orange.....	Sixth corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Yerby Orange.....
	Silas Rackley.....	Drummer.....	do.....	do.....	Silas Rackley.....
	Henry Fuller.....	Fifer.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Fuller.....
1	John Acles.....	Private.....	do.....	do.....	John Acles.....
2	Lewis Albright.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lewis Albright.....
3	Drury Andrews.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Drury Andrews.....
4	Henry Ackerson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Ackerson.....
5	George Black.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Black.....
6	James Beaver.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Beaver.....
7	Robert Bruce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Bruce.....
8	George Boston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Boston.....
9	Thomas Bratton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Bratton.....
10	Laurence Beaver.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Laurence Beaver.....
11	Nathan Bundy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nathan Bundy.....
12	George Bellote.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Bellote.....
13	Edward Burchitt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Edward Burchitt.....
14	David Buckhannon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David Buckhannon.....
15	William Crowder.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Crowder.....
16	Joseph Clark.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Clark.....
17	Milton Cleveland.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Milton Cleveland.....
18	Nelson Cardwell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nelson Cardwell.....
19	Jordan Croghan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jordan Croghan.....
20	Arthur Curtis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Arthur Curtis.....
21	Lee Collier.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lee Collier.....
22	Wesley Davis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Wesley Davis.....
23	John Duty.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Duty.....
24	George Dobbs.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Dobbs.....
25	David Dobbs.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David Dobbs.....
26	John Davis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Davis.....
27	John Eatheridge.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Eatheridge.....
28	Ezekiel Ellison.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Ezekiel Ellison.....
29	Harris Avent.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Harris Avent.....
30	John Graves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Graves.....
31	Frederick Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Frederick Gray.....
32	Thomas Gill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Gill.....
33	John Hawkins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Hawkins.....
34	Hudson Howell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Hudson Howell.....
35	Emon Hays.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Emon Hays.....
36	Philip Haas.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Philip Haas.....
37	Stephen Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Stephen Jackson.....
38	Edmond Isom.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Edmond Isom.....
39	Jered Cherry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jered Cherry.....
40	William Young.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Young.....
41	John Kittle.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Kittle.....
42	Francis Kirby.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Francis Kirby.....
43	John Kerr.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Kerr.....
44	Joseph Knight.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Knight.....
45	Charles Kavanaugh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Charles Kavanaugh.....
46	Jesse Lankford.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Lankford.....
47	Joshua Lovell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joshua Lovell.....
48	Mastin Legan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mastin Legan.....
49	Barzilla McBride.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Barzilla McBride.....
50	Meede May.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Meede May.....
51	Charles Mundine.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Charles Mundine.....
52	William Mobias.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Mobias.....
53	Robert Nichols.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Nichols.....
54	Joel Nichols.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joel Nichols.....
55	James O'Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James O'Neal.....
56	Custis O'Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Custis O'Neal.....
57	Drewry Purvis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Drewry Purvis.....
58	John Pankey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Pankey.....
59	William Palmer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Palmer.....
60	Joseph Pistoll.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Pistoll.....
61	James Dement.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Dement.....
62	Edmund Swinney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Edmund Swinney.....
63	Barney Stewart.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Barney Stewart.....
64	Joseph Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Smith.....
65	Jeremiah Shaw.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jeremiah Shaw.....

Muster-roll of a company of militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
66	John Sutton.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814.....	December 20, 1814..	John Sutton.....
67	Isaac Salsberry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isaac Salsberry.....
68	Hartwell Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Hartwell Smith.....
69	James Snow.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Snow.....
70	Thomas Stanford.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Stanford.....
71	Ephraim Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Ephraim Thomas.....
72	Samuel Vance.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Vance.....
73	Daniel Willis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Willis.....
74	Thompson Wright.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thompson Wright.....
75	Robert Moore.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Moore.....
76	Benjamin Chapman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Chapman.....
77	Elisha White.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elisha White.....
78	Samuel Wiatt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Wiatt.....
79	Henry Woodrod.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Woodrod.....
80	Samuel Weaver.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Weaver.....
81	Samuel Warford.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Warford.....
82	Isham Woods.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isham Woods.....
83	John Wood.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Wood.....
84	Burwell Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Burwell Hunter.....
85	William Dining.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Dining.....
86	David L. Carithers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David L. Carithers.....
87	William Waire.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Waire.....

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty :

Captain.....	1
First lieutenant.....	1
Second lieutenant.....	1
Third lieutenant.....	1
Ensign.....	1
Sergeants.....	5
Corporals.....	6
Musicians.....	2
Privates.....	87
Total.....	<u>105</u>

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and affixed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned.

JAMES BLACKEMORE, *Captain, W. T. M.*

I certify, on honor, that the above muster-roll is just and accurate, as mustered by me at Fayetteville, June 24, 1814.
ROBERT HAYS, *A. I. G.*

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Captain Henry M. Newlin, of the regiment of Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service elapsed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.			
1	Henry M. Newlin.....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$40	\$289 03	
2	Thomas J. Johnson.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	Nov. 6, 1814	4	17	30	137 00	Died November 6, 1814.
3	William Wisdom.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	25	180 64	
4	William Morris.....	3d lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	23	166 19	
5	James H. Williams.....	Ensign.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	20	144 51	
6	Robert Williams.....	Sergeant.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1814	6	.....	11	66 00	Died December 19, 1814.
7	Watson Stephenson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	11	79 48	
8	James W. Stephenson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
9	Alfred Sims.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	11	79 48	
10	John Brooks.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	11	79 48	
11	Nathaniel Caldwell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	10 & 11	77 94	Appointed from corporal September 1, 1814.
12	Henry Hastings.....	Corporal.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	10	72 25	
13	John S. Gee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	10	72 25	
14	David Green.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	3	2	10	30 66	Died September 21, 1814.
15	Jeremiah Prince.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 21, 1814.
16	Pleasant Ward.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	10	72 25	
17	Abel Rice.....	Fifer.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	9	65 03	
18	Nathaniel Johnson.....	Drummer.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	3	.....	9	27 00	In confinement at Fort Charlotte.
19	George Archer.....	Private.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.			
20	Pleasant Anderson.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$8	\$57 80	
21	John Abar.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
22	David Whitacer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
23	Elijah Bright.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
24	George L. Bayless.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
25	John Bicklimer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted July 5, 1814.
26	Jeremiah Bow.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
27	John Bark.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
28	Thomas Bullen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
29	John Burrow.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
30	Frederick A. Burness.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
31	James L. Cochran.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
32	Jacob Cochran.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
33	Samuel Calvert.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
34	Thomas Dorson.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1814	3	21	8	29 60	Died October 10, 1814.
35	Andrew Cahoon.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
36	Abel Dockrey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
37	Elisha Dotson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
38	Moses Eccles.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
39	John Fairis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted September 20, 1814.
40	James Fox.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
41	John French.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
42	William Fullin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
43	Matthew Gaines.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
44	Aaron P. Gatlin.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	57 80	
45	Robert Glasgow.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	57 80	
46	Valentine Guinn.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	3	4	8	25 06	Died September 23, 1814.
47	Stephen Stephens.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	57 80	
48	Gibson Higg.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	57 80	
49	Samuel Harper.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
50	James Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	3	2	8	24 53	Died September 21, 1814.
51	Joshua Layton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
52	William P. Harden.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1814	2	10	8	18 66	Died August 30, 1814.
53	Archibald Haislett.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
54	Thomas A. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
55	Richards Hastings.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
56	Lewis Harman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted September 21, 1814.
57	Richard Hill.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
58	Daniel Hews.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted September 20, 1814.
59	Darrell Hawkins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
60	Absolom Ivy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
61	William Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
62	Howell Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
63	Richard Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
64	James Loyd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
65	Jourdan Lacy.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
66	Blake Malden.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
67	Duncan McIntire.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
68	David McCounts.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
69	James Maxwell.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	3	2	8	24 51	Confined at Fort Charlotte.
70	Archibald Nail.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1814	3	1	8	24 26	Died September 20, 1814.
71	William Nichols.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
72	James McCoy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
73	Ezekiel McNeely.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
74	Isam O'Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
75	Elijah McGuire.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
76	James Prichett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted September 20, 1814.
77	James Ellis.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	57 80	
78	Joel Pew.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
79	James Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
80	Samuel Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
81	William Polock.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
82	William Pickets.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
83	Spencer Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
84	Benjamin Reynolds.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
85	Godfrey Rals.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted September 21, 1814.
86	Hezekiah Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
87	Jeffrey Riffen.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1814	4	26	8	38 93	Died November 15, 1814.
88	Samuel Suttles.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
89	Willis Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Deserted September 20, 1814.
90	William Scribner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....					Do. do.
91	Joshua Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
92	Lewis Seabott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
93	Henry Sawney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
94	George Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.			
95	Moses Williams.....	Private	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$8	\$57 80	
96	George Walls.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Deserted September 21, 1814.
97	John Webb.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
98	Moses Thompson	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	3	5	8	25 38	Died September 24, 1814.
99	Henry Turpin.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
100	Paris Tracy.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	3	1	8	24 26	Died September 20, 1814.
101	Thomas Turner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Deserted September 21, 1814.
102	Thomas Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
103	John Winders.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	Deserted September 20, 1814.
104	Green Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
105	Caleb Whorton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
106	Robert Willet.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
107	Whitmil Hill.....	do.....	do.....	June 30, 1814	11		8	2 93	

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company now in my possession, and that the sums stated, amounting to five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, were due from the United States to Capt. H. M. Newlin's company, of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, on the 27th January, 1815; having signed duplicates hereof.

JOS. COLEMAN, District Paymaster.

Muster-roll of a company of West Tennessee militia, under the command of Captain Henry M. Newlin, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	Henry M. Newlin....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	.....	Sick; absent.
2	Thomas I. Johnson..	1st lieutenant.	do.....	.....	Deceased November 6, 1814, at Fort Williams.
3	William Wisdom....	2d lieutenant	do.....	.....	Sick; absent.
4	William Morris.....	3d lieutenant.	do.....	.....	Furloughed by General Taylor November 6, 1814.
5	James H. Williams..	Ensign.....	do.....	James H. Williams ..	
1	Robert Williams....	1st sergeant..	do.....	.....	Sick; absent; promoted to quartermaster's sergeant July 5, 1814.
2	Watson Stephenson..	2d sergeant..	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
3	James W. Stephenson.	3d sergeant..	do.....	.....	Deserted September 22, 1814, from Fort Williams.
4	Martin Tongate.....	4th sergeant.	do.....	.....	Substituted Alford Sims August 15, 1814. Alford Sims deceased September 20, 1814, at Fort Williams.
5	John Brooks.....	5th sergeant..	do.....	.....	Substituted George Brooks September 21, 1814. George Brooks sick at Fort Williams.
1	Henry Hastings.....	1st corporal..	do.....	Henry Hastings	
2	Josiah Alexander....	2d corporal..	do.....	John S. Gee	In place of Josiah Alexander from September 24, 1814.
3	David Green.....	3d corporal..	do.....	.....	Deceased September 21, 1814, at Fort Williams.
4	Jeremiah Prince....	4th corporal..	do.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 21, 1814, from Fort Williams; returned Oct. 4, 1814; left sick at Fort Jackson by order of Colonel Pipkin Nov. 9, 1814.
5	Nathaniel Colwell..	5th corporal..	do.....	Nathaniel Colwell ..	Promoted to first sergeant September 7, 1814.
6	Pleasant Word.....	6th corporal..	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Claiborne. Promoted to third sergeant Oct. 10, 1814.
1	Abel Rice.....	Musician.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
2	Nathan Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Confined at Fort Charlotte.
1	George Archer.....	Private.....	do.....	.....	Furloughed on the line of march June 20, 1814, by Captain Newlin.
2	William Abbott.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Substituted Pleasant Henderson October 24, 1814. P. Henderson left sick at Fort Jackson by order of Colonel Pipkin.
3	John Abar.....	do.....	do.....	John Abar.....	
4	Elijah Bright.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
5	George L. Bayless..	do.....	do.....	George L. Bayless...	Promoted to third corporal October 19, 1814.
7	Jeremiah Baw.....	do.....	do.....	Jeremiah Baw.....	
8	John G. Anderson....	do.....	do.....	David Whitacre.....	In place of J. G. Anderson from November 4, 1814.
9	John Burk.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery by order of Colonel Pipkin Nov. 27, 1814.
10	Thomas Bulling.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Bulling.....	
11	John Burrow.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27, 1814, by order of Col. Pipkin.
12	Frederick A. Burns ..	do.....	do.....	Frederick A. Burns ..	
13	James Carter.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Exchanged for Rowling Rice July 23, 1814, by Captain Newlin. R. Rice left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
14	James L. Cochran....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Camp Tatam June 26, 1814, by Captain Newlin.
15	Jacob Cochran.....	do.....	do.....	Jacob Cochran.....	
16	James M. Cochran....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Calvert.....	In place of J. M. Cochran from September 20, 1814.
17	Thomas Dawson.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deceased October 13, 1814.
18	Andrew Cahoon.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
19	Abel Dockrey.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. do.
20	Elisha Dodson.....	do.....	do.....	Elisha Dodson.....	
21	Moses Acles.....	do.....	do.....	Moses Acles.....	
22	John Farris.....	do.....	do.....	John Farris.....	Deserted September 20, 1814, and returned November 9, 1814.
23	James Fox.....	do.....	do.....	James Fox.....	Do. do.

Muster-roll of a company of West Tennessee militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
24	John French	Private	June 20, 1814 .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
25	William Fuller	do	do .....	.....	Deserted from Fort Williams September 20, 1814.
26	Matthew Gainey	do	do .....	.....	Do. do.
27	Aaron P. Gatlin	do	do	Aaron P. Gatlin .....	.....
28	Robert Glasco	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
29	Valentine Guinn	do	do .....	.....	Deceased September 23, 1814, at Fort Deposit.
30	John Gossit	do	do .....	.....	James Stephens in place of J. Gossit from July 15, 1814, and was left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
31	Gepson Hogg	do	do .....	.....	Furloughed by Captain Newlin July 1, 1814, from Flint river.
32	James Hambleton	do	do .....	.....	Deceased September 21, 1814, at Fort Williams.
33	Thomas Hambleton	do	do .....	.....	Samuel Harper in place of Thomas Hambleton from September 20, 1814, and was left sick at Fort Claiborne.
34	William Hays	do	do .....	.....	Joshua Laton substitute in place of William Hays September 15, 1814, and left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
35	William F. Harden	do	do .....	.....	Deceased August 30, 1814, at Fort Williams.
36	Archibald D. Haselet	do	do	Archibald D. Haselet .....	.....
37	Thomas A. Harris	do	do	Thomas A. Harris .....	.....
38	Richard Haistings	do	do	Richard Haistings .....	.....
39	Lewis Harmon	do	do	Lewis Harmon	Deserted September 21, 1814, and returned November 9, 1814.
40	Richard Hill	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
41	Daniel Hews	do	do	Daniel Hews	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, from Fort Williams, and returned Nov. 9, 1814.
42	Daniel Hawkins	do	do .....	.....	Deserted September 21, 1814, from Fort Williams.
43	Absalom Joy	do	do .....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814, from Fort Williams.
44	William Johnson	do	do	Peter Johnson	Substituted in place of Wm. Johnson from September 15, 1814.
45	Hawell Johnson	do	do	Hawell Johnson .....	.....
46	Richard Jones	do	do	Richard Jones .....	.....
47	James Lloyd	do	do .....	.....	Hail Lloyd in place of James Lloyd from September 3, 1814, and deserted from Fort Williams September 20, 1814.
48	Jordon Lacy	do	do	Jordon Lacy .....	.....
49	Blake Molden	do	do	Blake Molden	Deserted September 20, 1814, and returned November 9, 1814.
50	Duncan McIntire	do	do	Duncan McIntire .....	.....
51	David McAnt	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
52	James Maxwell	do	do .....	.....	Confined at Fort Charlotte.
53	Archibald Naill	do	do .....	.....	Deceased at Fort Williams September 20, 1814.
54	William Nichols	do	do	William Nichols .....	.....
55	James McCoy	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
56	Ezekiel McNealy	do	do	Ezekiel McNealy .....	.....
57	Isom O'Neal	do	do .....	.....	Do. do.
58	Elijah McGuire	do	do	Elijah McGuire .....	.....
59	James Pritchett	do	do .....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814, from Fort Williams.
60	William Pitmon	do	do .....	.....	Substituted Jas. Ellis Sept. 1, 1814. J. Ellis left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
61	Joel Pew	do	do .....	.....	Deserted from Fort Williams September 21, 1814.
62	James Gray	do	do	William Pew	A substitute in place of James Gray from Sept. 6, 1814. William Pew deserted Sept. 20, 1814, and returned Nov. 9, 1814.
63	Samuel Pierce	do	do .....	.....	Deserted from Fort Williams September 20, 1814.
64	William Pollock	do	do	William Pollock .....	.....
65	William Ricket	do	do	William Ricket .....	.....
66	Spencer Rodgers	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
67	Benjamin Runnolds	do	do	Benjamin Runnolds .....	.....
68	Godfrey Rats	do	do	Godfrey Rats	Deserted Sept. 21, 1814, from Fort Williams, and returned Nov. 9, 1814.
69	Hezekiah Robertson	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
70	Jeffrey Reffew	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
71	Lemuel Suttles	do	do	Lemuel Suttles .....	.....
72	Willis Richardson	do	do .....	.....	Transferred to Captain Strother, by order of Major Smith, July 27, 1814.
73	William Scribner	do	do	William Scribner	Deserted September 20, 1814, and returned November 9, 1814.
74	Joshua Sharp	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 9, 1814.
75	Lewis Seabolt	do	do .....	.....	Do. do.
76	Henry Sawry	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
77	George Simpson	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
78	Moses Williams	do	do	Moses Williams .....	.....
79	George Watts	do	do .....	.....	Deserted from Fort Williams September 21, 1814.
80	John Webb	do	do .....	.....	Furloughed July 27, 1814, by Major Smith.
81	Moses Thompson	do	do .....	.....	Deceased September 24, 1814, at Fort Williams.
82	Henry Turpin	do	do	Henry Turpin .....	.....
83	Paris Tracy	do	do .....	.....	Deceased September 20, 1814, at Fort Williams.
84	Thomas Turner	do	do	Thomas Turner	Deserted September 20, 1814, and returned November 9, 1814.
85	Thomas Thomas	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
86	John Windors	do	do	John Windors	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, from Fort Williams, and returned Nov. 9, 1814.
87	Green Williams	do	do .....	.....	Sick at Fort Deposit.
88	Joshua Horton	do	do .....	.....	Substituted Caleb Horton September 30, 1814. C. Horton left sick at Fort Williams November 4, 1814.
89	Robert Willet	do	do .....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
90	Whitmill Hill	do	do .....	.....	Transferred to Capt. Blackamore, by order of Col. Pipkin, June 29, 1814.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.	3d lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty					1	1	1		20	23
Sick, present							2		7	9
Sick, absent	1		1			3	1	1	27	34
Prisoners, present									11	11
Deserted							1		10	11
In confinement								1	1	2
Dead		1				1	1		9	12
Detached by order									1	1
On furlough				1					3	4
On command										
Waiters										
Total	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	69	107

CAMP ALEXANDER, December 19, 1814.

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and army field recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Ensign in Command of Company.

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain Henry M. Newlin's company as mustered by me December 19, 1814.

CHARLES STEPHENS, Assistant Inspector General.

Muster-roll of a company of infantry, under the command of Captain Henry M. Newlin, in service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
1	Henry M. Newlin	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	Henry M. Newlin
2	Thomas J. Johnston	First lieutenant	do	do	Thomas J. Johnston
3	William Wisdom	Second lieutenant	do	do	William Wisdom
4	William Morris	Third lieutenant	do	do	William Morris
5	James H. Williams	Ensign	do	do	James H. Williams
1	Robert Williams	Sergeant	do	do	Robert Williams
2	Watson Stephenson	do	do	do	Watson Stephenson
3	Martin Tongate	do	do	do	Martin Tongate
4	James W. Stephenson	do	do	do	James W. Stephenson
5	John Brooks	do	do	do	John Brooks
1	Henry Haistings	Corporal	do	do	Henry Haistings
2	David Green	do	do	do	David Green
3	Nathaniel Calwell	do	do	do	Nathaniel Calwell
4	Jeremiah Prince	do	do	do	Jeremiah Prince
5	John Burrow	do	do	do	John Burrow
6	Josiah Alexander	do	do	do	Josiah Alexander
1	John G. Anderson	Drummer	do	do	John G. Anderson
2	Abel Rice	Fifer	do	do	Abel Rice
1	George Archer	Private	do	do	George Archer
2	Jon Abbott	do	do	do	John Abbot
3	John Abare	do	do	do	John Abare
4	Elijah Bright	do	do	do	Elijah Bright
5	George L. Bayles	do	do	do	George E. Bayles
6	John Becklinhemer	do	do	do	John Becklinhemer
7	Jeremiah Baugh	do	do	do	Jeremiah Baugh
8	John Burk	do	do	do	John Burk
9	Thomas Bullen	do	do	do	Thomas Bullen
10	Frederick A. Burnes	do	do	do	Frederick A. Burnes
11	James L. Cochran	do	do	do	James L. Cochran
12	Jacob Cochran	do	do	do	Jacob Cochran
13	James M. Cochran	do	do	do	James Cochran
14	Abel Dockry	do	do	do	Abel Dockry
15	Elisha Dodson	do	do	do	Elisha Dodson
16	Thomas Dorson	do	do	do	Thomas Dorson
17	Moses Eccles	do	do	do	Moses Eccles
18	James Fox	do	do	do	James Fox
19	John French	do	do	do	John French
20	Mathew Gainey	do	do	do	Mathew Gainey
21	James Gray	do	do	do	James Gray
22	Aaron P. Gatlin	do	do	do	Aaron P. Gatlin
23	Robert Glasgow	do	do	do	Robert Glasgow
24	Valentine Gwinn	do	do	do	Valentine Gwinn
25	John Gassett	do	do	do	John Gassett
26	Gebson Hogg	do	do	do	Gebson Hogg
27	James Hamilton	do	do	do	James Hamilton
28	William Hays	do	do	do	William Hays
29	William P. Hardin	do	do	do	William P. Hardin

Muster-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
30	Archibald D. Haislitt.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814.....	December 20, 1814..	Archibald D Haislitt..
31	Thomas A. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas A. Harris.....
32	Whitmell Hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Whitmell Hill.....
33	Richard Haistings.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Haistings.....
34	William Harman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Harman.....
35	Richard Hill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Hill.....
36	Daniel Hughes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Hughes.....
37	Darrel Harkins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Darrel Harkins.....
38	Absalom Ivy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Absalom Ivy.....
39	William Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Johnston.....
40	Howell Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Howell Johnston.....
41	Richard Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Jones.....
42	Nathaniel Johnston.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nathaniel Johnston.....
43	Jourdon Lacy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jourdon Lacy.....
44	James Loyd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Loyd.....
45	Blake Malden.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Blake Malden.....
46	Duncan McIntire.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Duncan McIntire.....
47	David McCants.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David McCants.....
48	James Maxwell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Maxwell.....
	William McNeely.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William McNeely.....
	Elijah McGuire.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elijah McGuire.....
	Archibald Nail.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Archibald Nail.....
	William Nickles.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Nickles.....
	Isam Neal.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isam Neal.....
	Thomas Pritchett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Pritchett.....
	William Pitman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Pitman.....
	Thomas Pew.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Pew.....
	Joel Pew.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joel Pew.....
	Samuel Pearce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Pearce.....
	William Pollock.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Pollock.....
	William Rickets.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Rickets.....
	Spencer Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Spencer Rodgers.....
	Benjamin Reynolds.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Reynolds.....
	Godfrey Rats.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Godfrey Rats.....
	Hezekiah Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Hezekiah Robertson.....
	Willis Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Willis Richardson.....
	Jeffry Refew.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jeffry Refew.....
	Lemuel Suttan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lemuel Suttan.....
	William Scribner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Scribner.....
	Joshua Smalley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joshua Smalley.....
	Joshua Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joshua Sharp.....
	Louis Seabolt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Louis Seabolt.....
	Henry Sawny.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Sawny.....
	George Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Simpson.....
	Moses Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Moses Williams.....
	George Watts.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Watts.....
	John Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Webb.....
	Moses Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Moses Thompson.....
	Henry Turpin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Turpin.....
	Paris Tracy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Paris Tracy.....
	Thomas Turner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Turner.....
	Thomas Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Thomas.....
	John Windors.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Windors.....
	Green Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Green Williams.....
	Pleasant Word.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Pleasant Word.....
	Joshua Wharton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joshua Wharton.....
	Andrew Cahoun.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Andrew Cahoun.....
	John Curny.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Curny.....

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty :

Captain.....	1
First lieutenant.....	1
Second lieutenant.....	1
Third lieutenant.....	1
Ensign.....	1
Sergeants.....	5
Corporals.....	6
Musicians.....	2
Privates.....	87
Total.....	105

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned.

H. M. NEWLIN, *Captain Inf. Tennessee militia in the United States service.*

I certify, on honor, that the above muster-roll is just and accurate, as mustered by me at Fayetteville June 24, 1814.

ROBERT HAYS, *A. I. G.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain Henry M. Newlin, in the first regiment of Tennessee militia infantry, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Piplin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	Henry M. Newlin....	Captain	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Henry M. Newlin.....	
2	Thomas S. Johnston..	1st lieutenant..	.....do.....	Nov 6, 1814	.....do.....	Died November 6, 1814, at Fort Williams.
3	William Wisdom.....	2d lieutenant..	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Wisdom.....	
4	William Morris.....	3d lieutenant..	.....do.....	.....do.....	William Morris.....	
5	James H. Williams...	Ensign.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	James H. Williams...	
1	Robert Williams.....	1st sergeant..	.....do.....	Dec. 19, 1814	.....do.....	Died December 9, 1814, at home.
2	Watson Stephenson..	2d sergeant..	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Watson Stephenson..	
3	Jas W. Stephenson..	3d sergeant..	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted from Fort Williams September 20, 1814.
4	Alfred Sims.....	4th sergeant..	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Alfred Sims.....	Substituted September 20, 1814, for Martin Tongat.
5	John Brooks.....	5th sergeant..	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Brooks.....	
6	Nathaniel Caldwell..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nathaniel Caldwell..	Promoted from corporal to 1st sergeant Sept. 1, 1814.
1	Henry Hastings.....	Corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Henry Hastings.....	
2	John S. Gee.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John S. Gee.....	Substituted September 24, 1814, for Josiah Alexander.
3	David Green.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....do.....	Died September 21, 1814, at Fort Williams.
4	Jeremiah Prince.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Deserted September 21, 1814.
5	Pleasant Ward.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Pleasant Ward.....	
1	Abel Rice.....	Fifer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Abel Rice.....	
2	Nathaniel Johnson..	Drummer.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	In confinement at Fort Charlotte.
1	George Archer.....	Private.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	George Archer.....	
2	Pleasant Anderson..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pleasant Anderson..	A substitute for William Abbott.
3	John Abar.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Abar.....	
4	David Whitacer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	David Whitacer.....	A substitute for John G. Anderson.
5	Elijah Bright.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Elijah Bright.....	
6	George L. Bayles.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	George L. Bayles.....	
7	John Bicklhimer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 5, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted July 5, 1814.
8	Jeremiah Bow.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Jeremiah Bow.....	
9	John Burke.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Burke.....	
10	Thomas Bullen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Thomas Bullen.....	
11	John Burrow.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	John Burrow.....	
12	Frederick A. Burns..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Frederick A. Burns..	
13	James L. Cochran.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	James L. Cochran.....	
14	Jacob Cochran.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jacob Cochran.....	
15	Samuel Calvert.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Samuel Calvert.....	A substitute for James Cochran.
16	James Dorson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 10, 1814	.....do.....	Died October 10, 1814.
17	Andrew Cahoon.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Andrew Cahoon.....	
18	Abel Dockrey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Abel Dockrey.....	
19	Elisha Dotson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Elisha Dotson.....	
20	Moses Eccles.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Moses Eccles.....	
21	John Farris.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
22	James Fox.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
23	John French.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John French.....	
24	William Fullen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Do.
25	Mathew Gainey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
26	Aaron P. Gatlin.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Aaron P. Gatlin.....	
27	Robert Glasgow.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Robert Glasgow.....	
28	Valentine Guinn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	.....do.....	Died September 23, 1814.
29	James Stephens.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	James Stephens.....	A substitute for John Gossett.
30	Gibson Hogg.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Gibson Hogg.....	
31	James Hamilton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....do.....	Died September 21, 1814.
32	Samuel Harper.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Harper.....	A substitute for Thomas Hamilton.
33	Joshua Layton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Joshua Layton.....	A substitute for William Hays.
34	William P. Harden..	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 30, 1814	.....do.....	Died August 30, 1814.
35	Archibald Haislet..	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Archibald Haislet..	
36	Thomas A. Harris.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Thomas A. Harris.....	
37	Richard Hastings.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Richard Hastings.....	
38	Lewis Harman.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted September 21, 1814.
39	Richard Hill.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Richard Hill.....	
40	Daniel Hews.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
41	Daniel Hawkins.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
42	Absalom Ivy.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
43	William Johnston.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Johnston.....	
44	Howell Johnston.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Howell Johnston.....	
45	Richard Jones.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Richard Jones.....	
46	James Loyd.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Do.
47	Jourdan Lacey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Jourdan Lacey.....	
48	Blake Malden.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Do.
49	Duncan McIntire.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Duncan McIntire.....	
50	David McCouns.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	David McCouns.....	
51	James Maxwell.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....do.....	Confined at Fort Charlotte.
52	Archibald Nail.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....do.....	Died September 20, 1814.
53	William Nichols.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Nichols.....	
54	James McCoy.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	James McCoy.....	
55	Ezekiel McKeeley..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Ezekiel McKeeley..	
56	Isam O'Neal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Isam O'Neal.....	
57	Elijah McGuire.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Elijah McGuire.....	

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
58	James Prichett	Private	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
59	James Ellis.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	James Ellis.....	A substitute for William Pitman.
60	Joel Pew.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
61	James Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do.
62	Samuel Pierce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted September 29, 1814.
63	William Polock.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Polock.....	
64	William Ricketts	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Ricketts	
65	Spencer Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Spencer Rogers.....	
66	Benjamin Reynolds.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Reynolds.....	
67	Godfrey Rats.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted September 21, 1814.
68	Hezekiah Robertson	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Hezekiah Robertson ..	
69	Jeffery Reffew.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1814	.....	Died November 15, 1814.
70	Lemuel Suttle.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Lemuel Suttle.....	
71	Willis Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
72	William Scribner.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted September 21, 1814.
73	Joshua Sharp.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Joshua Sharp.....	
74	Lewis Seabolt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lewis Seabolt.....	
75	Henry Sawyer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Sawyer.....	
76	George Simpson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Simpson.....	
77	Moses Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Moses Williams.....	
78	George Watts.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted September 21, 1814.
79	John Webb.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Webb.....	
80	Moses Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	.....	Deserted September 24, 1814. (Say died.)
81	Henry Turpin.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Henry Turpin.....	
82	Paris Tracey.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Died September 20, 1814.
83	Thomas Turner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
84	Thomas Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Thomas.....	
85	John Winders.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Do.
86	Green Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Green Williams.....	
87	Caleb Wharton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Caleb Wharton.....	A substitute for Joshua Wharton.
88	Robert Willett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Willett.....	
89	Whitemil Hill.....	do.....	do.....	July 1, 1814	.....	Transferred to Capt. J. Blackmore's comp'y July 1, 1814.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Third lieutenant.	Ensign.	Cornet.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	58	70
Sick present.....
Sick absent.....
On detachment.....
On command.....
On extra service.....
On furlough.....
In confinement.....	1	1
Missing.....
Deserted.....	1	1	1	.....	22	25
Dead.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	10
Transferred.....	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	.....	6	5	2	.....	89	107

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

HENRY M. NEWLIN, *Captain Infantry Tennessee Militia.*

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain Henry M. Newlin's company of Tennessee militia infantry, in the regiment of Tennessee militia, as mustered and inspected on the 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General Tennessee Militia.*

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, commanded by Captain John Strother, of the 1st regiment, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from the 20th day of June, 1814, to the 27th day of January, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mos.	Days.			
1	John Strother.....	Captain..	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	\$40	\$241 29	Arrested Dec. 5, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
2	Thomas Horn.....	1st lieut..	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	30	216 77	
3	James W. Carney.....	2d lieut..	do.....	do.....	7	7	25	180 64	
4	James McCauley.....	3d lieut..	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	23	138 74	Do. Do.
5	Thomas Simpson.....	Ensign..	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	20	144 51	
6	David Marrow.....	Sergeant..	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	11	66 35	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 8; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
7	Elijah Cheek.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	11	79 48	
8	John Cole.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	11	79 48	
9	James Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	11	79 48	
10	Tho. D. Melone.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	11	79 48	
11	Wm. B. Powell.....	Corporal..	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	10	60 32	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
12	John Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	10	60 32	Do. do.
13	George Watwood.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; no pay due.
14	George Cohea.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	10	60 32	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
15	James Gumbill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	10	60 32	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 23; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
16	Robert Kibuck.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	10	60 32	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 23; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
17	John Morgan.....	Drummer..	do.....	do.....	6	1	9	54 29	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
18	Wyatt P. Johnson.....	Fifer.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	9	65 03	
19	Archibald Morgan.....	Private..	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; no pay due.
20	Armstd. H. Morgan.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 23; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
21	Abner W. Leggin.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1814	5	23	8	45 93	Died Dec. 12, 1814.
22	Asa Harris.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
23	Solomon Odle.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
24	Anderson S. Britt.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
25	Bright Herring.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
26	Benjamin James.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
27	Daniel Given.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
28	Daniel Rook.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 20; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
29	David Read.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
30	David Mills.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
31	Elisha Felps.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
32	Elisha McFall.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
33	Elias Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
34	Edmund Black.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 7; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
35	Edmund Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
36	Elisha Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
37	Francis Campary.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
38	Fielding Huffin.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
39	Green B. Nusum.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
40	Gideon Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Do. do.
41	George Haney.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
42	Gabriel Allen.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
43	Hugh Stanford.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
44	Hardy Wimbs.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
45	John King.....	Corporal..	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8 & 10	64 64	
46	Joshua Savage.....	Private..	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
47	John McIntosh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
48	Elijah Dresne.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
49	John Green.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
50	John Watkins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
51	James Green.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
52	John Allen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 25; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
53	John Fletcher.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
54	Jonathan Botts.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
55	Jacob Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 25; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
56	James Rose.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
57	Joseph Kile.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27, 1814.
58	Thomas Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	7	8	57 80	
59	John G. Clark.....	Corporal..	do.....	do.....	7	7	8 & 10	64 64	Appointed corporal Oct. 15, 1814.
60	John Hust.....	Private..	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
61	John Whitworth.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 6; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
62	James Carraway.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
63	Joshua Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
64	Leonard Farmer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 7; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mos.	Days.			
65	John Cavitt.....	Private..	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	\$57 80	
66	John H. Read.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
67	James Shetton.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
68	Isaac Wallace.....	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
69	John Benham.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 30; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
70	John Richey.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
71	Joseph Hunter.....	do	do	do	7	7	8	57 80	
72	John Fikes.....	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
73	Lewis Fletcher.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
74	Lewis Thomas.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 25; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
75	Levi Bane.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
76	Moses Age.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
77	Obadiah McBay.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Do. do.
78	Peter Washer.....	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
79	Pascall Legan.....	do	do	Nov. 11, 1814	4	22	8	37 86	Died Nov. 11, 1814.
80	David Wade.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	59 80	
81	Peter Dunkin.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
82	Rowland Vick.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
83	Robert Bumpass.....	Corporal.	do	do	7	7	8 & 10	64 64	Promoted Oct. 15, 1814, to corporal.
84	Reuben N. Bullard.....	Private..	do	do	7	7	8	57 80	
85	Robert Plant.....	do	do	do	7	7	8	57 80	
86	Robert Kilgore.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
87	Robert Little.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
88	Samuel Austin.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 26; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
89	Samuel Grant.....	Corporal.	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8 & 10	63 25	
90	Stephen W. Johnson...	Private..	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 8; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
91	Smith Hampton.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
92	Saml. H. Burton.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 8; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
93	Simeon Scott.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
94	Thos. D. Long.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
95	Thomas Miles.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	8	57 80	
96	John Humphrey.....	do	do	do	7	7	8	57 80	
97	Thomas Woolsey.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
98	Thomas Perry.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
99	William Mimbs.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 26; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
100	William Grimes.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
101	Wm. Long.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Do. do.
102	Wm. Weakley.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 26; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
103	Wm. Robertson.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 25; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
104	Thos. Graves.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
105	Needum B. Farrer.....	do	do	do	6	1	8	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
								5,386 34	

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company, now in my possession, and that the sums stated, amounting to four thousand nine hundred and one dollars eighteen cents, were due from the United States to Captain John Strother's company, of the first regiment Tennessee militia, on the 27th January, 1815; having signed duplicates hereof.

[§4,901 18.]

JOSEPH COLEMAN, *District Paymaster.*

Muste-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, under the command of Captain John Strother, in the service of the United States, 1st regiment of West Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from the 20th of June, 1814, when mustered into service, to the 19th of December, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	To what time engaged.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations.
1	John Strother	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 19	John Strother	Arrested December 5, 1814.
2	Thomas Horn	1st lieutenant	do	do	Thomas Horn	do
3	James W. Carney	2d do	do	do	James W. Carney	do
4	James McCauley	3d do	do	do	James McCauley	Do.
5	Thomas Simpson	Ensign	do	do	Thomas Simpson	do
1	David Morrow	1st sergeant	do	do	David Morrow	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept 20; returned Nov. 8; in prison at Mobile.
2	Elijah Cheek	2d do	do	do	Elijah Cheek	do
3	John Cole	3d do	do	do	John Cole	do
4	James Crawford	4th do	do	do	James Crawford	do
5	Thomas D. Malone	5th do	do	do	Thomas D. Malone	Attached to Captain David Smith July 27; transferred back Nov. 10.
1	William B. Powell	1st corporal	do	do	William B. Powell	Attached to Capt. David Smith July 27; returned November 11.
2	John Webb	2d do	do	do	John Webb	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11.
3	George Watwood	3d do	do	do	George Watwood	Do.
4	George Cohea	4th do	do	do	George Cohea	Do. returned Oct. 11.
5	James Gambill	5th do	do	do	James Gambill	Do. do. 28.
6	Robert Kollbuck	6th do	do	do	Robert Kollbuck	Do. do. 25.
1	John Morgan	Drummer	do	do	John Morgan	Do. do. 11.
2	Wyatt P. Johnson	Fifer	do	do	Wyatt P. Johnson	Deserted June 27; returned Sept. 16.
1	Archibald Morgan	Private	do	do	Archibald Morgan	Deserted Sept. 20.
2	Armistead H. Morgan	do	do	do	Armistead H. Morgan	Do. returned Oct. 28.
3	Abner W. Leggin	do	do	do	Abner W. Leggin	Attached to Captain David Smith July 27.
4	Asa Harris	do	do	do	Asa Harris	Deserted Sept. 20.
5	Absalom Heflin	do	do	do	Absalom Heflin	Substituted Solomon Odle June 28; attached for blacksmith, Fort Williams, July 10.
6	Anderson S. Britt	do	do	do	Anderson S. Britt	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 2.
7	Bright Herring	do	do	do	Bright Herring	Do.
8	Benjamin James	do	do	do	Benjamin James	Confined for mutiny Sept. 10; released Dec. 15.
9	Daniel Gwin	do	do	do	Daniel Gwin	Attached to Captain Peter Searcy June 27.
10	Daniel Rook	do	do	do	Daniel Rook	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 26.
11	David Reed	do	do	do	David Reed	Do.
12	David Mills	do	do	do	David Mills	Attached to Captain D. Smith July 27.
13	Elisha Felps	do	do	do	Elisha Felps	Do. do.
14	Elias McFall	do	do	do	Elias McFall	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 29.
15	Elisha Robertson	do	do	do	Elisha Robertson	On extra duty Sept. 23; quit work Oct. 26.
16	Edmund Black	do	do	do	Edmund Black	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
17	Edward Johnson	do	do	do	Edward Johnson	Do. do. 11.
18	Elisha Arnold	do	do	do	Elisha Arnold	Do.
19	Francis Comperry	do	do	do	Francis Comperry	Deserted Sept 20; returned Oct. 2.
20	Fieldin Heflin	do	do	do	Fieldin Heflin	Do.
21	Green B. Newsom	do	do	do	Green B. Newsom	Do. returned Oct. 28.
22	Gideon Harris	do	do	do	Gideon Harris	Do. do.
23	George Haney	do	do	do	George Haney	do
24	Gabriel Allen	do	do	do	Gabriel Allen	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11; left sick at Fort Montgomery.
25	Hugh Stanford	do	do	do	Hugh Stanford	Deserted Sept. 20.
26	Hardy Wimbs	do	do	do	Hardy Wimbs	Do. returned Oct. 11.
27	John King	do	do	do	John King	Appointed corporal Oct. 15.
28	Joshua Savage	do	do	do	Joshua Savage	Deserted Sept. 20.
29	John McIntosh	do	do	do	John McIntosh	Do.
30	Joseph McElhanny	do	do	do	Joseph McElhanny	Attached to Captain David Smith July 27.
31	John Green	do	do	do	John Green	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2.
32	John Wadkins	do	do	do	John Wadkins	Do. returned Oct. 11.
33	James Green	do	do	do	James Green	Do. returned Nov. 2.
34	John Alphin	do	do	do	John Alphin	Do. returned Oct. 25; in prison.
35	John Fletcher	do	do	do	John Fletcher	Do.
36	Jonathan Batts	do	do	do	Jonathan Batts	Do. returned Oct. 11.
37	Jacob Webb	do	do	do	Jacob Webb	Do. do. 25; in prison.
38	James Rose	do	do	do	James Rose	Do. do. 27.
39	Joseph Kyle	do	do	do	Joseph Kyle	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11; left sick at Fort Montgomery.
40	Jacob Baley	do	do	do	Jacob Baley	Attached for blacksmith July 10; left with Captain Smith July 27.
41	John G. Clark	do	do	do	John G. Clark	Appointed corporal Oct. 15, 1814.
42	John Hust	do	do	do	John Hust	Deserted Sept. 20.
43	John Whitworth	do	do	do	John Whitworth	Do. returned Oct. 26.
44	James Carraway	do	do	do	James Carraway	Do.
45	Joshua Edwards	do	do	do	Joshua Edwards	Attached to Capt. David Smith July 27; returned October 11.
46	Leonard Farmer	do	do	do	Leonard Farmer	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
47	Joseph Cavett	do	do	do	Joseph Cavett	Substitute for John Smith; attached to Capt. Smith August 17.
48	John H. Reed	do	do	do	John H. Reed	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27.
49	James Shelton	do	do	do	James Shelton	do
50	Isaac Wallace	do	do	do	Isaac Wallace	Do.
51	John Benham	do	do	do	John Benham	Do. returned Oct. 30.
52	John Richey	do	do	do	John Richey	On extra duty Sept. 10; quit Oct. 15; left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27.
53	Joseph Hunter	do	do	do	Joseph Hunter	Left sick at Fort Claiborne Nov. 20.
54	John Fikes	do	do	do	John Fikes	Attached to Captain D. Smith July 27.
55	Lewis Fletcher	do	do	do	Lewis Fletcher	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2.
56	Lewis Thomas	do	do	do	Lewis Thomas	Do. returned Oct. 28.

Master-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	To what time engaged.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations.
57	Levy Bone	Private	June 20, 1814	December 19	.....	Attached to Captain D. Smith July 27.
58	Moses Age	do	do	do	Moses Age	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 20.
59	Obadiah McCay	do	do	do	do	Do. in prison at Mobile.
60	Peter Washer	do	do	do .....	.....	Do.
61	Faschal Liggin	do	do	do .....	.....	Attached to Captain D. Smith July 27.
62	Peter Wade	do	do	do .....	.....	Do. do.
63	Peter Duncan	do	do	do	Peter Duncan	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11.
64	Roland Vick	do	do	do	Robert Vick	On extra duty Aug. 13; quit Oct. 26.
65	Robert Bumpass	do	do	do	Robert Bumpass	Appointed corporal Oct. 15.
66	Reuben N. Bullard	do	do	do	Reuben N. Bullard	Attached for wagoner July 14.
67	Robert Plant	do	do	do	Robert Plant	Confined for mutiny Sept. 10.
68	Robert Kilgore	do	do	do	Robert Kilgore	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11.
69	Robert Little	do	do	do	Robert Little .....	.....
70	Samuel Osten	do	do	do	Samuel Osten	Do. do. 26.
71	Samuel Grant	do	do	do	Samuel Grant	Appointed corporal Nov. 20.
72	Stephen W. Johnson	do	do	do	Stephen W. Johnson	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 8.
73	Smith Hampton	do	do	do	Smith Hampton	Do. returned Oct. 11.
74	Samuel H. Burten	do	do	do	Samuel H. Burten	Do. returned Nov. 8.
75	Simon Scott	do	do	do	Simon Scott	Do. returned Oct. 28.
76	Thomas D. Long	do	do	do	Thomas D. Long	Do. do. 11.
77	Thomas Miles	do	do	do .....	.....	Attached to Captain D. Smith July 27; returned to Captain Strother Sept. 14; deserted Sept. 20.
78	Thomas Hughlett	do	do	do	John Humphrey	Attached to wagoner June 20; substituted John Humphrey Sept. 8.
79	Thomas Woolsey	do	do	do	Thomas Woolsey	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11.
80	Thomas Perry	do	do	do	Thomas Perry	Do. do. 28.
81	William Mimbs	do	do	do	William Mimbs	Do. do. 26.
82	William Grimes	do	do	do	William Grimes	Do. do. 11.
83	William Long	do	do	do	William Long	Do. do. 11.
84	William Weakly	do	do	do	William Weakley	Do. do. 26.
85	William Robertson	do	do	do	William Robertson	Do. do. 25.
86	Thomas Graves	do	do	do	Thomas Graves	Do. do. 28.
87	Needham B. Farrier	do	do	do	Needham B. Farrier	Do. do. 19.

Master-roll of a part of Captain David Smith's company of West Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, attached to Captain John Strother's company of the same regiment, at Fort Williams, July 27, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	To what time engaged.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations.
1	William T. Robertson	4th sergeant	June 20, 1814	December 19	.....	Transferred to Captain David Smith Nov. 10.
1	John D. Smith	1st corporal	do	do	John D. Smith	Promoted to 5th sergeant Oct. 24, 1814.
1	Isaac Pinson	Private	do	do	Isaac Pinson	On extra duty, blacksmith, Sept. 13; quit Nov. 13.
2	James Williams	do	do	do	James Williams	On extra duty, carpenter, Sept. 8; quit Oct. 26.
3	James Carter	do	do	do	James Carter	On extra duty, blacksmith, Sept. 13; quit Nov. 13.
4	Junior Meredith	do	do	do	Junior Meredith	On extra duty, ox driver, Aug. 17; quit Oct. 17.
5	John Dollis	do	do	do .....	.....	Transferred to Captain D. Smith Sept. 2, 1814.
6	John Cavern	do	do	do	John Cavern .....	.....
7	Joseph Kyle	do	do	do .....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20.
8	John S. Smith	do	do	do	John S. Smith	Appointed fifer August 15.
9	Jonathan Smith	do	do	do	Jonathan Smith	On extra duty, carpenter, Sept. 8; quit Oct. 19.
10	Pharo Hudging	do	do	do	Pharo Hudging	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11.
11	Philip Bryant	do	do	do	Philip Bryant	On extra duty, carpenter, Aug. 14; quit Oct. 26.
12	Samuel Gibbs	do	do	do	Samuel Gibbs	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2.
13	Samuel Baskerville	do	do	do	Samuel Baskerville .....	.....
14	Timothy Millard	do	do	do	Timothy Millard	Do. returned Oct. 16.
15	Willis Richards	do	do	do	Willis Richards	Do. do. 28.
16	Wm. H. Baskerville	do	do	do	Wm. H. Baskerville .....	.....
17	Isaac Williams	do	do	do .....	.....	Transferred to Captain Smith Sept. 3.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.	3d lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Musicians.	Total.
Present	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	67	3	85
Absent						2	1	34		37
	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	101	3	122

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, for the period therein mentioned, and the remarks set opposite the names of men are accurate and just, this 19th of December, 1814.

THOMAS HORN, 1st Lieutenant.

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain John Strother's company as mustered by me on the 19th December, 1814.

CHARLES STEPHENS, Assistant Inspector General.

Muste-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, under the command of Captain John Strother, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted	Names present.
1	John Strother	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	John Strother
2	Thomas Horn	First lieutenant	do	do	Thomas Horn
3	James W. Carney	Second lieutenant	do	do	James W. Carney
4	James McCawley	Third lieutenant	do	do	James McCawley
5	Thomas Simpson	Ensign	do	do	Thomas Simpson
1	David Morrow	First sergeant	do	do	David Morrow
2	Elijah Cheek	Second sergeant	do	do	Elijah Cheek
3	John Cole	Third sergeant	do	do	John Cole
4	James Crawford	Fourth sergeant	do	do	James Crawford
5	Thomas D. Melone	Fifth sergeant	do	do	Thomas D. Melone
1	William B. Powell	First corporal	do	do	William B. Powell
2	John Webb	Second corporal	do	do	John Webb
3	George Walwood	Third corporal	do	do	George Walwood
4	James Gambell	Fifth corporal	do	do	James Gambell
5	Robert Kilbuck	Sixth corporal	do	do	Robert Kilbuck
1	John Morgan	Drummer	do	do	John Morgan
2	Wiatt P. Johnston	Fifer	do	do	Wiatt P. Johnson
1	Archibald Morgan		do	do	Archibald Morgan
2	Armsted H. Morgan		do	do	Armsted H. Morgan
3	Abner W. Liggin		do	do	Abner W. Liggin
4	Aza Harris		do	do	Aza Harris
5	Absolom Hiffin		do	do	Absolom Hiffin
6	Anderson S. Britt		do	do	Anderson S. Britt
7	Bright Herring		do	do	Bright Herring
8	Benjamin James		do	do	Benjamin James
9	Daniel Guinn		do	do	Daniel Guinn
10	Daniel Rook		do	do	Daniel Rook
11	David Reed		do	do	David Reed
12	David Mills		do	do	David Mills
13	Elisha Felps		do	do	Elisha Felps
14	Elias McFall		do	do	Elias McFall
15	Elisha Robertson		do	do	Elisha Robertson
16	Edmund Black		do	do	Edmund Black
17	Edward Johnston		do	do	Edward Johnston
18	Elisha Arnold		do	do	Elisha Arnold
19	Francis Comperry		do	do	Francis Comperry
20	Fieldin Hiffin		do	do	Fieldin Hiffin
21	Green B. Newsom		do	do	Green B. Newsom
22	Gideon Harris		do	do	Gideon Harris
23	George Haney		do	do	George Haney
24	Gabriel Allen		do	do	Gabriel Allen
25	Hugh Stanford		do	do	Hugh Stanford
26	Hardy Wims		do	do	Hardy Wims
27	John King		do	do	John King
28	Joshua Savage		do	do	Joshua Savage
29	John McIntosh		do	do	John McIntosh
30	Joseph McElhany		do	do	Joseph McElhany
31	John Green		do	do	John Green
32	John Wadkins		do	do	John Wadkins
33	James Green		do	do	James Green
34	John Alphin		do	do	John Alphin
35	John Fletcher		do	do	John Fletcher
36	Jonathan Botts		do	do	Jonathan Botts
37	Jacob Webb		do	do	Jacob Webb
38	James Rose		do	do	James Rose
39	Joseph Kyle		do	do	Joseph Kyle
40	Jacob Baily		do	do	Jacob Baily
41	John G. Clark		do	do	John G. Clark
42	John Hust		do	do	John Hust
43	John Whetworth		do	do	John Whetworth
44	James Caraway		do	do	James Caraway
45	Joshua Edwards		do	do	Joshua Edwards
46	John Smith		do	do	John Smith
47	John H. Reed		do	do	John H. Reed
48	James Shelton		do	do	James Shelton
49	Isaac Wallas		do	do	Isaac Wallas
50	John Benham		do	do	John Benham
51	John Richey		do	do	John Richey
52	Joseph Hunter		do	do	Joseph Hunter
53	John Fikes		do	do	John Fikes
54	Leonard Farmer		do	do	Leonard Farmer
55	Lewis Fletcher		do	do	Lewis Fletcher
56	Lewis Thomas		do	do	Lewis Thomas
57	Levi Bone		do	do	Levi Bone
58	Moses Age		do	do	Moses Age
59	Obadiah Magby		do	do	Obadiah Magby
60	Peter Washer		do	do	Peter Washer
61	Paskal Liggin		do	do	Paskal Liggin
62	Peter Wade		do	do	Peter Wade
63	Peter Duncan		do	do	Peter Duncan
64	Rowland Vich		do	do	Rowland Vich
65	Robert Bompos		do	do	Robert Bompos

Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
66	Reuben N. Bullard.....	.....	June 20, 1814.....	December 20, 1814..	Reuben N. Bullard....
67	Robert Plant.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Plant.....
68	Robert Kilgore.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Kilgore.....
69	Robert Little.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Little.....
70	Samuel Oston.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Oston.....
71	Samuel Grant.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Grant.....
72	Stephen W. Johnston.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Stephen W Johnston..
73	Smith Hampton.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Smith Hampton.....
74	Samuel H. Beston.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel H Beston.....
75	Simon Scott.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Simon Scott.....
76	Thomas D. Long.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas D. Long.....
77	Thomas Miles.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Miles.....
78	Thomas Hulett.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Hatch.....
79	Thomas Woolsey.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Woolsey.....
80	Thomas Perry.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Perry.....
81	William Mimbs.....	.....	do.....	do.....	William Mimbs.....
82	William Grimes.....	.....	do.....	do.....	William Grimes.....
83	William Long.....	.....	do.....	do.....	William Long.....
84	William Weakly.....	.....	do.....	do.....	William Weakly.....
85	William Robertson.....	.....	do.....	do.....	William Robertson.....
86	William Johnston.....	.....	do.....	do.....	William Johnston.....
87	Thomas Graves.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Graves.....
88	Needham B. Farrier.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Needham B. Farrier....

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty:

Captain.....	1
First lieutenant.....	1
Second lieutenants.....	11
Ensign.....	1
Sergeants.....	5
Corporals.....	6
Musicians.....	2
Privates.....	88

Total..... 105

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned. This 20th June, 1814.

JOHN STROTHER, *Captain.*

I certify, on honor, that the above muster-roll is just and accurate, as mustered by me at Fayetteville June 20, 1814.

ROBERT HAYS, *A. I. G.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain John Strother, in the service of the United States, in the 1st regiment, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged.	Names present.	Remarks.
1	John Strother.....	Captain.	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Arrested Dec. 5, 1814; left prisoner at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
1	Thomas Horn.....	1st lieut.	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Horn.....	
1	James W. Carney.....	2d lieut.	do.....	do.....	Jas. W. Carney...	
1	James McCauley..	3d lieut.	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Arrested Dec. 5, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
1	Thomas Simpson.....	Ensign.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Simpson.	
1	David Marrow.....	Sergeant.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814
2	Elijah Cheek.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Elijah Cheek.....	
3	John Cole.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Cole.....	
4	James Crawford ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Crawford.	
5	Thomas D. Melone. .	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thos. D. Melone.	
1	William B. Powell.	Corporal.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814
2	John Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
3	George Watwood.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
4	George Cohen.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
5	James Gumbill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 28; do.
6	Robert Kilbuck.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 26; do.
1	John Morgan.....	Drummer.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
1	Wyatt P. Johnson..	Fifer.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Wyatt P. Johnson	
1	Archibald Morgan..	Private.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
2	Arm'd H. Morgan..	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 23; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
3	Abner W. Liggins.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 12, 1814	.....	Died December 12, 1814.
4	Aza Harris.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
5	Solomon Odle.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Solomon Odle...	Substitute for Absalom Huffin.
6	Anderson S. Brill.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
7	Bright Herring.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
8	Benjamin James.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Benjamin James.	

Muste-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged.	Names present.	Remarks.
9	Daniel Gwin.....	Private..	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Daniel Gwin....	
10	Daniel Rook.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 20; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
11	David Reed.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
12	David Mills.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do.
13	Elisha Felps.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
14	Elias McFall.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 27; do.
15	Elias Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Elias Robertson..	
16	Edmund Black.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. Oct. 7; do.
17	Edward Johnson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
18	Elisha Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
19	Francis Comperry.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
20	Fielding Huffin.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
21	Green B. Nusum.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
22	Gideon Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 28; do.
23	George Haney.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	George Haney....	
24	Gabriel Allen.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
25	Hugh Stanford.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
26	Hardy Wimbs.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
27	John King.....	Corporal..	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....	Promoted October 15, 1814.
28	Joshua Savage.....	Private..	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
29	John McIntosh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do.
30	Elijah Drisel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Substitute for Jos. Micklehany; deserted September 20, 1814.
31	John Green.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
32	John Watkins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
33	James Green.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Nov. 2; do.
34	John Alfin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 25; do.
35	John Fletcher.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
36	Jonathan Botts.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
37	Jacob Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 25; do.
38	James Rose.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 27; do.
39	Joseph Kile.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27, 1814.
40	Thomas Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Bailey..	Substitute for Jacob Bailey.
41	John G. Clark.....	Corporal..	do.....	do.....	John G. Clark....	Appointed corporal October 15, 1814.
42	John Hurt.....	Private..	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
43	John Whitworth.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 6; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
44	James Caraway.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
45	Joshua Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
46	Leonard Farmer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 7; do.
47	Joseph Cavell.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Joseph Cavell....	
48	John H. Reed.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. Oct. 27; do.
49	James Shillon.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	James Shillon...	
50	Isaac Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
51	John Binham.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 30; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
52	John Richey.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Richey.....	
53	Joseph Hunter.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Hunter...	
54	John Fikes.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
55	Lewis Fletcher.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
56	Lewis Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 25; do.
57	Levi Bane.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Levi Bane.....	
58	Moses Age.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
59	Obadiah McBay.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
60	Peter Washen.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
61	Pascal Liggin.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1814	.....	Died November 11, 1814.
62	David Wade.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	David Wade....	Substitute for Peter Wade.
63	Peter Dunkin.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
64	Rowland Vick.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Rowland Vick....	
65	Robert Bumpass.....	Corporal..	do.....	do.....	Robert Bumpass..	Promoted corporal October 15, 1814.
66	Reuben N. Bullard.....	Private..	do.....	do.....	Reuben N. Bullard	
67	Robert Plant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Plant....	
68	Robert Kilgore.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
69	Robert Little.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Robert Little....	
70	Samuel Austin.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. Oct. 26; do.
71	Samuel Grant.....	Corporal..	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Grant....	Promoted corporal November 20, 1814.
72	Stephen W. Johnson.....	Private..	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 8; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
73	Smith Hampton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
74	Smith H. Barton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Nov. 8; do.
75	Simeon Scott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 28; do.
76	Thomas D. Long.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
77	Thomas Miles.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Miles....	
78	John Humphreys.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Humphrey..	Substitute for Thomas Hulitt.
79	Thomas Woolsey.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 11; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
80	Thomas Perry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 28; do.
81	William Mimbs.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 26; do.
82	William Grimes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
83	William Long.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 11; do.
84	William Weakley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 26; do.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged.	Names present.	Remarks.
85	William Robertsen.	Private	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 25; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
86	Thomas Graves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 28; do.
87	Needham B. Farrier.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. Oct. 19; do.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st lieutenant.	2d lieutenant.	3d lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty	1	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	23	30
Deserted	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	63	73
Dead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	87	105

I certify on honor that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain John Strother's company of Tennessee militia, in the 1st regiment; and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me, this 27th January, 1815.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General Tennessee Militia.*

I certify upon honor that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

THOMAS HORN, *First Lieutenant Commanding.*

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry commanded by Captain David Smith, of the regiment commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service changed.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.	
					Mths.	Days.					
1	David Smith.....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	\$40	\$289 03	.....	\$289 03	
2	Willis Minefee	First lieutenant ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	7	30	216 77	.....	216 77	
3	Thomas Buford.....	Second lieutenant..	.....do.....	Dec. 29, 1814	6	9	25	157 25	.....	157 25	Died December 29, 1814.
4	Ezekiel Normand..	Third lieutenant ..	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	3	5	23	72 83	.....	72 83	Died September 24, 1814.
5	Henry Edge	Ensign .....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	7	20	144 51	.....	144 51	
6	William Pegrim....	Sergeant .....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	11	81 76	90	82 66	Added six days' travelling allowance for pay.
7	Reuben Amouth.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1814	3	11	11	37 03	90	37 93	Died September 24, 1814.
8	William Robinson ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
9	Thomas Matthias ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
10	Samuel White.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
11	John K. Burton.....	Corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
12	Thomas Burress.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
13	Samuel S. Barrell..	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 26, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
14	William Sinner.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	10 & 8	61 23	90	62 13	Reduced to a private July 15, 1814.
15	Evan Bolton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
16	Juno Meredith.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
17	John Yancey.....	Drummer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	9	66 90	90	67 80	
18	John S. Smith.....	Fifer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	9	66 90	90	67 80	
19	John Burress.....	Private.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
20	James Burns .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 23, 1814.
21	John Ballard.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 12, 1814	4	23	8	38 13	90	39 03	Died Nov. 6, 1814.
22	James Barnett.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
23	Philip Briant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
24	Wm. A. Boskerville.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
25	James Conch.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
26	Wm. P. Carharvin..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
27	Thomas Chandler..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
28	Robert Carpenter ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
29	William Carlisle ..	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
30	James Carter.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
31	John Cavin.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
32	Asa Dollohide .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	56 46	90	60 36	
33	Michael Dunn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
34	James Davidson .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
35	David Eaves.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 12, 1814	3	23	8	29 93	90	30 83	Died October 6, 1814.
36	John Evans.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
37	Michael Foster.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 22, 1814	4	2	8	32 51	90	33 41	Died October 16, 1814.
38	Madison Fisk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
39	Bird Flemming.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
40	James P. Harris.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.		Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Days.					
41	Joseph Fancher	Private	June 20, 1814	Sept. 9, 1814	2	20	\$8	\$21 33	90	\$22 23	Died Sept. 3, 1814.
42	Samuel Gibbs	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, returned Oct. 11, 1814.
43	Andrew Goforth	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
44	George Gullet	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
45	John C. Hall	do.	do.	Nov. 13, 1814	4	24	8	38 40	90	39 30	Died Nov. 7, 1814.
46	John Hogan	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
47	Thomas P. Hinson	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
48	Thomas Hooker	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
49	William A. Harges	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
50	Archibald Hair	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, returned Nov. 9, 1814.
51	Isham Howell	do.	do.	Dec. 9, 1814	5	20	8	45 33	90	46 23	Died Dec. 3, 1814.
52	Farrer Hudgins	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, returned Oct. 11, 1814.
53	William Hampton	do.	do.	Sept. 24, 1814	3	5	8	25 33	90	26 23	Died Sept. 18, 1814.
54	George Joy	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
55	John Jones	do.	do.	do.							Do.
56	Edward Johnson	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
57	Levy Jackson	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Do.
58	David Love	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
59	Amos London	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
60	Thomas Lockhart	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
61	Ephraim Lee	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
62	Jymes Lain	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
63	James Legin	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
64	Alexander Muller	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
65	Richard Moon	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Richard Moon.
66	Thomas Miller	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
67	James Mullis	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
68	Timothy Millard	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Do.
69	Isaac Massa	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
70	Robert McCurdy	do.	do.	Dec. 6, 1814	5	17	8	44 38	90	45 23	Died Nov. 30, 1814.
71	Stephen Mathias	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
72	James McCormack	do.	do.	Sept. 23, 1814							Deserted Sept. 23, 1814.
73	Archibald Nunnerly	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
74	William Norman	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
75	Charles O'Neal	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
76	Isaac Pierson	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
77	Jesse Pierre	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, returned Oct. 10, 1814.
78	Henry Pierson	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
79	Canaan Qualls	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, returned Oct. 7, 1814.
80	Henry Suttles	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
81	John D. Smith	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
82	Jonathan D. Smith	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
83	Claiborn Saddler	do.	do.	July 20, 1814							Deserted July 20, 1814.
84	Robert Salmans	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
85	Jesse Tyree	do.	do.	Sept. 23, 1814							Deserted Sept. 23, 1814.
86	Isaac Taylor	do.	do.	do.							Do.
87	Samuel Turney	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
88	John Tiesentater	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
89	William Talbotts	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
90	Lacey Tomberlin	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
91	Reece White	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
92	William Worthan	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
93	Robert Wilson	do.	do.	Sept. 23, 1814	3	4	8	25 06	90	25 96	Died Sept. 23, 1814.
94	Joseph Wilson	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
95	Oliver Williams	do.	do.	Jan. 7, 1815	6	18	8	52 64	90	53 54	Died January 1, 1815.
96	Moses Williams	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
97	Isaac Williams	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814							Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
98	Jeremiah Wright	do.	do.	Dec. 24, 1814	6	4	8	49 03	90	49 93	Died Dec. 18, 1814.
99	John Worthan	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
100	Edward Woodbridge	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
101	James Williams	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
102	Nathan Williams	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
103	William Wilson	do.	do.	do.	7	13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
104	William Youngblood	do.	do.	Dec. 12, 1814	5	23	8	45 93	90	46 83	Died Dec. 6, 1814.
										5,607 62	

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company now in my possession; and that the sums stated, amounting to five thousand six hundred and twelve dollars twenty-one cents, were due from the United States to Captain David Smith's company of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, January 27, 1815, having signed duplicates hereof.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, District Paymaster.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain David Smyth, in the service of the United States, commanded by Philip Pipkin, colonel of first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Dates of appointment or enlistment	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present
	David Smyth	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	David Smith
	Willis Manifee	First lieutenant	do	do	Willis Manifee
	Thomas Buford	Second lieutenant	do	do	Thomas Buford
	Ezekiel Norman	Third lieutenant	do	do	Ezekiel Norman
	Henry Edge	Ensign	do	do	Henry Edge
	William Pegrim	First sergeant	do	do	William Pegrim
	Reuben Amonet	Second sergeant	do	do	Reuben Amonet
	William Robertson	Third sergeant	do	do	William Robertson
	John C. Hall	Fourth sergeant	do	do	John C. Hall
	Samuel White	Fifth sergeant	do	do	Samuel White
	John K. Burton	First corporal	do	do	John K. Burton
	David Williams	Second corporal	do	do	David Williams
	Samuel S. Barret	Third corporal	do	do	Samuel S. Barret
	William Sinor	Fourth corporal	do	do	William Sinor
	Elvin Bolton	Fifth corporal	do	do	Elvin Bolton
	Juno Meredith	Sixth corporal	do	do	Juno Meredith
	John Yancy	Drummer	do	do	John Yancy
	John S. Smyth	Fifer	do	do	John S. Smyth
1	Thomas Burress	Private	do	do	Thomas Burress
2	Samuel Bowman	do	do	do	Samuel Bowman
3	James Barnet	do	do	do	James Barnet
4	James Crouch	do	do	do	James Crouch
5	Jacob Conder	do	do	do	Jacob Conder
6	William P. Carharvan	do	do	do	William P. Carharvan
7	James Carter	do	do	do	James Carter
8	John Coxe	do	do	do	John Coxe
9	Joseph Dunn	do	do	do	Joseph Dunn
10	Asa Dollarhide	do	do	do	Asa Dollarhide
11	Michael Dunn	do	do	do	Michael Dunn
12	John Delles	do	do	do	John Delles
13	James Davidson	do	do	do	James Davidson
14	Moses Elliott	do	do	do	Moses Elliott
15	Bird Flemin	do	do	do	Bird Flemin
16	Jesse Fondering	do	do	do	Jesse Fondering
17	James Faris	do	do	do	James Faris
18	James Gibbs	do	do	do	James Gibbs
19	George Gullet	do	do	do	George Gullet
20	Alexander Griffis	do	do	do	Alexander Griffis
21	Martin Hainey	do	do	do	Martin Hainey
22	Thomas P. Henson	do	do	do	Thomas P. Henson
23	James Harris	do	do	do	James Harris
24	Thomas Hooker	do	do	do	Thomas Hooker
25	William A. Hargus	do	do	do	William A. Hargus
26	John Hogan	do	do	do	John Hogan
27	John Harris	do	do	do	John Harris
28	Joseph Hobbs	do	do	do	Joseph Hobbs
29	George Joy	do	do	do	George Joy
30	John Jones	do	do	do	John Jones
31	Edmond Johnston	do	do	do	Edmond Johnston
32	Samuel Jones	do	do	do	Samuel Jones
33	Hugh Kile	do	do	do	Hugh Kile
34	David Love	do	do	do	David Love
35	James Lane	do	do	do	James Lane
36	John W. Linn	do	do	do	John W. Linn
37	Washington Ledbetter	do	do	do	Washington Ledbetter
38	Amos London	do	do	do	Amos London
39	William Logan	do	do	do	William Logan
40	Thomas Lockhart	do	do	do	Thomas Lockhart
41	James McCormick	do	do	do	James McCormick
42	Thomas Miller	do	do	do	Thomas Miller
43	Alexander Miller	do	do	do	Alexander Miller
44	Richard Moon	do	do	do	Richard Moon
45	Timothy Millard	do	do	do	Timothy Millard
46	James Marlow	do	do	do	James Marlow
47	Isaac Massey	do	do	do	Isaac Massey
48	Elijah Mitchell	do	do	do	Elijah Mitchell
49	Cornelius McKinzey	do	do	do	Cornelius McKinzey
50	John May	do	do	do	John May
51	John McBee	do	do	do	John McBee
52	Alexander McMorris	do	do	do	Alexander McMorris
53	Archibald Nunley	do	do	do	Archibald Nunley
54	William Norman	do	do	do	William Norman
55	Charles Nail	do	do	do	Charles Nail
56	Samuel Nelums	do	do	do	Samuel Nelums
57	Baxter Owings	do	do	do	Baxter Owings
58	Jesse Oldham	do	do	do	Jesse Oldham
59	Zachariah Osborne	do	do	do	Zachariah Osborne
60	Jesse Peirce	do	do	do	Jesse Peirce
61	William Pratt	do	do	do	William Pratt
62	John Pierson	do	do	do	John Pierson
63	William Pace	do	do	do	William Pace
64	Isaac Pinson	do	do	do	Isaac Pinson
65	Thomas Pace	do	do	do	Thomas Pace

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
66	Cannon Quarles.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814.....	December 20, 1814..	Cannon Quarles.....
67	William Reed.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Reed.....
68	Melkezedick Self.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Melkezedick Self.....
69	Henry Suttles.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Suttles.....
70	Edward Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Edward Stevens.....
71	Bennet Segroves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Bennet Segroves.....
72	Jesse Tyre.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Tyre.....
73	Isaac Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isaac Taylor.....
74	Reese White.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Reese White.....
75	John Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Williams.....
76	Jesse Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Webb.....
77	Isaac Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Isaac Williams.....
78	Jeremiah White.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jeremiah White.....
79	John Wortham.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Wortham.....
80	James Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Wilson.....
81	Levi Wallis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Levi Wallis.....
82	William Wortham.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Wortham.....
83	Achilles Wells.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Achilles Wells.....
84	Joseph Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Wilson.....
85	Robert Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Wilson.....
86	William Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Wilson.....
87	Owen Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Owen Williams.....

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty :

Captain.....	1
First lieutenant.....	1
Second lieutenant.....	1
Third lieutenant.....	1
Ensign.....	1
Sergeants.....	5
Corporals.....	6
Musicians.....	2
Privates.....	87
Total.....	<u>105</u>

I certify upon honor that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of men are accurate and just.

DAVID SMYTH, *Captain first regiment Tennessee Militia.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain David Smith, in the service of the United States, in a regiment of Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	David Smith.....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	David Smith.....	
2	Willis Miniffee.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	Willis Miniffee.....	
3	Thomas Beuford.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Dec. 29, 1814	.....	Deceased December 29, 1814.
4	Eckiel Norman.....	3d lieutenant.....	do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	.....	Deceased September 24, 1814.
5	Henry Edge.....	Ensign.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Henry Edge.....	
1	William Pegrim.....	Sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	William Pegrim.....	
2	Reuben Amonth.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	.....	Do. do.
3	William Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Robertson.....	
4	Thomas Mathiar.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Mathiar.....	
5	Samuel White.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel White.....	
1	John K. Burton.....	Corporal.....	do.....	do.....	John K. Burton.....	
2	Thomas Burress.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Burress.....	
3	Samuel S. Barrel.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
4	William Sinner.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Sinner.....	Reduced to a private, July 15, 1814.
5	Evan Bolton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Evan Bolton.....	
6	Juno Meredith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Juno Meredith.....	
1	John Yancy.....	Drummer.....	do.....	do.....	John Yancy.....	
2	John S. Smith.....	Fifer.....	do.....	do.....	John S. Smith.....	
1	John Burress.....	Private.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1814	John Burress.....	
2	James Burns.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1814	.....	Deserted September 23, 1814.
3	John Ballard.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 6, 1814	.....	Deceased November 6, 1814.
4	James Barnet.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
5	Philip Briant.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Philip Briant.....	
6	Wm. H. Boskville.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Wm. H. Boskville.....	
7	James Couch.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Couch.....	
8	William P. Carharder.....	do.....	do.....	July 27, 1814	.....	Sick, on furlough, at Fort Strother.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
9	Thomas Chandler	Private	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Chandler	
10	Robert Carpenter	do	do	do	Robert Carpenter	
11	William Carlisle	do	do	do	William Carlisle	
12	James Carter	do	do	do	James Carter	
13	John Cavin	do	do	do	John Cavin	
14	Asa Dollohide	do	do	do	Asa Dollohide	
15	Michael Dunn	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
16	James Davidson	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	James Davidson	
17	David Eaves	do	do	Oct. 6, 1814		Deceased October 6, 1814.
18	John Evans	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John Evans	
19	Michael Foster	do	do	Oct. 16, 1814		Deceased October 16, 1814.
20	Madison Fisk	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Madison Fisk	
21	Bird Fleming	do	do	do	Bird Fleming	
22	James Farris	do	do	do	James Farris	
23	Jo. Fancher	do	do	Sept. 3, 1814		Deceased September 3, 1814.
24	Samuel Gibbs	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Gibbs	Deserted Sept. 20, returned Oct. 11, 1814.
25	Andrew Goforth	do	do	do	Andrew Goforth	
26	George Gullet	do	do	do	George Gullet	
27	John C. Hall	do	do	Nov. 7, 1814		Deceased November 7, 1814.
28	John Hogan	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John Hogan	
29	Thomas P. Henson	do	do	do	Thomas P. Henson	
30	Thomas Hooker	do	do	do	Thomas Hooker	
31	William H. Harges	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
32	Archibald Hair	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Archibald Hair	Deserted Sept. 20, returned Nov. 9, 1814.
33	Isham Howell	do	do	Dec. 3, 1814		Deceased December 3, 1814.
34	Farrer Hudgins	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Farrer Hudgins	Deserted Sept. 20, returned Oct. 11, 1814.
35	William Hampton	do	do	Sept. 18, 1814		Deceased September 18, 1814.
36	George Joy	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
37	John Jones	do	do	do		Do. do.
38	Edward Johnson	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Edward Johnson	
39	Levy Jackson	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Do. do.
40	David Love	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	David Love	
41	Amos London	do	do	do	Amos London	
42	Thomas Lockhart	do	do	do	Thomas Lockhart	
43	Ephraim Lee	do	do	do	Ephraim Lee	
44	James Ligin	do	do	do	James Ligin	
45	James Lain	do	do	do	James Lain	
46	Alexander Muller	do	do	do	Alexander Muller	
47	Richard Moon	do	do	do	Richard Moon	
48	Thomas Miller	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Do. do.
49	James Mullis	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	James Mullis	
50	Timothy Millard	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Do. do.
51	Isaac Massa	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Isaac Massa	
52	Robert McCurdy	do	do	Nov. 30, 1814		Deceased November 30, 1814.
53	Stephen Mathias	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Stephen Mathias	
54	James McCormick	do	do	Sept. 23, 1814		Deserted September 23, 1814.
55	Archibald Nunnerly	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
56	William Norman	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	William Norman	
57	Charles O'Neal	do	do	do	Charles O'Neal	
58	Isaac Pierson	do	do	do	Isaac Pierson	
59	Jesse Pierce	do	do	do	Jesse Pierce	Deserted Sept. 20, returned Oct. 10, 1814.
60	Henry Pierson	do	do	do	Henry Pierson	
61	Canaan Qualls	do	do	do	Canaan Qualls	Deserted Sept. 20, returned Oct. 7, 1814.
62	Henry Tuttle	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
63	John D. Smith	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John D. Smith	
64	Jonathan Smith	do	do	do	Jonathan Smith	
65	Clabern Saddler	do	do	July 20, 1814		Deserted July 20, 1814.
66	Robert Salmons	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Robert Salmons	
67	Jesse Tyree	do	do	Sept. 23, 1814		Deserted September 23, 1814
68	Isaac Taylor	do	do	do		Do. do.
69	Samuel Turney	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Turney	
70	John Tiffertaller	do	do	do	John Tiffertaller	
71	William Talbotts	do	do	do	William Talbotts	
72	Levi Tomberlin	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
73	Reece White	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Reece White	
74	William Worthan	do	do	do	William Worthan	
75	Robert Wilson	do	do	Sept. 23, 1814		Deceased September 23, 1814.
76	Joseph Wilson	do	do	Jan. 1, 1815	Joseph Wilson	Died January 1, 1815.
77	Oliver Williams	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Deceased January 1, 1815.
78	Moses Williams	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	Moses Williams	
79	Isaac Williams	do	do	Dec. 18, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814.
80	Jeremiah Wright	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Deceased December 18, 1814.
81	John Wortham	do	do	do	John Wortham	
82	Edward Woodbridge	do	do	do	Edward Woodbridge	
83	James Williams	do	do	do	James Williams	
84	Nathan Williams	do	do	do	Nathan Williams	
85	William Wilson	do	do	do	William Wilson	
86	William Youngblood	do	do	Dec. 6, 1814		Deceased December 6, 1814.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Third lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	5	2	56	70
Sick, present
Sick, absent	1	1
On detachment
On command
On extra service
On furlough
In captivity
Missing
Deserted	1	.....	17	18
Dead	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12	15
Waiter, absent
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	86	104

I certify upon honor that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

DAVID SMITH, *Captain, Tennessee Militia.*

We certify on honor that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain David Smith's company of militia infantry, in the first regiment of the West Tennessee militia, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me, this 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General, Tennessee Militia.*

I certify upon honor that the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in my company, are entitled to travelling allowance of pay and rations from Fayetteville, Lincoln county, where mustered into service, to McMinnville, Warren county, Tennessee, place of residence; distance computed at one hundred miles; given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1815.

DAVID SMITH, *Captain.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain David Smyth, in the service of the United States, commanded by Philip Pipkin, colonel first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
	David Smyth	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814.	David Smyth
	Willis Manifee	First lieutenant	do	do	Willis Manifee
	Thomas Buford	Second lieutenant	do	do	Thomas Buford
	Ezekiel Norman	Third lieutenant	do	do	Ezekiel Norman
	Henry Edge	Ensign	do	do	Henry Edge
	William Pegram	First sergeant	do	do	William Pegram
	Reuben Amonet	Second sergeant	do	do	Reuben Amonet
	William Robertson	Third sergeant	do	do	William Robertson
	Thomas Matthias	Fourth sergeant	do	do	Thomas Matthias
	Samuel White	Fifth sergeant	do	do	Samuel White
	John K. Burton	First corporal	do	do	John K. Burton
	Thomas Burriss	Second corporal	do	do	Thomas Burriss
	Samuel S. Barret	Third corporal	do	do	Samuel S Barret
	William Sinor	Fourth corporal	do	do	William Sinor
	Evin Bolton	Fifth corporal	do	do	Evin Bolton
	Juno Meredith	Sixth corporal	do	do	Juno Meredith
	John Yancey	Drummer	do	do	John Yancey
	John S. Smyth	Fifer	do	do	John S. Smyth
1	Samuel Baskerville	Private	do	do	Samuel Baskerville
2	William H. Baskerville	do	do	do	William H. Baskerville
3	James Burns	do	do	do	James Burns
4	John Burriss	do	do	do	John Burriss
5	John Ballard	do	do	do	John Ballard
6	James Barret	do	do	do	James Barret
7	Philip Bryant	do	do	do	Philip Bryant
8	Thomas Crouch	do	do	do	Thomas Crouch
9	William P. Carharvan	do	do	do	William P. Carharven
10	Thomas Chandler	do	do	do	Thomas Chandler
11	Robert Carpenter	do	do	do	Robert Carpenter
12	William Carlisle	do	do	do	William Carlisle
13	James Carter	do	do	do	James Carter
14	John Carvin	do	do	do	John Carvin
15	Asa Dollachide	do	do	do	Asa Dollachide
16	Michael Dunn	do	do	do	Michael Dunn
17	John Dellis	do	do	do	John Dellis
18	James Davidson	do	do	do	James Davidson
19	David Evans	do	do	do	David Evans
20	Job Fancher	do	do	do	Job Fancher
21	Michael Foster	do	do	do	Michael Foster
22	Madison Fisk	do	do	do	Madison Fisk
23	Bird Flemin	do	do	do	Bird Flemin
24	James Farris	do	do	do	James Farris

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
25	Samuel Gibbs	Private	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	Samuel Gibbs
26	Alexander Goforth	do	do	do	Alexander Goforth
27	George Gullet	do	do	do	George Gullet
28	John C. Hall	do	do	do	John C. Hall
29	John Hogan	do	do	do	John Hogan
30	Thomas P. Henson	do	do	do	Thomas P. Henson
31	Thomas Hooker	do	do	do	Thomas Hooker
32	William A. Hargus	do	do	do	William A. Hargus
33	Archibald Hare	do	do	do	Archibald Hare
34	Isaac Harvell	do	do	do	Isaac Harvell
35	Farrow Hudgeons	do	do	do	Farrow Hudgeons
36	William Hampton	do	do	do	William Hampton
37	George Joy	do	do	do	George Joy
38	John Jones	do	do	do	John Jones
39	Edward Johnson	do	do	do	Edward Johnson
40	Levi Johnson	do	do	do	Levi Johnson
41	James Lane	do	do	do	James Lane
42	David Lane	do	do	do	David Love
43	Amos London	do	do	do	Amos London
44	William Logan	do	do	do	William Logan
45	Thomas Lockhart	do	do	do	Thomas Lockhart
46	Ephraim Lee	do	do	do	Ephraim Lee
47	Alexander Miller	do	do	do	Alexander Miller
48	Richard Moon	do	do	do	Richard Moon
49	Thomas Miller	do	do	do	Thomas Miller
50	James Mullis	do	do	do	James Mullis
51	Timothy Millard	do	do	do	Timothy Millard
52	Isaac Massey	do	do	do	Isaac Massey
53	Elijah Mitchell	do	do	do	Elijah Mitchell
54	Robert McKinley	do	do	do	Robert McKinley
55	James Matthias	do	do	do	James Matthias
56	Archilles Nunley	do	do	do	Archilles Nunley
57	William Norman	do	do	do	William Norman
58	Charles Nail	do	do	do	Charles Nail
59	John Pierson	do	do	do	John Pierson
60	Isaac Pinson	do	do	do	Isaac Pinson
61	Jesse Pierce	do	do	do	Jesse Pierce
62	Cannon Quarles	do	do	do	Cannon Quarles
63	Robert Sammons	do	do	do	Robert Sammons
64	Clayborne Sadler	do	do	do	Clayborne Sadler
65	Jonathan Smyth	do	do	do	Jonathan Smyth
66	John Smith	do	do	do	John Smith
67	Henry Suttles	do	do	do	Henry Suttles
68	William Talbert	do	do	do	William Talbert
69	Samuel Turney	do	do	do	Samuel Turney
70	Jesse Tyree	do	do	do	Jesse Tyree
71	Isaac Taylor	do	do	do	Isaac Taylor
72	John Tuffiller	do	do	do	John Tuffiller
73	Lace Tombolin	do	do	do	Lace Tombolin
74	Moses Williams	do	do	do	Moses Williams
75	Jeremiah White	do	do	do	Jeremiah White
76	Reese White	do	do	do	Reese White
77	William Wortham	do	do	do	William Wortham
78	John Wortham	do	do	do	John Wortham
79	Isaac Williams	do	do	do	Isaac Williams
80	Owen Williams	do	do	do	Owen Williams
81	Nathan Williams	do	do	do	Nathan Williams
82	James Williams	do	do	do	James Williams
83	Edward Wooldridge	do	do	do	Edward Wooldridge
84	Robert Wilson	do	do	do	Robert Wilson
85	William Wilson	do	do	do	William Wilson
86	Joseph Wilson	do	do	do	Joseph Wilson
87	Jeremiah Youngblood	do	do	do	Jeremiah Youngblood

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty :

Captain	1
First lieutenant	1
Second lieutenant	1
Third lieutenant	1
Ensign	1
Sergeants	5
Corporals	6
Musicians	2
Privates	87

Total..... 105

I certify upon honor that this muster-roll and armed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

DAVID SMYTH, *Captain First Regiment Tennessee Militia.*

I certify on honor the above muster-roll is just and accurate as mustered by me at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *A. S. G.*

JUNE 24, 1814.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Captain George Mebane, of the first regiment of West Tennessee militia, under the command of Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

7 96 III TOA

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths. Dys.				
1	George Mebane.....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	\$40	\$290 32	\$290 32	
2	John T. Cooksey.....	First Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	30	217 74	217 74	
3	Rodney Earhart.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	25	181 45	181 45	
4	Richard Swanson.....	Third Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	23	166 93	166 93	
5	Daniel Kelly.....	Ensign.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	20	145 16	145 16	
6	James Howard.....	Sergeant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	11	79 83	79 83	
7	William D. Rowton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	11	79 83	79 83	
8	Willie Burton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	11	79 83	79 83	
9	Stephen Ray.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	11	79 83	79 83	
10	James Nelson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	11	66 35	65 35	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 7, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
11	Willis Jones.....	Corporal.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
12	James Marlow.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	10	72 58	72 58	
13	Jos. B. Lawrence.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	10	72 58	72 58	
14	Harrison Witherspoon.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.
15	James McDaniel.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	10	72 58	72 58	
16	Alexander Patterson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	10	72 58	72 58	Left sick at Fort Claiborne November 21, 1814.
17	James Hampton.....	Drummer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	9	65 32	65 32	
18	Coleman Nichols.....	Fifer.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	9	54 29	54 29	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left sick at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
19	John Anderson.....	Private.....	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Left at Fort Strother July 26, 1814, to take care of the sick; deserted Sept. 24, 1814.
20	James Arnold.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, from Fort Jackson; returned Oct. 23, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
21	Thomas Ashley.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
22	James Andrews.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Do. do.
23	Joshua Anderson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
24	Henry Butler.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
25	John Benfield.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
26	James Blithe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
27	James Berkley.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	Left at Fort Strother June 26, wagoning.
28	Stephen Blithe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
29	Thomas Brandon.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
30	Jacob Bennett.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 15, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
31	Jacob Boran.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
32	James Buchanan.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
33	John Boyd.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 15, 1814	1 4	8	9 06	9 06	Discharged July 15, 1814.
34	Joel Boyd.....	.....do.....	July 15, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Substituted by John Boyd July 15, 1814; deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
35	Adam Comer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	58 13	58 13
36	James Corder.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
37	William Camber.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
38	Everett Crech.....do.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Strother Sept. 24, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.

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TRIAL OF TENNESSEE MILITIAMEN.

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Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths.	Dys.				
39	George Creich.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Sept. 24, 1814						Deserted from Fort Strother September 24, 1814.
40	John Cross.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	6	1	\$8	\$48 25	\$48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
41	Robert Caldwell.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	58 15	58 15	
42	Anderson Duncan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	58 15	58 15	
43	Jeremiah Dennis.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 30, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
44	Thomas Dunaway.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 22, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
45	Spencer Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	58 15	58 15	
46	Edward Eastes.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
47	Bethlehem Eastes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Do. do. do.
48	Edward Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	Left sick at Fort Strother July 26, 1814.
49	Alexander Freemon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	
50	Richard Fields.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	
51	James Grisson.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Sept. 23, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
52	Stephen Green.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	11 & 8	70 93	70 93	Appointed fifth sergeant Sept. 24, 1814.
53	Daniel Glenn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	Left at Fort Strother July 26, 1814, wagoning.
54	William Griffith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	
55	John Griffin.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 14, 1814	2	25	8	22 66	22 66	Discharged September 14, 1814.
56	John Hampton.....	do.....	Sept. 14, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	3	8	8	26 06	26 06	Substituted by John Griffin Sept. 14, 1814; deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
57	Waitman Guttott.....	do.....	Jan. 20, 1814	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
58	Nicholas Gasway.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	2	21	8	21 60	21 60	Discharged September 10, 1814.
59	Thomas Killen.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814						Substituted by Nicholas Gasway Sept. 10, 1814; deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
60	John Gasway.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....						Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
61	John Hickman.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 35	48 35	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
62	James Heslin.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	Left at Fort Strother July 26, to attend on the sick.
63	David Hunt.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 22, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
64	Thomas Hall.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
65	Joseph Harper.....	do.....	do.....	July 5, 1814		15	8	4 00	4 00	Transferred to Captain McKay's company July 5, 1814.
66	Drury Hall.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 18, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
67	John L. Herendon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
68	Major Hidgepeth.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
69	William Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
70	John Irby.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 16, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
71	Jesse Johns.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8	58 13	58 13	
72	John Jones.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
73	Joshua Joiner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 22, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
74	Aquilla Knight.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
75	John Kelley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Do. do. do.
76	Henry Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6	1	8	48 25	48 25	Do. do. do.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mths. Dys.				
77	Turner Lumbley.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	\$58 13	\$58 13	
78	John Manning.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
79	William McKelley.,	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
80	David Few.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
81	John Patterson.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
82	Thomas Lumbley.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 7, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
83	William Pate.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 9, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
84	Robert B. Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
85	Archibald Ray.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
86	Harmon Redding.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
87	Robertson Wright.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 20, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
88	Joseph Rowton.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
89	John Wright.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Do. do. do.
90	Thomas Robbins.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
91	Fulton Robertson.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
92	Marvell Simmons.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 27, 1814.
93	Boswell Simmons.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
94	John Smothers.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 28, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
95	James Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
96	Benjamin Troul.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	Furloughed home August 12, 1814, having lost his eyesight.
97	Thomas Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
98	Elisha Tedder.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
99	Jacob Vanhoozer.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
100	Abraham Willmott.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 24, 1814.
101	John Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
102	John Warnock.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Williams Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 7, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
103	John Wright.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 30, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
104	Thomas Wood.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
105	Ambrose Whitton.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
106	William Quinn.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
107	Hugh Carlin.....	do.....	do.....	.....do.....	6 1	8	48 25	48 25	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 16, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
108	William Owens.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6 23	8	53 93	53 93	Joined by transfer from Captain McKay's company July 5, 1814.
109	Abram, servant of the captain.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	7 8	8	58 13	58 13	
								5,464 77	
110	Thomas Lumbley.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6 1	8	48 25	43 61	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct 7, 1814, and left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company, now in my possession, and that the sums stated, amounting to five thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, were due from the United States to Captain George Mebane's company of the first regiment of Tennessee militia on the 27th of January, 1815; having signed duplicates hereof.

JOS. COLEMAN, District Paymaster.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain George Mebane, in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Philip Pipkin, first regiment West Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, to December 19, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Expiration.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
	George Mebane	Captain..	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	George Mebane.....	
	John T. Cooksey	1st lieu..	do.....	do.....	John T. Cooksey....	
	Rodney Earhart	2d lieu..	do.....	do.....	Rodney Earhart.....	
	Richard Swanson	3d lieu..	do.....	do.....	Richard Swanson....	
	Daniel Kelly	Ensign..	do.....	do.....	Daniel Kelly.....	
1	James Howard	1st serg't.	do.....	do.....	James Howard.....	
2	William D. Rowton	2d serg't.	do.....	do.....	William D. Rowton..	
3	Wiley Burton.....	3d serg't.	do.....	do.....	Wiley Burton.....	
4	Stephen Ray.....	4th serg't.	do.....	do.....	Stephen Ray.....	
5	James Nelson.....	5th serg't.	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814, and in confinement.
6	Willis Jones.....	1st corp'l.	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
7	James Marlin.....	2d corp'l.	do.....	do.....	James Marlin.....	
8	Joseph B. Lawrence.....	3d corp'l.	do.....	do.....	Joseph B. Lawrence..	
9	Harrison Weatherspoon.....	4th corp'l.	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
10	James McDaniel.....	5th corp'l.	do.....	do.....	James McDaniel.....	
11	Alexander Patterson	6th corp'l.	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Claiborne Nov. 21, 1814.
12	James Hampton.....	Drummer	do.....	do.....	James Hampton.....	
13	Coalman Nicholds	Fifer	do.....	do.....	Coalman Nichols.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19, 1814.
14	John Anderson	Private	do.....	do.....		Left at Fort Strother to attend on the sick, July 26, 1814.
15	James L. Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James L. Arnold....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 23, 1814.
16	Thomas Ashley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Ashley.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
17	James Andrews.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Andrews.....	Do. do. do.
18	Joshua Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
19	Henry Butler	do.....	do.....	do.....	Henry Butler.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
20	John Bonfield.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Bonfield.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19, 1814.
21	James Blythe.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Blythe.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
22	James Barkley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left at Fort Strother July 26, 1814; a wagoner.
23	Stephen Blythe.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Stephen Blythe.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
24	Thomas Brandon	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Brandon.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
25	Jacob Bennet.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jacob Bennet.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 15, 1814.
26	Jacob Boren.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jacob Boren.....	
27	James Buckhannon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
28	Joel Boyd	do.....	do.....	do.....		Do. do.
29	Adam Comer	do.....	do.....	do.....	Adam Comer.....	
30	James Corder.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Corder.....	
31	William Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Do. do.
32	Everett Creach.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Everett Creach.....	Deserted from Fort Strother Sept. 24; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
33	George Creach.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Strother Sept. 21, 1814.
34	John Cross	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Cross.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
35	Robert Caldwell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Caldwell.....	
36	Anderson Dunker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Anderson Dunker.....	
37	Jeremiah Dennis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jeremiah Dennis.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 30, 1814.
38	Thomas Duneway.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Duneway....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 20, 1814.
39	Spencer Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Spencer Edwards.....	
40	Edward Eastes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Edward Eastes.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
41	Bethlehem Eastes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Bethlehem Eastes...	Do. do. do.
42	Edward Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Strother July 26, 1814.
43	Alexander Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Alexander Freeman..	
44	Richard Fields.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
45	James Grissom.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Grissom.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Sept. 23, 1814.
46	Stephen Great.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27, 1814.
47	Daniel Glenn	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Glenn.....	Appointed fifth sergeant Sept. 20, 1814.
48	William Griffith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Strother July 26, 1814; a wagoner.
49	John Hampton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Hampton.....	Substituted by John Griffin Sept. 14, 1814; deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
50	Waitman Gullett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
51	Thomas Killiens.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Substituted by Nicholas Gozaway Sept. 10; deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
52	William Gazeway	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
53	John Hickman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Hickman.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
54	James Hiffin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Strother July 26, 1814; to attend on sick.
55	David Hunt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 22, 1814, and in confinement.
56	Thomas Hall	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Hall.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
57	Drurey Hall.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Drurey Hall.....	Do. do. do.
58	William Owens.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Owens.....	Transferred from Captain McKay's company July 5, 1814.
59	John L. Herringdon.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John L. Herringdon..	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
60	Major Hedspeh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Major Hedspeh.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 17, 1814.
61	William Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Jones.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
62	John Irby	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Irby.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 16, 1814.
63	Jesse Johns.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Claiborne Nov. 20, 1814.
64	John Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Jones.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
65	Joshua Jorner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joshua Joiner.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 22, 1814.
66	Aquilla Knight.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aquilla Knight.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Expiration.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
67	John Kelley	Private ..	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	John Kelley	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
68	Henry Lewis	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814, and in confinement.
69	Turner Lumbley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Turner Lumbley.....	.....
70	Thomas Lumbley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Lumbley.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814.
71	John Manning.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Manning.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 28, 1814.
72	William McKelby....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
73	David Piere.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson Nov. 11, 1814.
74	John Patterson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Patterson.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
75	William Pate.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Pate.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 9, 1814.
76	Robert D Robberds ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 11, 1814, and in confinement.
77	Archibald Ray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27, 1814.
78	Harman Reding.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Harman Reding.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 21, 1814.
79	Robertson Rite.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robertson Rite.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 20, 1814.
80	Joseph Rowton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19, 1814, and in confinement.
81	Joseph Rite.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Rite.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19, 1814.
82	Thomas Robins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Robins.....	.....
83	Fulton Robertson ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	Fulton Robertson ..	.....
84	Marvel Simmons.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
85	Bazdol Summers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Bazdol Summers.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
86	John Smothers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Smothers.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 28, 1814.
87	James Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Thomas.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
88	Benjamin Trout.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Furloughed home, Aug. 12, on account of losing his eyesight.
89	Thomas Taylor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery Nov. 27, 1814.
90	Elisha Tiddor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elisha Tiddor.....	.....
91	Jacob Van Hoser.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
92	Abraham Wilmott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Strother Sept. 24, 1814.
93	John Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Williams.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 16, 1814.
94	John Wornick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Wornick.....	Deserted from Fort Williams Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814.
95	John Rite.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Rite.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 30, 1814.
96	Thomas Wood.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Wood.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 27, 1814.
97	Ambrose Whitton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 17, 1814, and in confinement.
98	William Quinn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Quinn.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
99	Hugh Carlin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 16, 1814, and in confinement.
100	Servant of the captain..	do.....	do.....	do.....	Servant, &c.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st Lieutenant.	2d Lieutenant.	3d Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Servant.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
Present, fit for duty .....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	12	22	.....
Sick, present	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On command .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
On furlough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....
Prisoners in confinement ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....
Deserters not returned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	12	14	.....
Sick, absent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9	.....
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	1	86	100	105

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are just and true.
 GEORGE MEBANE, *Captain 1st Regiment Tennessee Militia.*

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain George Mebane's company, as mustered by me the 19th of December, 1814.
 CHARLES STEPHENS, *Assistant Inspector General.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia, under the command of Captain George Mebane, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
1	George Mebane	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	George Mebane
	John T. Cooksey	First lieutenant	do	do	John T. Cooksey
	Rodney Earhart	Second lieutenant	do	do	Rodney Earhart
	Richard Swanson	Third lieutenant	do	do	Richard Swanson
	Adam Kelly	Ensign	do	do	Adam Kelly
	James Howard	First sergeant	do	do	James Howard
	Wm. D. Routon	Second sergeant	do	do	William D. Routon
	Wiley Berton	Third sergeant	do	do	Wiley Berton
	Stephen Ray	Fourth sergeant	do	do	Stephen Ray
	James Nelson	Fifth sergeant	do	do	Stephen Nelson
	George Smith	First corporal	do	do	George Smith
	James Marlin	Second corporal	do	do	James Marlin
	Joseph B. Lawrence	Third corporal	do	do	Joseph Lawrence
	Harrison Witherspoon	Fourth corporal	do	do	Harrison Witherspoon
	James McDaniel	Fifth corporal	do	do	James McDaniel
	Alex. Paterson	Sixth corporal	do	do	Alexander Paterson
	James Hampton	Drummer	do	do	James Hampton
	Coleman Nicholas	Fifer	do	do	Coleman Nicholas
1	John Anderson	Private	do	do	John Anderson
2	James L. Arnold	do	do	do	James L. Arnold
3	Thomas Ashley	do	do	do	Thomas Ashley
4	James Andrews	do	do	do	James Andrews
5	Joshua Anderson	do	do	do	Joshua Anderson
6	Henry Butler	do	do	do	Henry Butler
7	John Benfield	do	do	do	John Benfield
8	James Blythe	do	do	do	James Blythe
9	James Barkley	do	do	do	John Boyett
10	Stephen Blythe	do	do	do	Stephen Blythe
11	Thomas Brandon	do	do	do	Thomas Brandon
12	Jacob Bennett	do	do	do	Jacob Bennett
13	Jacob Boren	do	do	do	Jacob Boren
14	James Buckhannan	do	do	do	James Buckhannan
15	[Name erased in original]	do	do	do	[Name erased in original]
16	John Boyd	do	do	do	John Boyd
17	Adam Cromer	do	do	do	Adam Cromer
18	James Corder	do	do	do	James Corder
19	William Campbell	do	do	do	William Campbell
20	Everett Cratch	do	do	do	Everett Cratch
21	George Cratch	do	do	do	George Cratch
22	John Cross	do	do	do	John Cross
23	Robert Caldwell	do	do	do	Robert Caldwell
24	Anderson Duncan	do	do	do	Anderson Duncan
25	Jeremiah Dennis	do	do	do	Jeremiah Dennis
26	Thomas Dunaway	do	do	do	Thomas Dunaway
27	[Name erased in original]	do	do	do	[Name erased in original]
28	do	do	do	do	do
29	Spencer Edwards	do	do	do	Spencer Edwards
30	Edward Estes	do	do	do	Edward Estes
31	Bethen Estes	do	do	do	Bethen Estes
32	Edward Freeman	do	do	do	Edward Freeman
33	Alexander Freeman	do	do	do	Alexander Freeman
34	Richard Fields	do	do	do	Richard Fields
35	James Grisham	do	do	do	James Grisham
36	Stephen Green	do	do	do	Stephen Green
37	Daniel Glenn	do	do	do	Daniel Glenn
38	William Griffith	do	do	do	William Griffith
39	John Griffin	do	do	do	John Griffin
40	Waitman Gullett	do	do	do	Waitman Gullett
41	Nicholas Gassaway	do	do	do	Nicholas Gassaway
42	William Gassaway	do	do	do	William Gassaway
43	John Hickman	do	do	do	John Hickman
44	James Hefflin	do	do	do	James Hefflin
45	David Hunt	do	do	do	David Hunt
46	Thomas Hall	do	do	do	Thomas Hall
47	Drury Hall	do	do	do	Drury Hall
48	Joseph Harper	do	do	do	Joseph Harper
49	John L. Herndon	do	do	do	John L. Herndon
50	Major Headspeath	do	do	do	Major Headspeath
51	Willis Jones	do	do	do	Willis Jones
52	John Irby	do	do	do	John Irby
53	Jesse Johns	do	do	do	Jesse Johns
54	William Jones	do	do	do	William Jones
55	John Jones	do	do	do	John Jones
56	Joshua Joiner	do	do	do	Joshua Joiner
57	Acquilla Knight	do	do	do	Acquilla Knight
58	John Kelly	do	do	do	John Kelly
59	[Name erased in original]	do	do	do	Levi Kidwell
60	Henry Lewis	do	do	do	Henry Lewis
61	Turner Lumbley	do	do	do	Turner Lumbley
62	Thomas Lumbley	do	do	do	Thomas Lumbley
63	[Name erased in original]	do	do	do	John N. McSpeddan
64	John Manning	do	do	do	John Manning
65	[Name erased in original]	do	do	do	William Matthews
66	William McCurdy	do	do	do	William McCurdy

Muster-roll of a company of militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
67	David Pugh	Private	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	David Pugh
68	John Patterson	do	do	do	John Patterson
69	William Pate	do	do	do	William Pate
70	Robert B. Roberts	do	do	do	Robert B. Roberts
71	Archibald Ray	do	do	do	Archibald Ray
72	Harmon Reading	do	do	do	Harmon Reading
73	Robertson Right	do	do	do	Robertson Right
74	Joseph Routon	do	do	do	Joseph Routon
75	Joseph Right	do	do	do	Joseph Right
76	Marvel Simmons	do	do	do	Marvel Simmons
77	Basdale Summers	do	do	do	Basdale Summers
78	John Smothers	do	do	do	John Smothers
79	James Thomas	do	do	do	James Thomas
80	Benjamin Trout	do	do	do	Benjamin Trout
81	Thomas Taylor	do	do	do	Thomas Taylor
82	Elisha Tedder	do	do	do	Elisha Tedder
83	Jacob Venhuser	do	do	do	Jacob Venhuser
84	Abram Wilwith	do	do	do	Abram Wilwith
85	John Williams	do	do	do	John Williams
86	John Warwick	do	do	do	John Warwick
87	James Wilson	do	do	do	James Wilson
	Thomas Robbins				
	Burton Robbins				
	John Wright				
	Thomas Wood				
	Ambros Wheaton				
	William Gwinn				

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty:	
Captain	1
First lieutenant	1
Second lieutenant	1
Third lieutenant	1
Ensign	1
Sergeants	5
Corporals	6
Musicians	2
Privates	87
Total	<u>105</u>

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned.

GEORGE MEBANE, *Captain First Regiment Tennessee Militia.*

I certify, on honor, that the above muster-roll is just and accurate as mustered in by me at Fayetteville, June 24, 1814.
ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General.*

Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia infantry, under the command of Captain George Mebane, in the first regiment of Tennessee militia, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pickin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
	George Mebane	Captain	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	George Mebane	
	John T. Cooksey	1st lieutenant	do	do	John T. Cooksey	
	Rodney Earhart	2d lieutenant	do	do	Rodney Earhart	
	Richard Swanson	3d lieutenant	do	do	Richard Swanson	
	Daniel Kelley	Ensign	do	do	Daniel Kelley	
1	James Howard	1st sergeant	do	do	James Howard	
2	Wm. D. Rowton	2d sergeant	do	do	Wm. D. Rowton	
3	Willie Burton	3d sergeant	do	do	Willie Burton	
4	Stephen Ray	4th sergeant	do	do	Stephen Ray	
5	James Nelson	5th sergeant	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 7, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
6	Willis Jones	1st corporal	do	Sept. 20, 1815		Do. do.
7	James Marlow	2d corporal	do	Jan. 27, 1815	James Marlow	
8	Joseph B. Lawrence	3d corporal	do	do	Joseph B. Lawrence	
9	Harrison Witherspoon	4th corporal	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.

Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Dates of appointments or enlistments.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
10	James McDaniel.....	5th corp ^l	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	James McDaniel.....	
11	Alex. Patterson.....	6th corp ^l	do	do		Left sick at Fort Claiborne November 21, 1814
12	James Hampton.....	Drummer	do	do	James Hampton.....	
13	Coleman Nichols.....	Fifer	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 19, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
14	John Andersoh.....	Private	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Left at Fort Strother July 26, 1814, to take care of the sick; deserted September 20, 1814.
15	James L. Arnold.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 23, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
16	Thomas Ashley.....	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned November 2, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
17	James Andrews.....	do	do	do		Do. do.
18	Joshua Anderson.....	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
19	Henry Butler.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
20	John Benfield.....	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 19, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
21	James Blithe.....	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned November 2, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
22	James Barkley.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Left at Fort Strother July 26, wagoning.
23	Stephen Blithe.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814, from Fort Jackson; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
24	Thomas Brandon.....	do	do	do		Deserted September 20, 1814, from Fort Jackson; returned October 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
25	Jacob Bennett.....	do	do	do		Deserted September 20, 1814, from Fort Jackson; returned October 15, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
26	Jacob Boran.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Jacob Boran.....	
27	James Buchanan.....	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted September 20, 1814, from Fort Jackson.
28	John Boyd.....	do	do	July 15, 1814		Discharged July 15, 1814.
29	Joel Boyd.....	do	July 15, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814		Substituted by John Boyd July 15, 1814; deserted September 20, 1814.
30	Adam Comer.....	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Adam Comer.....	
31	James Corder.....	do	do	do	James Corder.....	
32	Wm. Cambell.....	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
33	Everett Creech.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Strother September 24, 1814; returned November 2, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
34	George Creech.....	do	do	Sept. 24, 1814		Deserted from Fort Strother September 24, 1814.
35	John Cross.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned November 2, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
36	Robert Caldwell.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Robert Caldwell.....	
37	Anderson Duncan.....	do	do	do	Anderson Duncan.....	
38	Jeremiah Dennis.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1815		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 30, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
39	Thomas Dunaway.....	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 23, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
40	Spencer Edwards.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Spencer Edwards.....	
41	Edward Eastes.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
42	Bethlehem Eastes.....	do	do	do		Do. do.
43	Edward Freemon.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Left sick at Fort Strother July 26, 1814.
44	Alexander Freemon.....	do	do	do	Alexander Freemon.....	
45	Richard Fields.....	do	do	Nov. 11, 1814		Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11, 1814.
46	James Grissom.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned September 23, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
47	Stephen Green.....	do	do	Nov. 27, 1814	Stephen Green.....	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
48	Daniel Glenn.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1814	Daniel Glenn.....	Appointed fifth sergeant September 20, 1814.
49	William Griffith.....	do	do	do		Left at Fort Strother July 26, 1814, wagoning.
50	John Griffin.....	do	do	Sept. 14, 1814		Discharged September 14, 1814.
51	John Hampton.....	do	Sept. 14, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Substituted by John Griffin Sept. 14, 1814; deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
52	Waitman Gullett.....	do	June 20, 1814	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
53	Nicholas Gasway.....	do	do	Sept. 10, 1814		Discharged September 10, 1814.
54	Thomas Killen.....	do	Sept. 10, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814		Substituted by Nicholas Gasway September 10, 1814; deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
55	John Gasway.....	do	June 20, 1814	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
56	John Hickman.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
57	James Heflin.....	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Left at Fort Strother July 26, 1814, to take care of the sick.
58	David Hunt.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 23, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814, in confinement.
59	Thomas Hall.....	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned November 2, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
60	Joseph Harper.....	do	do	July 5, 1814		Transferred to Captain McKay's company July 5, 1814.
61	Drewry Hall.....	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned November 18, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.

Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
62	John L. Herendon	Private	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
63	Major Hedgepeth	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 19, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
64	William Jones	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
65	John Irby	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 16, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
66	Jesse Johns	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Jesse Johns	
67	John Jones	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
68	Joshua Joiner	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 23, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
69	Aquilla Knight	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
70	John Kelley	do	do	do		Do. do.
71	Henry Lewis	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned Oct. 27, 1814; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814, in confinement.
72	Turner Lumbley	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Turner Lumbley	
73	John Manning	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
74	William McKelley	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
75	David Pew	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	David Pew	
76	John Paterson	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
77	Thomas Lumbley	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 7, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
78	William Pate	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 9, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
79	Robert B. Roberts	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 19, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
80	Archibald Ray	do	do	Nov. 27, 1814	Archibald Ray	Left sick at Fort Montgomery November 27, 1814.
81	Harmon Redding	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
82	Robertson Wright	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 20, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
83	Joseph Rowton	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 19, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
84	John Wright	do	do	do		Do. do.
85	Thomas Robbins	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Robbins	
86	Fulton Robertson	do	do	do	Fulton Robertson	
87	Marvell Simmons	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
88	Baqswell Summers	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned November 2, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
89	John Smothers	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 23, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
90	James Thomas	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
91	Benjamin Trout	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815		Furloughed home August 12, 1814, having lost his eyesight.
92	Thomas Taylor	do	do	do	Thomas Taylor	
93	Elisha Tedder	do	do	do	Elisha Tedder	
94	Jacob Vanhooser	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814.
95	Abram Wilmoth	do	do	Sept. 24, 1814		Deserted from Fort Strother September 24, 1814.
96	John Williams	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 18, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
97	John Warnuck	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Williams September 20, 1814; returned October 7, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
98	John Wright	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 20, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
99	Thomas Wood	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 27, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
100	Ambrose Whitton	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 19, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
101	William Quinn	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 12, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
102	Hugh Carlin	do	do	do		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20, 1814; returned October 16, 1814; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
103	William Owens	do	July 5, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	William Owens	Joined by transfer from Captain McKay's company July 5, 1814.
104	Abram, capt's servant	do	June 20, 1814	do	Servant	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Third lieutenant.	Ensign.	Cornet.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	17	30
Sick, present.....	2	3
Sick, absent.....	3	3
On detachment.....	1	1
On command.....	3	3
On extra services.....	1	1
On furlough.....	1	1
In captivity.....
Missing.....
Deserted.....	1	2	1	.....	64	68
Discharged.....	3	3
Waiver present.....	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5	5	2	.....	91	109

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

GEORGE MEBANE, *Captain.*

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain George Mebane's company of militia, in the first regiment of West Tennessee militia, as mustered and inspected on the 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General Tennessee Militia.*

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, commanded by Captain Ebenezer Kilpatrick, of the first regiment Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
				Mths.	Days.			
Ebenezer Kilpatrick ..	Captain	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	\$40 00	\$290 66	
James Boyd	1st lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	30 00	218 00	
Wm. Jarred	2d lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	25 00	181 66	
Noah Bennet.....	3d lieutenant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	23 00	167 13	
Steven Hargrove.....	Ensign.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	20 00	145 33	
James Alexander.....	Sergeant.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1814	3	12	11 00	37 40	Appointed sergeant major October 1, 1814.
Jesse Oldham.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	11 00	79 93	
Jno. Smith.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 10, 1814	4	21	11 00	51 70	Furloughed November 10, 1814.
Ashley Stanfield.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	11 00	79 93	
Wm. McCall.....	Corporal.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	10 & 11	78 85	Appointed sergeant, July 19, 1814.
David Williams.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
Anderson Griffis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	10 00	60 66	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
John McDaniel.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	10 00	72 66	
John Williams.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	10 00	72 66	
Edw'd Stephens.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	8	10 & 11	69 93	Appointed sergeant October 1, 1814.
Bennet Seagroves.....	Drummer.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	9 00	54 60	Deserted September 20; returned same day, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Reuben Shenault.....	Fifer.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	9 00	65 40	
James Arnold.....	Private.....	July 3, 1814	Dec. 23, 1814	5	19	8 00	45 06	Deserted September 20; returned November 2, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
James Brechen.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	Oct. 7, 1814	3	18	8 00	28 80	Furloughed October 7, 1814.
Sam'l Bowman.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	45 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 12, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Auston Cocker.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Chs. Conoway.....	.....do.....	July 8, 1814	Sept. 20, 1815	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
Jesse Corter.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
John Cox.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jno. Cochran.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Wm. Chism.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 19; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Sam'l Dellacod.....	.....do.....	July 4, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6	24	8 00	54 40	
Allinson Dawdy.....	.....do.....	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
Joseph Dunn.....	.....do.....	June 20, 1814	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jno. Dunn.....	.....do.....	July 7, 1814	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Thomas Davis.....	.....do.....	July 8, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	5	14	8 00	43 73	Deserted September 20; returned November 2, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Wilson Davis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	5	14	8 00	43 73	Do. do.

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
				Mths.	Days.			
Wm. Dunaway	Private	July 9, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Jno. Ellis	do	June 20, 1814						Do.
Moses Elliot	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	\$8 00	\$48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 19, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Win Edwards	do	July 8, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Thos. Fisher	do	July 7, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6	21	8 00	53 60	
Wm. Fisher	do	do	do	6	21	8 00	53 60	
Thomas Gully	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Do.
Wm. Gully	do	do	Sept. 14, 1814	2	25	8 00	22 66	Discharged September 14, 1814.
Reuben Green	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
John Harris	do	July 4, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	5	18	8 00	44 80	Deserted September 20; returned October 19; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
James Harris	do	June 20, 1814	do	6	2	8 00	48 53	Do. do.
John Husbands	do	July 3, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6	25	8 00	54 66	
Joseph Hobbs	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 25, 1815	3	6	8 00	25 60	Died September 25, 1814.
Carman Harlan	do	do	June 30, 1815		11	8 00	2 93	Enlisted in the regular army, June 30, 1814.
Martin Hany	do	do	Sept. 20, 1815					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Thos. Hambricks	do	July 1, 1814						Do.
Smith H. Hasey	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Jonathan Jackson	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Do.
Morgan Jones	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned November 2; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Louis Johnson	do	July 5, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Sam'l Jones	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Hugh Kile	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Do.
Benjamin Lee	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
David Lay	do	July 3, 1814	Jan. 4, 1815					Deserted July 4, 1814.
Wm. Logan	do	July 13, 1814	Sept. 20, 1815					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Ephraim Loyd	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
John Locktroel	do	do	Aug. 26, 1814	2	7	8 00	17 66	Transferred to Captain Smyth August 26, 1814.
Mewet Lane	do	do	Dec. 31, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 19, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Stephen Lee	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Washington Ledbetter	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 12, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Alexander McMorris	do	do	do	6	2	8 00	48 53	Do. do.
Cornelius McKinsey	do	do	do	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 15, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Jesse McMichele	do	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Samuel McNeely	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
John May	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Do.
John McBee	do	do						Do.
James Manor	do	July 3, 1814						Do.
Nathaniel McDonald	do	June 20, 1814						Do.
Robt. Montgomery	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Samuel Mars	do	do	do	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Solomon Morgan	do	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Do.
Wm. Marlow	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Samuel Nelms	do	do	do	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Baxter Owen	do	do	Aug. 2, 1814	1	13	8 00	11 46	Furloughed August 2, 1814.
George Patillo	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
John Perry	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Paul Patrick	do	do	do	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Thomas Pace	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 18; left Mobile December 21, 1814.
Wm. Pace	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
William Piat	do	do	Aug. 26, 1814	2	7	8 00	17 66	Transferred to Captain Smyth August 26, 1814.
Alexander Rhoads	do	do	July 4, 1814					Deserted July 4, 1814.
Frederick Roland	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 9, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
James Rice	do	July 7, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6	21	8 00	53 60	
Jesse Rentfro	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
James Rankins	do	July 1, 1814						Do.
Isaac Reed	do	do						Do.
Milchisidick Self	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Parke Self	do	do	do	7	8	8 & 10	70 18	Appointed corporal July 17, 1814.
Stephen Shepherd	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	43 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 15; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Wm. Smith	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Elijah Tucker	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 24; left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Hopson Tolly	do	July 5, 1814	do	5	16	8 00	44 26	Do. do.
Louis Thomas	do	July 4, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	6	24	8 00	52 40	
John Wilson	do	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 12 left at Mobile December 21, 1814.

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount of pay.	Remarks.
				Mths.	Days.			
John Wenfry.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	\$8 00	\$58 13	
Jesse T. Webb.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Elisha Williams.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	Nov. 11, 1814	4	8	8 00	31 13	Transferred to Capt. Blackmore Nov. 11, 1814.
Levi Wallis.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Robert White.....	do.....	July 3, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	5	19	8 00	45 06	Deserted September 20; returned November 2, and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
Robert York.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7	8	8 00	58 13	
Thomas Hooker.....	do.....	July 29, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814					Deserted September 20, 1814.
Wm. Reed.....	do.....							Do.
Westley Cowen.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	6	2	8 00	48 53	Deserted September 20; returned October 19, and left Mobile December 21, 1814.
							4,136 50	

I certify that the pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company, now in my possession, and that the sums stated, amounting to four thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents, were due from the United States to _____ company of the _____ regiment _____ on the _____, 1814; having signed duplicates hereof.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, *District Paymaster.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain Ebenezer Kilpatrick, in the service of the United States, commanded by Philip Pipkin, colonel first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 30, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 19, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks.
	Ebenezer Kilpatrick..	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	Ebenezer Kilpatrick	
	James Boyd.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	James Boyd.....	
	William Jarrad.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Jackson, November 11, 1814.
	Noah Bennett.....	3d lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	Noah Bennett.....	
	Stephen Haregroves..	Ensign.....	do.....	do.....		Do. do.
	James Alexander.....	1st sergeant.....	do.....	do.....		Promoted, October 1, 1814, to sergeant-major, and transferred.
	Jesse Oldham.....	2d sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Oldham.....	Promoted to first sergeant, October 1, 1814.
	John Smith.....	3d sergeant.....	do.....	do.....		Was furloughed Nov. 10, 1814.
	Samuel Dickson.....	4th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....		Mustered in through a mistake, and left with Captain Cery, at Deposit.
	Ashley Stanfield.....	5th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Ashley Stanfield.....	
	William McCall.....	1st corporal.....	do.....	do.....	William McCall.....	Promoted to 4th sergeant, July 19, 1814.
	David Williams.....	2d corporal.....	do.....	do.....		Resigned July 19, 1814, and deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
	Anderson Griffis.....	3d corporal.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, and returned Oct. 9, 1814. In prison.
	Jesse Fondren.....	4th corporal.....	do.....	do.....		Substituted John McDone, July 13, 1814, and left sick at Fort Jackson, Nov. 11, 1814.
	John Williams.....	5th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	John Williams.....	
	Edward Stephens.....	6th corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Edward Stephens.....	Promoted to 2d sergeant, October 1, 1814.
	Bennett Seegraves.....	Drummer.....	do.....	do.....	Bennett Seegraves.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, and returned.
	Reuben Shinault.....	Fifer.....	do.....	do.....	Reuben Shinault.....	
1	James Arnold.....	Private.....	July 3, 1814	do.....	James Arnold.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
2	James Brechen.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....		Was furloughed Oct. 7, 1814.
3	Samuel Boman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Boman.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, returned Oct. 12, 1814.
4	Austen Coker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Jackson, Nov. 11, 1814.
5	Christopher Conway.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Substituted John Ellis July 25, 1814, and the said Ellis deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
6	Charles Conaway.....	do.....	July 8, 1814	do.....		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
7	Jesse Carter.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....		Detailled to drive a wagon, and left at Fort Strother Aug. 5, 1814.
8	John Cox.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Furloughed Aug. 12, 1814, and reported as a deserter Sept. 20, 1814.
9	John Cochran.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Cochran.....	
10	William Chism.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, and returned Oct. 19, 1814. In prison.
11	Westley Cowen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Westley Cowen.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, and returned Oct. 15, 1814.
12	William S. Conner.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	do.....		Substituted Samuel Deloach Aug. 14, 1814, and Deloach left sick at Fort Jackson.
13	Zeno Cambell.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Samuel D. McNealy..	Substituted Samuel D. McNealy Sept. 14, 1814.
14	Alanson Dawdy.....	do.....	July 9, 1814	do.....		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
15	Joseph Dunn.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....		Do.
16	John Dunn.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	do.....		Do.
17	Thomas Davis.....	do.....	July 8, 1814	do.....	Thomas Davis.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
18	Wilson Davis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Wilson Davis.....	Do. do.
19	William Dunaway.....	do.....	July 9, 1814	do.....		Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
20	John Ellis.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....		Do.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Dates of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks.
21	Moses Elliot.....	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	Moses Elliot.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
22	Winn Edwards.....	do.....	July 8, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
23	Thomas Fisher.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	do.....	do.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, Nov. 11, 1814.
24	William Fisher.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do. do.
25	Thomas Gully.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
26	William Gully.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Discharged by court-martial, Sept. 14, 1814.
27	Reuben Green.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
28	John Harris.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814. In prison.
29	James J. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do. do.
30	John Husbands.....	do.....	July 3, 1814	do.....	John Husbands.....	do.....
31	Joseph Hobbs.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deceased Sept. 25, 1814.
32	Harmon Harlin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Enlisted June 30, 1814, in the regular service.
33	Martin Haney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
34	Thomas Hambrick.....	do.....	July 1, 1814	do.....	do.....	Do.
35	Smith H. Horsey.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, Nov. 11, 1814.
36	Jonathan Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
37	Morgan Jones.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Morgan Jones.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
38	Louis Johnson.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	do.....	do.....	Promoted July 19, 1814, to corporal, and deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
39	Samuel Jones.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Samuel Jones.....	do.....
40	Hugh Kile.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
41	Benjamin Lee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Lee.....	do.....
42	David Lay.....	do.....	July 3, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted July 4, 1814.
43	Ephraim Loyd.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Ephraim Loyd.....	do.....
44	John W. Lynn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Lockhart.....	Transferred to Captain Smith Aug. 26, 1814, for Thomas Lockhart, and he substituted John Lockhart.
45	Newel Lane.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814. In prison.
46	Stephen Lee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Detailed to drive a wagon Aug. 5, 1814, and left at Fort Strother.
47	Washington Ledbetter.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Washington Ledbetter.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
48	Alexander McMorris.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814. In prison.
49	Cornelius Makinsey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Cornelius Makinsey.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 15, 1814.
50	Jesse M. C. Michel.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
51	John May.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Do.
52	John McBee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
53	James Manor.....	do.....	July 3, 1814	do.....	do.....	Do.
54	Nathaniel McDonel.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Cleared by the doctor, at Camp Tatum, July 3, 1814.
55	Robert Montgomery.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Montgomery.....	do.....
56	Samuel Mars.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	do.....	Samuel Mars.....	do.....
57	Solomon Morgan.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
58	William Marlow.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	William Marlow.....	do.....
59	Samuel Nelms.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Nelms.....	do.....
60	Baxter Owen.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Furloughed Aug. 2, 1814.
61	George Patillo.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
62	John Perry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson, Nov. 11, 1814.
63	Paul Patrick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do. do.
64	Thomas Pase.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Pase.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 18, 1814.
65	William Pase.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
66	William Prat.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Ledbetter.....	Transferred to Captain Smith, for John Ledbetter, Aug. 26, 1814, and the said Ledbetter deserted Sept. 20, 1814, and returned Oct. 12, 1814.
67	Alexander Roads.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted July 4, 1814.
68	Frederick Roland.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 19, 1814. In prison.
69	James Rice.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	do.....	James Rice.....	do.....
70	Jesse Renfro.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
71	James Rankins.....	do.....	July 1, 1814	do.....	do.....	Do.
72	Isaac Reed.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
73	Melchisideck Self.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Left sick at Fort Claiborne, Nov. 20, 1814.
74	Parks Swift.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Promoted, July 19, 1814, to corporal, and left sick at Fort Claiborne, Nov. 20, 1814.
75	Stephen Shepherd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Stephen Shepherd.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 15, 1814.
76	William Smith.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
77	Elijah Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elijah Tucker.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 26, 1814.
78	Hopson Tally.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	do.....	Hopson Tally.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
79	Louis Thomas.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	do.....	do.....	Left sick at Fort Claiborne, Nov. 20, 1814.
80	John Wilson.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	John Wilson.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814.
81	John Winfrey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Winfrey.....	do.....
82	Jesse T. Webb.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
83	Elisha Williams.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	do.....	do.....	Transferred to Captain Blakemore, Nov. 11, 1814.
84	Josiah Wilson.....	do.....	July 3, 1814	do.....	William Logan.....	Substituted William Johnson July 13, 1814, and said Johnson transferred to Captain Smith for William Logan, and he deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 4, 1814.
85	Levi Wallis.....	do.....	July 20, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
86	Robert White.....	do.....	July 8, 1814	do.....	Robert White.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Nov. 2, 1814.
87	Robert York.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Robert York.....	do.....
88	Thomas Hooker.....	do.....	July 19, 1814	do.....	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
89	William Reed.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Third lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Aggregate.
Present, fit for duty.....	1	1		1		4	1	1	14	20	
Sick, present											
Sick, absent			1		1		2		9	11	
On furlough						1			2	3	
On detachment.....									2	2	
Deceased.....									1	1	
In captivity.....							1		6	7	
Prisoners								1	17	18	
Deserters							1		37	38	
Transferred						1			1	2	
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	2	89	102	107

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of men are accurate and just.

E. KILPATRICK, *Captain.*

I certify that the foregoing mu-ter-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain E. Kilpatrick's company, as mustered by me the 19th December.

CHARLES STEPHENS, *Assistant Inspector General.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain Ebenezer Kilpatrick, in the service of the United States, commanded by Philip Pipkin, colonel of the 1st regiment of Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
	Ebenezer Kilpatrick	Captain	June 20, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	Ebenezer Kilpatrick
	James Boyd	First lieutenant	do	do	James Boyd
	William Jared	Second lieutenant	do	do	William Jared
	Noah Bennett	Third lieutenant	do	do	Noah Bennett
	Stephen Hairgrove	Ensign	do	do	Stephen Hairgrove
	James Alexander	First sergeant	do	do	James Alexander
	Jesse Oldham	Second sergeant	do	do	Jesse Oldham
	John Smith	Third sergeant	do	do	John Smith
	Samuel Dickson	Fourth sergeant	do	do	Samuel Dickson
	Ashley Stanfield	Fifth sergeant	do	do	Ashley Stanfield
	William McCall	First corporal	do	do	William McCall
	David Williams	Second corporal	do	do	David Williams
	Anderson Griffis	Third corporal	do	do	Anderson Griffis
	Jesse Fondren	Fourth corporal	do	do	Jesse Fondren
	John Williams	Fifth corporal	do	do	John Williams
	Edward Stephens	Sixth corporal	do	do	Edward Stephens
	Barnet Seagraves	Drummer	do	do	Barnet Seagraves
	Reuben Shinall	Fifer	do	do	Reuben Shinall
1	James Arnold	Private	July 3, 1814	do	James Arnold
2	James Brechem	do	June 20, 1814	do	James Brechem
3	Samuel Boman	do	do	do	Samuel Boman
4	Austin Coker	do	do	do	Austin Coker
5	Christopher Conway	do	do	do	Christopher Conway
6	Charles Conaway	do	July 8, 1814	do	Charles Conaway
7	Jesse Carter	do	June 20, 1814	do	Jesse Carter
8	John Cox	do	do	do	John Cox
9	John Cochran	do	do	do	John Cochran
10	William Chism	do	do	do	William Chism
11	Westley Cowen	do	do	do	Westley Cowen
12	William S. Conner	do	July 4, 1814	do	William S. Conner
13	Zeno Cambell	do	June 20, 1814	do	Zeno Cambell
14	Alanson Doddy	do	July 9, 1814	do	Alanson Doddy
15	Joseph Dunn	do	June 20, 1814	do	Joseph Dunn
16	John Dunn	do	July 7, 1814	do	John Dunn
17	Thomas Davis	do	July 8, 1814	do	Thomas Davis
18	Wilson Davis	do	do	do	Wilson Davis
19	William Dunaway	do	July 9, 1814	do	William Dunaway
20	John Ellis	do	June 20, 1814	do	John Ellis
21	Moses Elliott	do	do	do	Moses Elliott
22	Winn Edwards	do	July 8, 1814	do	Winn Edwards
23	Thomas Fisher	do	July 7, 1814	do	Thomas Fisher
24	William Fisher	do	do	do	William Fisher
25	Thomas Gully	do	June 20, 1814	do	Thomas Gully
26	William Gully	do	do	do	William Gully
27	Reuben Green	do	July 4, 1814	do	Reuben Green
28	John Harriss	do	June 20, 1814	do	John Harriss
29	James J. Harriss	do	do	do	James J. Harriss

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
30	John Husbands	Private	July 3, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	John Husbands
31	Joseph Hobbs	do	June 20, 1814	do	Joseph Hobbs
32	Harman Harlin ^o	do	do	do	Harman Harlin
33	Martin Hany	do	do	do	Martin Hany
34	Thomas Hambrick	do	July 1, 1814	do	Thomas Hambrick
35	Smith H. Horsy	do	June 20, 1814	do	Smith H. Horsy
36	Jonathan Jackson	do	do	do	Jonathan Jackson
37	Morgan Jones	do	do	do	Morgan Jones
38	Lewis Johnson	do	July 5, 1814	do	Lewis Johnson
39	Samuel Jones	do	June 20, 1814	do	Samuel Jones
40	Hugh Kile	do	do	do	Hugh Kile
41	Benjamin Lee	do	do	do	Benjamin Lee
42	David Lay†	do	July 3, 1814	do	David Lay
43	Ephraim Loyd	do	June 20, 1814	do	Ephraim Loyd
44	John W. Lynn	do	do	do	John W. Lynn
45	Newet Lane	do	do	do	Newet Lane
46	Stephen Lee	do	do	do	Stephen Lee
47	Washington Ledbetter	do	do	do	Washington Ledbetter
48	Alexander McMorris	do	do	do	Alexander McMorris
49	Cornelius McKensy	do	do	do	Cornelius McKensy
50	Jesse McMichael	do	July 7, 1814	do	Jesse McMichael
51	John May	do	June 20, 1814	do	John May
52	John McBee	do	do	do	John McBee
53	James Manor	do	July 3, 1814	do	James Manor
54	Nathan McDonald‡	do	June 20, 1814	do	Nathan McDonald
55	Robert Montgomery	do	do	do	Robert Montgomery
56	Samuel Mares	do	July 5, 1814	do	Samuel Mars
57	Solomon Morgan	do	July 7, 1814	do	Solomon Morgan
58	William Marlow	do	June 20, 1814	do	William Marlow
59	Samuel Nelms	do	do	do	Samuel Nelms
60	Baxter Owens	do	do	do	Baxter Owens
61	George Patillo	do	do	do	George Patillo
62	John Perry	do	do	do	John Perry
63	Paul Patrick	do	do	do	Paul Patrick
64	Thomas Pace	do	do	do	Thomas Pace
65	William Pace	do	do	do	William Pace
66	William Pratt	do	do	do	William Pratt
67	Alexander Rhodest†	do	July 4, 1814	do	Alexander Rhodes
68	Frederick Roland	do	July 7, 1814	do	Frederick Roland
69	James Rice	do	June 20, 1814	do	James Rice
70	Jesse Renfroe	do	do	do	Jesse Renfroe
71	James Rankins	do	do	do	James Rankins
72	Isaac Read	do	do	do	Isaac Read
73	Melchisideck Self	do	do	do	Melchisideck Self
74	Parks Swift	do	do	do	Parks Swift
75	Stephen Shepherd	do	do	do	Stephen Shepherd
76	William Smith	do	July 7, 1814	do	William Smith
77	Elijah Tucker	do	do	do	Elijah Tucker
78	Hopson Talley	do	July 5, 1814	do	Hopson Talley
79	Lewis Thomas	do	July 4, 1814	do	Lewis Thomas
80	John Wilson	do	June 20, 1814	do	John Wilson
81	John Winfrey	do	do	do	John Winfrey
82	Jesse T. Webb	do	do	do	Jesse T. Webb
83	Elisha Williams	do	July 4, 1814	do	Elisha Williams
84	Josiah Wilson	do	July 3, 1814	do	Josiah Wilson
85	Levi Wallis	do	June 20, 1814	do	Levi Wallace
86	Robert White	do	July 8, 1814	do	Robert White
87	Robert York	do	June 20, 1814	do	Robert York

^o Enlisted June 30, 1814.

† Deserted on July 4, 1814.

‡ Cleared, by indisposition, by the doctor, July 3, 1814.

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty—

Captain	1
First lieutenant	1
Second lieutenant	1
Third lieutenant	1
Ensign	1
Sergeants	5
Corporals	6
Musicians	2
Privates	84

Total 102

Sick, absent—

Private 1

Deserted—

Privates 2

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned, and that the references to the names of the men are accurate and just.

EBENEZER KILPATRICK, *Captain First Regiment Tennessee Militia.*

I certify, on honor, that the above muster-roll is just and accurate, as mustered by me at Fayetteville, June 23, 1814.

ROBERT HAYS, *A. I. G.*

Mustering-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain Ebenezer Kilpatrick, in the service of the United States, first regiment of Tennessee militia, commanded by ———, from ———, when mustered into service, to ———.

Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
Ebenezer Kilpatrick.	Captain . .	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Eben. Kilpatrick . .	
James Boyd	1st lieut . .	do	do	James Boyd	
William Jarred	2d lieut . .	do	do	William Jarred	
Noah Bennet	3d lieut . .	do	do	Noah Bennet	
Stephen Hargrove	Ensign	do	do	Stephen Hargrove	
James Alexander	Seargent	do	Oct. 1, 1814	do	Appointed serjeant major Oct. 1, 1814.
Jesse Oldham	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Jesse Oldham	
John Smith	do	do	Nov. 10, 1814	do	Furloughed Nov. 10, 1814.
Ashby Stanfield	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Ashby Stanfield	
William McCall	Corporal	do	Jan. 29, 1815	William McCall	Appointed serjeant July 19, 1814.
David Williams	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Anderson Griffiths	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 9; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
John McDaniel	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John McDaniel	
John Williams	do	do	do	John Williams	
Edward Stephens	do	do	Oct. 1, 1814	Edward Stephens	Appointed serjeant Oct. 1, 1814.
Benjamin Seagraves	Drummer	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Reuben Shinault	fifer	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Reuben Shinault	
James Arnold	Private	July 3, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Do. do. do.
James Brechen	do	June 20, 1814	Oct. 7, 1814	do	Furloughed Oct. 7, 1814.
Samuel Bowman	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Austin Coker	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Austin Coker	
Charles Conoway	do	July 8, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Jesse Carter	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Jesse Carter	
John Cox	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Do.
John Cockran	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	John Cockran	
William Chism	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Samuel Deloack	do	July 4, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Deloack	
Alson Dandy	do	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Joseph Dun	do	June 20, 1814	do	do	Do.
John Dun	do	July 7, 1814	do	do	Do.
Thomas Davis	do	July 8, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Wilson Davis	do	do	do	do	Do. do. do.
William Dunaway	do	July 9, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
John Ellis	do	June 20, 1814	do	do	Do.
Moses Elliot	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
William Edward	do	July 8, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Thomas Fisher	do	July 7, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Fisher	
William Fisher	do	do	do	William Fisher	
Thomas Gully	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Do.
William Gully	do	do	Sept. 14, 1814	do	Discharged Sept. 14, 1814.
Reuben Green	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
John Harris	do	July 4, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
James L. Harris	do	June 20, 1814	do	do	Do. do. do.
John Husband	do	July 3, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	John Husband	
Joseph Hobbs	do	June 20, 1814	Sept. 25, 1814	do	Died Sept. 25, 1814.
Harmen Harlen	do	do	June 30, 1814	do	Enlisted June 30 in the regular army.
Martin Hainy	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Thomas Hambriek	do	July 1, 1814	do	do	Do.
Smith H. Hosey	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Smith H. Hosey	
Jonathan Jackson	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Do.
Morgan Jones	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Lewis Johnson	do	July 5, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Samuel Jones	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Jones	
Hugh Kile	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Do.
Benjamin Lee	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Benjamin Lee	
David Lay	do	July 3, 1814	July 4, 1814	do	Deserted July 4, 1814.
William Logan	do	July 13, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Ephraim Loyd	do	June 29, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Ephraim Loyd	
John Lockhart	do	do	Aug. 26, 1814	do	Transferred to Captain Smith Aug. 21, 1814.
Newet Lane	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Stephen Lee	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Stephen Lee	
Wash. Ledbetter	do	do	Dec. 21, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Alexander McMorris	do	do	do	do	Do. Oct. 19; do.
Cornelius McKinsey	do	do	do	do	Do. Oct. 15; do.
Jesse McMickle	do	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
Samuel McNeely	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel McNeely	
John May	do	do	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Do.
John McBee	do	do	do	do	Do.
James Manor	do	July 3, 1814	do	do	Do.
Nathaniel McDonald	do	June 20, 1814	do	do	Do.
Robt. Montgomery	do	do	Jan. 27, 1815	Robt. Montgomery	
Samuel Mars	do	do	do	Samuel Mars	
Solomon Morgan	do	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do	Do.
William Marlow	do	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	William Marlow	

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
Samuel Melms.....	Private	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Melms.....	
Baxter Owen.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 2, 1814	do.....	Furloughed August 2, 1814.
George Patillo.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
John Perry.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Perry.....	
Paul Patrick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Paul Patrick.....	
Thomas Pace.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 18; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
William Pace.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
William Prat.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1814	do.....	Transferred to Captain Smith August 26, 1814.
Alexander Rhoads.....	do.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	do.....	Deserted July 4, 1814.
Frederick Roland.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 9; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
James Rice.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	James Rice.....	
Jesse Rentfro.....	do.....	July 20, 1814	Sept. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
James Rankins.....	do.....	July 1, 1814	do.....	do.....	Do.
Isaac Reed.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Melchisideck Self.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Melchisideck Self.....	
Parks Self.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Parks Self.....	Appointed corporal July 17, 1814.
Stephen Sheppard.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 15; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
William Smith.....	do.....	July 7, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
Elijah Tucker.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 15; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Hopson Tolly.....	do.....	July 5, 1814	do.....	do.....	Do. do. do.
Louis Thomas.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Louis Thomas.....	
John Wilson.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Do. Oct. 12; do.
John Wintry.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Wintry.....	
Jesse T. Webb.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
Elisha Williams.....	do.....	July 4, 1814	Nov. 11, 1814	do.....	Transferred to Captain Blackmore November 11, 1814.
Levi Wallace.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
Robert White.....	do.....	July 3, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
Robert York.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Robert York.....	
Thomas Hooker.....	do.....	July 29, 1814	Sept. 20, 1814	do.....	Deserted September 20, 1814.
William Reid.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Westley Cowen.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	do.....	Deserted Sept. 20; returned Oct. 19; left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

E. KILPATRICK, *Captain.*

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain Kilpatrick's company of militia infantry, in the 1st regiment of Tennessee militia, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me this 27th day of January, 1815.

ROBIN HAYS, *Asst. Insp. Gen. T. M.*

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, commanded by Captain Peter Searcy, of the first regiment Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, in the service of the United States, from June 20, 1814, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Allowance of pay for horses from the		Amount of pay.	Remarks.
					Mns. dys.		\$	Cents.		
1	Peter Searcy.....	Captain..	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	7 7	\$40	\$289 03	.....	\$289 03	
2	John Adams.....	1st lieut.	do.....	do.....	7 7	30	216 77	.....	216 77	
3	Stephen Gilbreath.....	2d lieut.	do.....	do.....	7 7	25	180 64	.....	180 64	
4	Henry Wisner.....	3d lieut.	do.....	Nov. 27, 1814	5 8	23	121 13	.....	121 13	Died November 27, 1814, at Fort Pearce.
5	Jesse Gilbert.....	Ensign.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	7 7	20	144 51	.....	144 51	
6	Harman Frazier.....	Sergeant.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	11	81 76	90	82 66	Added six days' travelling allowance of pay and subsistence.
7	Barney H. Fliinn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
8	Barham Ezell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
9	Benjamin Kindall.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
10	John H. Porter.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	11	81 76	90	82 66	
11	John Hubbs.....	Corporal.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
12	John H. Hogan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
13	Joseph Kirkpatrick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
14	Silas McGuire.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 23, 1814	2 6	10	21 93	45	23 38	Enlisted in the 3d rifle regiment Aug. 24; 3 days' travelling allowance added.
15	Wm. D. Jamison.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	10	62 25	90	63 15	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814; and left at Mobile Dec. 21, 1814.
16	James Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	10	74 33	90	75 23	
17	Benj. H. Pollock.....	Fifer.....	do.....	Aug. 23, 1814	2 6	9	20 70	45	21 15	Enlisted in the 3d rifle reg. Aug. 24, 1814.
18	John H. D. Colp.....	Drummer.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	9	66 90	90	67 80	

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Allowance of pay for horses from the		Amount of pay.	Remarks.
							Ms. dys.	Cents.		
19	John Anderson	Private	June 20, 1814	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	\$8	\$59 46	90	\$60 36	
20	John Alsop	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7; and left at Mobile Dec. 20.
21	John Berryman	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
22	David Boothe	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
23	Wm. Bryant	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814, from Fort Jackson; returned Oct. 12; left at Mobile Dec. 21.
24	Richard Brown	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
25	Benjamin Bush	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
26	William Baley	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
27	Jamison Bandy	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
28	Ambrose Baker	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
29	John Crawford	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
30	Wm. Clayton	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
31	Rice Cobb	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
32	Wm. Chambers	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
33	Solomon Curtis	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
34	John Carroll	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
35	John Coleman	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
36	Asa Dycus	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
37	Thomas Dunn	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7; left at Mobile Dec. 21.
38	James Denson	do.	do.	do.	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
39	Samuel Dixon	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
40	George S. Elliott	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
41	Wm. Edwards	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
42	John East	do.	July 6, 1814	do.	6 28	8	55 22	90	56 12	
43	Richard Faucett	do.	June 20, 1814	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
44	Obadiah Freeman	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
45	Silas Freeman	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
46	John W. Gray	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
47	James N. Gee	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
48	Ferrill Guess	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
49	John Henderson	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
50	John Herring	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12; left at Mobile Dec. 21.
51	Burwell Hobbs	do.	do.	do.	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
52	George Haynes	do.	do.	do.	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
53	Philip Holland	do.	do.	do.	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
54	Robert Hamlett	do.	do.	July 17, 1814	0 28	8	7 22	45	7 67	Died July 14, 1814.
55	D. Ellison Hood	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Deserted September 20, 1814.
56	Ezekiel Hobbs	do.	do.	June 25, 1814	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Deserted June 25, 1814.
57	Mott Haney	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
58	Joseph Jugg	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Deserted September 20, 1814.
59	John Jordon	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
60	Wade H. Knight	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted at Fort Jackson September 20; returned November 9; and left at Mobile on the 21st.
61	Henry F. Knight	do.	do.	July 20, 1814	0 20	8	5 33	45	5 78	Enlisted July 6, 1814.
62	Austin Kendrick	do.	do.	Aug. 28, 1814	2 8	8	18 06	45	18 51	Enlisted August 25, 1814.
63	Thomas Kendrick	do.	June 29, 1814	Feb. 2, 1815	7 4	8	57 03	90	57 93	
64	Levi Kidwell	do.	do.	June 20, 1814	7 13	8	59 49	90	60 36	
65	William Kendrick	do.	do.	Aug. 28, 1814	2 8	8	18 06	45	18 51	Do. do.
66	Samuel Lomax	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
67	John Laurence	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
68	Lemuel Laurence	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
69	Daniel Loyd	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
70	Edward Lindsey	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted September 20; returned October 12; and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
71	Daniel Meredith	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
72	Hackett McClain	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
73	Samuel McElzea	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
74	John Olive	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
75	John Pearce	do.	do.	Sept. 20, 1814	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Deserted September 20, 1814.
76	William Wright	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
77	William Rogers	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
78	John P. Rushing	do.	do.	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50 76	90	51 66	Deserted September 20; returned October 7; and left Mobile December 21.
79	Rowland Rice	do.	do.	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
80	Peter Spence	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
81	John Smith	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
82	Robert TAYBOR	do.	do.	do.	7 13	8	59 46	90	60 36	
83	Wm. Throgmorton	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Deserted September 20, 1814.

Pay-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Term of service charged.	Pay per month.	Allowance of pay for horses from the		Amount of pay.	Remarks.	
							\$	Cents.			
84	James Turner.....	Private..	June 20, 1814	Dec. 3, 1814	Mhs. 5 dys. 14	\$8	\$43	73	90	\$44 63	Deserted September 20; returned October 12; and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
85	William Vickers ...	do.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1814	6 6	8	49	54	90	50 44	Discharged December 20, 1814.
86	John Walker	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Deserted at Fort Jackson September 20; returned October 12; and left, &c.
87	John Warren	do.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
88	Asa Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
89	Sylvanus Walker ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
90	Isham Warren.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
91	William Woods.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
92	David A. Welch.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Deserted at Fort Jackson September 20; returned October 12; and left at Mobile December 21, 1814.
93	Solomon Weatt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Do. do. do.
94	Shand Winningham ..	do.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
95	Isham Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deserted October 24, 1814.
96	William Welch	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Deserted September 20, 1814; returned November 2; and left at Mobile December 21.
97	Thomas Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
98	Elijah Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
99	Blake Wiggins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7 13	8	59	46	90	60 36	
100	Daniel Wyatt.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 27, 1814	6 7	8	50	76	90	51 66	Deserted September 20; returned October 7; and left at Mobile December 21.
101	Alex. T. Willie	do.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1815	7 13	.....	59	46	90	60 36	
									5,861	45	

I certify that this pay-roll has been by me examined and compared with the original muster-rolls of said company, now in my possession, and that the sums stated, amounting to five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-five cents, were due from the United States to Captain Searcy's company, of the first regiment Tennessee militia, on the 2d of February, 1815, having signed duplicates hereof.

Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, under the command of Captain Peter Searcy, in first regiment Tennessee militia, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, commencing June 20, 1814, and ending December 20, 1814, inclusive.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since the last muster.
	Peter Searcy	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	Peter Searcy...	
	John Adams.....	1st lieutenant.	do.....	do.....	John Adams	
	Stephen Gilbert.....	2d lieutenant.	do.....	do.....	Stephen Gilbert.....	
	Henry Wisner.....	3d lieutenant.	do.....	do.....	.....	Deceased at Fort Pearce November 27.
	Jesse Gilbert.....	Ensign	do.....	do.....	Jesse Gilbert.....	
	Harmon Frazer.....	1st sergeant..	do.....	do.....	Harmon Frazer...	
	Barney H. Flynn.....	2d sergeant ..	do.....	do.....	Barney H. Flynn.....	
	Parham Ezell.....	3d sergeant ..	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Pearce November 27.
	Benjamin Kinsall.....	4th sergeant ..	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Kinsall.....	
	John F. Porter.....	5th sergeant ..	do.....	do.....	John F. Porter.....	
	John Hubs	1st corporal..	do.....	do.....	.....	Sick, absent.
	John H. Hogan.....	2d corporal ..	do.....	do.....	John H. Hogan	
	Joseph Kirkpatrick..	3d corporal ..	do.....	do.....	Joseph Kirkpatrick..	
	Silas McGuire.....	4th corporal ..	do.....	do.....	.....	Enlisted in third rifle regiment August 24.
	William D. Jameson..	5th corporal ..	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20; returned October 12; now in prison.
	James Wilson .....	.....	do.....	do.....	James Wilson	
	Benj. H. Pollock.....	Musician	do.....	do.....	.....	Enlisted in third rifle regiment August 24.
	John H. D. Colp.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Pearce November 27.
1	Jordan Anderson	Private.....	do.....	do.....	Jordan Anderson	
2	John Alsop.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Alsop.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
3	John Berriman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Berriman.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11.
4	David Booth.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David Booth.....	
5	William Bryant.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Bryant.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
6	Richard Brown	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11.
7	Benjamin Bush.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Bush.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
8	William Bayley.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Sent on command to attend on Capt. Newlin; sick.
9	Jameson Bandy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jameson Bandy.....	
10	Ambers Baker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Sick, absent.

Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, &c.—Continued.

No	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since the last muster.
11	John Crawford	Private.....	June 20, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	John Crawford.....	
12	William Clayton. ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	Edward Pickett.....	Substitute; deserted from Fort Jackson September 20; returned October 12.
13	Rice Cob.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jesse Herald.....	Substitute.
14	William Chambers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Pearce November 27.
15	Solomon Curtis	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20.
16	John Carroll.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Carroll.....	
17	John Coleman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Hawkins.....	Substitute.
18	Oscey Dycus	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Greg	Do.
19	Thomas Dun.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Dun.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
20	James Denson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James Denson.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
21	Samuel Dickson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		William Meecord, substitute; sick, absent.
22	George S. Elliott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George S. Elliott.....	
23	William Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11.
24	John East	do.....	do.....	do.....		Do. do. do.
25	Richard Faucet.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Richard Faucet.....	
26	Obediah Freeman	do.....	do.....	do.....	Obediah Freeman.....	
27	Silas Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Silas Freeman.....	
28	John W. Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John W. Gray.....	
29	James N. Gee	do.....	do.....	do.....	James N. Gee.....	
30	Terrell Guess.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Terrell Guess.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 12.
31	John Henderson	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Henderson	
32	John Herring.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Herring.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
33	Burwell Hobby.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Burwell Hobby.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
34	George Haynes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George Haynes.....	Do. do. do.
35	Philip Holland.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Philip Holland.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
36	Robert Hamet	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deceased at Fort Deposit July 14.
37	D. Ellison Hood	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20.
38	Ezekiel Hobs.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Camp Totum June 25.
39	Mott Hayney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mott Hayney.....	
40	Joseph Ivy	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20.
41	John Jordan.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Jordan.....	
42	Wade H. Knight.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Wade H. Knight.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 9.
43	Henry F. Knight.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Enlisted July 16.
44	Austin Kindrick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Enlisted in the third rifle regiment August 25.
45	Levi Kidwell.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Alex. Colston, substitute; left sick at Camp Pleasant.
46	William Kendrick	do.....	do.....	do.....		Enlisted in the third rifle regiment August 25.
47	Thomas Kendrick.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Kendrick	
48	Samuel Lomax.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel Lomax.....	
49	John Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Pearce November 27.
50	Lemuel Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lemuel Lawrence.....	
51	Daniel Loyd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Sick, absent.
52	Edward Linsey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20; returned October 12; now in prison.
53	Daniel Meredith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Meredith.....	
54	Hacket McClain.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Sick, absent.
55	Samuel McGyee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Asa Frazer.....	Substitute, (156.)
56	John Oliver.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Oliver.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
57	John Pearce.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20.
58	William Right.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Right.....	
59	William Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sims Metheny.....	Substitute.
60	John P. Russian.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John P. Russian.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
61	Roland Rice.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Williams.
62	Peter Spence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Thos. Crawford, substitute, left sick at Fort Strother.
63	John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Smith.....	
64	Robert Tabor.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Sick, absent.
65	William Trogmorton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20.
66	James Turner.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted from Fort Jackson September 20; returned October 12; left at Fort Pearce November 27.
67	William Vickers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Sick, absent.
68	John Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Walker.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
69	John Warren.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James S. Warren.....	Substitute.
70	Asa Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Asa Walker.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12.
71	Sylvanus Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sylvanus Walker.....	Do. do. do.
72	Isom Warren.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Left sick at Fort Jackson November 11.
73	William Woods.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Woods.....	
74	David A. Welsh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David A. Welsh.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
75	Solomon Wiatt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Solomon Wiatt.....	Do. do. do.
76	Sharod Winningham.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sharod Winningham.....	
77	Isom Williams.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		Deserted October 24.
78	William Welsh.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Welsh.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2.
79	Thomas Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Thomas Walker.....	
80	Elijah Walker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elijah Walker.....	
81	Blake Wiggins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Blake Wiggins.....	
82	Daniel Wyatt.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daniel Wyatt.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7.
83	Alexander F. Willie.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Alexander F. Willie.....	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Third lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present for duty.....	1	1	1		1	4	3		29	40
Sick, present.....									1	1
Sick, absent.....						1	1	1	18	21
On detachment.....										
On extra duty.....										
On command.....									1	1
On furlough.....										
Deserted.....									7	7
Prisoners present.....							1		23	24
Enlisted.....							1	1	3	5
Dead.....				1					1	2
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	83	101

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

PETER SEARCY, Captain.

I certify that the foregoing muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain Peter Searcy's company, as mustered by me December 19, 1814.

CHARLES STEPHENS, Assistant Inspector General.

Muster-roll of a company of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, under the command of Captain Peter Searcy, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to December 20, 1814.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
1	Searcy, Peter	Captain	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	Peter Searcy
2	Adams, John	First lieutenant	do	do	John Adams
3	Gilbert, Stephen	Second lieutenant	do	do	Stephen Gilbert
4	Wisner, Henry	Third lieutenant	do	do	Henry Wisner
5	Gilbert, Jesse	Ensign	do	do	Jesse Gilbert
1	Frazier, Harmon	First sergeant	do	do	Harmon Frazier
2	Flin, Barney H.	Second sergeant	do	do	Barney H. Flin
3	Ezell, Parham	Third sergeant	do	do	Parham Ezell
4	Kensale, Benjamin	Fourth sergeant	do	do	Benjamin Kensale
5	Porter, John F.	Fifth sergeant	do	do	John F. Porter
1	Hubbs, John	First corporal	do	do	John Hubbs
2	Hogon, John H.	Second corporal	do	do	John H. Hogon
3	Kirkpatrick, Joseph	Third corporal	do	do	Joseph Kirkpatrick
4	Jammison, William D.	Fourth corporal	do	do	William D. Jammison
5	McGuire, Silas	Fifth corporal	do	do	Silas McGuire
6	Wilson, James	Sixth corporal	do	do	James Wilson
1	Pullock, Benjamin H.	Fifer	do	do	Benjamin H. Pullock
2	Decolp, John H.	Drummer	do	do	John H. Decolp
1	Anderson, Jordon	Private	do	do	Jordon Anderson
2	Alsop, John	do	do	do	John Alsop
3	Berriman, John	do	do	do	John Berriman
4	Booth, David	do	do	do	David Booth
5	Bryant, William	do	do	do	William Bryant
6	Brown, Richard	do	do	do	Richard Brown
7	Bush, Benjamin	do	do	do	Benjamin Bush
8	Baker, Ambrose	do	do	do	Ambrose Baker
9	Crawford, John	do	do	do	John Crawford
10	Clayton, William	do	do	do	William Clayton
11	Baley, William	do	do	do	William Baley
12	Bandy, Jammison	do	do	do	Jammison Bandy
13	Cobb, Rice	do	do	do	Rice Cobb
14	Chambers, William	do	do	do	William Chambers
15	Curtis, Solomon	do	do	do	Solomon Curtis
16	Carroll, John	do	do	do	John Carroll
17	Cavett, Joseph	do	do	do	Joseph Cavett
18	Coleman, John	do	do	do	John Coleman
19	Dycus, Osey	do	do	do	Osey Dycus
20	Dunn, Thomas	do	do	do	Thomas Dunn
21	Denson, James	do	do	do	James Denson
22	Dickson, Daniel	do	do	do	Daniel Dickson
23	Edwards, William	do	do	do	William Edwards
24	Elliott, George	do	do	do	George Elliott
25	Faucett, Richard	do	do	do	Richard Faucett
26	Freeman, Obadiah	do	do	do	Obadiah Freeman
27	Freeman, Silas	do	do	do	Silas Freeman
28	Gray, John W.	do	do	do	John W. Gray
29	Gee, James N.	do	do	do	James N. Gee

Muster-roll of a company of the first regiment of Tennessee militia, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.
30	Guess, Terrell	Private	June 20, 1814	December 20, 1814	Terrell Guess
31	Hobdy, Burwell	do	do	do	Burwell Hobdy
32	Haynes, George	do	do	do	George Haynes
33	Holland, Philip	do	do	do	Philip Holland
34	Hamlet, Robert	do	do	do	Robert Hamlet
35	Hood, Ellison E.	do	do	do	Ellison D. Hood
36	Hobbs, Ezekiel	do	do	do	Ezekiel D. Hobbs
37	Harney, Mott	do	do	do	Mott Harney
38	Herring, John	do	do	do	John Herring
39	Henderson, John	do	do	do	John Henderson
40	Ivy, Joseph	do	do	do	Joseph Ivy
41	Jordon, John	do	do	do	John Jordon
42	Knight, Wade H.	do	do	do	Wade H. Knight
43	Knight, Henry F.	do	do	do	Henry F. Knight
44	Kendrick, Austin	do	do	do	Austin Kendrick
45	Kedwell, Levy	do	do	do	Levy Kedwell
46	Kendrick, William	do	do	do	William Kendrick
47	Lawrence, John	do	do	do	John Lawrence
48	Lawrence, Lemuel	do	do	do	Lemuel Lawrence
49	Loyd, Daniel	do	do	do	Daniel Loyd
50	Lensey, Edward	do	do	do	Edward Lensey
51	Lenox, Samuel	do	do	do	Samuel Lenox
52	Meredith, Daniel	do	do	do	Daniel Meredith
53	McClain, Hackett	do	do	do	Hackett McClain
54	McGee, Samuel	do	do	do	Samuel McGee
55	Oliver, John	do	do	do	John Oliver
56	Pearce, John	do	do	do	John Pearce
57	Rogers, William	do	do	do	William Rogers
58	Russian, John P.	do	do	do	John P. Russian
59	Rice, Roland	do	do	do	Roland Rice
60	Spence, Peter	do	do	do	Peter Spence
61	Smith, John	do	do	do	John Smith
62	Taber, Robert	do	do	do	Robert Taber
63	Trogmorton, William	do	do	do	William Trogmorton
64	Turner, James	do	do	do	James Turner
65	Vickers, William	do	do	do	William Vickers
66	Walker, John	do	do	do	John Walker
67	Warren, John	do	do	do	John Warren
68	Walker, Asa	do	do	do	Asa Walker
69	Walker, Sylvanus	do	do	do	Sylvanus Walker
70	Wright, William	do	do	do	William Wright
71	Warren, Isom	do	do	do	Isom Warren
72	Wood, William	do	do	do	William Wood
73	Welch, David	do	do	do	David Welch
74	Wyatt, Solomon	do	do	do	Solomon Wyatt
75	Wynningham, Sherard	do	do	do	Sherard Wynningham
76	Williams, Isom	do	do	do	Isom Williams
77	Welch, William	do	do	do	William Welch
78	Walker, Thomas	do	do	do	Thomas Walker
79	Walker, Elijah	do	do	do	Elijah Walker
80	Wiggins, Blake	do	do	do	Blake Wiggins
81	Willie, Alexander F.	do	do	do	Alexander F. Willie
82	Wyatt, Daniel	do	do	do	Daniel Wyatt

RECAPITULATION.

Present, fit for duty :	
Captain	1
First Lieutenant	1
Second and third lieutenants	11
Ensign	1
Sergeants	5
Corporals	6
Musicians	2
Privates	82
Total	<u>100</u>

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command for the period therein mentioned.

PETER SEARCY, *Captain.*

I certify, on honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the company, as mustered by me at Fayetteville, June 20, 1814.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General.*

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of Captain Peter Searcy, in the service of the United States, in a regiment of Tennessee militia, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
1	Peter Searcy.....	Captain.....	June 20, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Peter Searcy.....	
2	John Adams.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	John Adams.....	
3	Stephen Gilbert.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	do.....	Stephen Gilbert.....	
4	Henry Wisner.....	3d lieutenant.....	do.....	Nov. 27, 1814	.....	Deceased at Fort Pearce Nov. 27, 1814.
5	Jesse Gilbert.....	Ensign.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Jesse Gilbert.....	
1	Harmon Frazer.....	1st sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Harmon Frazer.....	
2	Barney H. Flym.....	2d sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	B. H. Flym.....	
3	Barim Eyre.....	3d sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Barim Eyre.....	
4	Benj Kinsall.....	4th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	Benjamin Kinsall.....	
5	John H. Porter.....	5th sergeant.....	do.....	do.....	John H. Porter.....	
1	John Hobbs.....	1st corporal.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Sick; absent by permission.
2	John H. Hogan.....	2d corporal.....	do.....	do.....	John H. Hogan.....	
3	Joseph Kirkpatrick.....	3d corporal.....	do.....	do.....	Joseph Kirkpatrick.....	
4	Silas McGuire.....	4th corporal.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1814	.....	Enlisted in the 3d rifle regiment Aug. 24, 1814.
5	William D. Jameson.....	5th corporal.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814; returned Oct. 12, 1814, and left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
6	James Wilson.....	6th corporal.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	James Wilson.....	
1	Benj. H. Pollock.....	Fifer.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1815	.....	Enlisted in the 3d regiment Aug. 24, 1814.
2	John H. D. Colp.....	Drummer.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John H. D. Colp.....	
1	Jordan Anderson.....	Private.....	do.....	do.....	Jordan Anderson.....	
2	John Alsop.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted at Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814, and left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
3	John Berryman.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Berryman.....	
4	David Booth.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	David Booth.....	
5	William Bryant.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20 at Fort Jackson; returned Oct. 13, 1814; left at Mobile in service Dec. 12, 1814.
6	Richard Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Richard Brown.....	
7	Benj. Bush.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. do.
8	William Bayley.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Bayley.....	
9	Jameson Bandy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jameson Bandy.....	
10	Ambres Baker.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Ambres Baker.....	
11	John Crawford.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Crawford.....	
12	William Clayton.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. do.
13	Rice Cobb.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Rice Cobb.....	
14	William Chambers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Chambers.....	
15	Solomon Curtis.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20, 1814.
16	John Carroll.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Carroll.....	
17	John Coleman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Coleman.....	
18	Osa Dyeus.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Osa Dyeus.....	
19	Thomas Dunn.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814, and left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
20	James Denson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814, and left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
21	Samuel Dixon.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Dickson.....	
22	George S. Elliott.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	George S. Elliott.....	
23	William Edwards.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Edwards.....	
24	John East.....	do.....	July 6, 1814	do.....	John East.....	
25	Richard Faucet.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Richard Faucet.....	
26	Obediah Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Obediah Freeman.....	
27	Silas Freeman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Silas Freeman.....	
28	John W. Gray.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John W. Gray.....	
29	James N. Gee.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	James N. Gee.....	
30	Terrell Guess.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. do.
31	John Henderson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Henderson.....	
32	John Herring.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. do.
33	Burwell Hobdy.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. do.
34	George Haines.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. do.
35	Phillip Holland.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. do.
36	Robert Hamlet.....	do.....	do.....	July 14, 1814	.....	Deceased at Fort Deposit July 14, 1814.
37	D. Ellison Hood.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted from Fort Jackson Sept. 22, 1814.
38	Ezekiel Hobbs.....	do.....	do.....	June 25, 1814	.....	Deserted from Camp Tatum June 25, 1814.
39	Mott Haney.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Mott Haney.....	
40	Joseph Jug.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	.....
41	John Jordan.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Jordan.....	
42	Wade H. Knight.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted at Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 9, 1814, and left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
43	Henry F. Knight.....	do.....	do.....	July 6, 1814	.....	Enlisted July 6, 1814.
44	Austin Kendrick.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 25, 1814	.....	Enlisted in the 3d rifle regiment August 25, 1814.
45	Thomas Kendrick.....	do.....	June 29, 1814	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Kendrick.....	
46	Levi Kidwell.....	do.....	June 20, 1814	do.....	Levi Kidwell.....	
47	William Kendrick.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 25, 1814	.....	Do. do.
48	Samuel Lomax.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Samuel Lomax.....	
49	John Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Lawrence.....	
50	Lemuel Lawrence.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lemuel Lawrence.....	
51	Daniel Lloyd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Sick; absent by permission.

Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of appointment or enlistment.	To what time engaged or enlisted.	Names present.	Remarks and alterations since last muster.
52	Edward Lindsey	Private	June 20, 1814	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 21, and returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
53	Daniel Meredith	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Daniel Meredith.....	
54	Hacket McLain	do.....	do.....	do.....	Hacket McLain.....	
55	Samuel McElyee	do.....	do.....	do.....	Samuel McElyee.....	
56	John Oliver.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20 at Fort Jackson; returned Oct. 7, 1814; left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
57	John Pearce	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20.
58	William Wright	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	William Wright.....	
59	William Rogers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Rogers.....	
60	John P. Rusing	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814; left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
61	Roland Rice	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Roland Rice	
62	Peter Spence	do.....	do.....	do.....	Peter Spence	
63	John Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	John Smith.....	
64	Robert Tabor	do.....	do.....	do.....	Robert Tabor	
65	William Thogmorton.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	.....	Deserted Sept. 20, 1814.
66	James Turner	do.....	do.....	Nov. 27, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12, 1814; left at Fort Pearce in service Nov. 27, 1814.
67	William Vickers.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1814	.....	Discharged Dec. 20, 1814.
68	John Walker	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 12; left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
69	John Warren	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	John Warren	
70	Asa Walker	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. do.
71	Sylvanus Walker	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. do.
72	Isam Warren	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Isam Warren	
73	William Woods.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	William Woods.....	
74	David H. Welch	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Do. do.
75	Solomon Weath	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Do. do.
76	Sharrad Winningham.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Sharrad Winningham.....	
77	Isam Williams.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1814	.....	Deserted Oct. 24, 1814.
78	William Welsh	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Nov. 2, 1814; left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
79	Thomas Walker	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Thomas Walker	
80	Elijah Walker	do.....	do.....	do.....	Elijah Walker	
81	Blake Wiggins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Blake Wiggins.....	
82	Daniel Wiott	do.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1814	.....	Deserted Fort Jackson Sept. 20; returned Oct. 7, 1814; left at Mobile in service Dec. 21, 1814.
83	Alexander F. Willie	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1815	Alexander F. Willie..	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain.	1st Lieutenant.	2d Lieutenant.	3d Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Sergants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
Present, fit for duty	1	1	1	.....	1	5	3	1	47	60
Sick, present
Sick, absent	1	.....	1	2
On detachment	1	.....	23	24
Discharged	1	1
On extra service
On furlough
In captivity.....
Missing
Deserted.....	7	7
Dead.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Enlisted.....	1	1	3	5
	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	83	101

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll and annexed recapitulation exhibit a true statement of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just.

PETER SEARCY, *Captain.*

We certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain Peter Searcy's company of militia infantry, in the first regiment West Tennessee militia, and that the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just, as mustered by me this 27th day of January, 1815, at Fayetteville.

ROBERT HAYS, *Assistant Inspector General T. M.*

I certify, upon honor, that the company under my command is entitled to mileage to and from Fayetteville, the place of rendezvous, to their respective homes, estimating the distance at one hundred miles. Given under my hand this 27th day of January, 1815.

PETER SEARCY, *Captain.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 372.

[1ST SESSION.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON RELATIVE TO THE TENNESSEE MILITIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 18, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 14, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant I have the honor of submitting herewith copies of all the letters and correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Andrew Jackson, from the commencement of the Creek war until the 1st of March, 1815, in which reference is made to the subject of the draft, service, and discharge, of the several corps of the Tennessee militia.

The correspondence transmitted is embraced in two packages: the first containing the letters from the Secretary of War to General Jackson, and numbered from 1 to 5; the second from General Jackson to the Secretary of War, and numbered from 6 to 13. The duty of *arranging* the papers prepared in obedience to calls from Congress has been long performed by an inferior clerk in the department, and by a reference to former answers to calls of a similar kind it will be found this mode of arrangement has been pursued.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

The Secretary of War to General A. Jackson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1814.*

SIR: Since the receipt of your letter of December 30th, the governor of Tennessee has been required to call out militia to reinforce your command and provide for the exigencies of the service in that quarter, in which he is also required to consult the commanding general.

J. ARMSTRONG.

General ANDREW JACKSON, *Fort Strother.*

No. 2.

The Secretary of War to General Jackson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 24, 1814.*

SIR: In the event of your acceptance of the appointment announced by my letter of the 22d instant, I have to suggest the wish of the President that you should proceed without delay to Fort Jackson and consummate the arrangements committed to Major General Pinckney in relation to the hostile Creeks. A copy of the instructions given to General Pinckney is enclosed. I enclose also a copy of his general orders of the 28th of April last, showing the distribution made of the troops. If the hostile part of the Creeks is really broken down; if they are prostrated before us, and even begging from us the means of subsistence; and if the friendly part of the nation has in itself any force, and a disposition to employ it, (and of all those facts there is no doubt,) why retain in service any portion of the militia? The 3d and 39th of the line (with the friendly Creeks) will be amply sufficient to cover the negotiation, and that terminated, (as you think it may be,) even these may be carried promptly to New Orleans, where their services may be wanted.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S.—Your letters of the 2d and 25th ultimo have been received.

No. 3.

The Secretary of War to General Jackson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1814.*

SIR: Your letters of the 8th and 13th instant have been received. Colonel Butler is transferred from District No. 8 to District No. 7, and will, of course, take your orders. I enclose you sundry letters forwarded to me by Major General Pinckney. Those from Colonel Milton (on the subject of the report of a new assemblage of the Creeks, the supplies received by them from the Spanish government, and the arrival of a British corps at St. Mark's,) are such as have been expected. No faith was given to the

information received and communicated by Mr. Toulman. The report of a British naval force on our southern coast is of nearly the same character. Having permitted the months of April, May, and June to escape without effort on their part, it is not presumable that they will attempt much during the hot and sickly seasons. These remarks are meant to apply to your argument for keeping up the large militia force now in service in the Creek country, and to furnish occasion to repeat the wishes of the President that this force be diminished, and the whole of it discharged as early as may consist with the interests of the public. There are now three thousand men of this description employed to hold the country against the fugitives who have escaped the destruction you caused among them. It is not probable that the Seminoles, who wisely refused to take part in the war when its issue was doubtful, will now be disposed to renew the combat on their own account and under no new reason for so doing.

I refer to you two letters, the one from Major Arbuckle, the other from Dr. Spencer, and am, &c.,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major General JACKSON.

No. 4.

The Secretary of War to General A. Jackson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 12, 1814.*

Sir: You will receive herewith the copy of a circular letter addressed to the governors of certain States requiring a body of militia to be organized and equipped and held in readiness for future service.

In case of actual or of menaced invasion of the district you command, you will call for a part or for the whole of the quotas assigned to the States of Tennessee and Louisiana and Mississippi Territory which shall have been organized and equipped under the aforesaid requisition.

In performing this duty you will be careful to avoid all unnecessary calls, to proportion the call to the exigency, and to have inspected without delay all corps entering on service, to the end that men who from any cause are unfit therefor be promptly discharged, and that a due proportion in all cases be maintained between officers and privates.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. ARMSTRONG.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 5.

The Secretary of War to General Jackson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1814.*

Sir: Your letter of the 24th of July has been received. Fort Jackson should not be abandoned. General Pinckney reports that he has maintained the garrisons in his district, where he has three companies posted, and he has been instructed to continue them so long as he shall deem the measure advisable.

If the report of your rumor be true a new military force from Tennessee should be called out. Governor Blount has orders to hold in readiness twenty-five hundred detached militia, and will be prepared for such an event.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General JACKSON.

No. 6.

General Andrew Jackson to the Secretary of War.

FORT STROTHER, AT THE TEN ISLANDS, on Coosa, *December 16, 1813.*

Sir: The volunteers who enrolled themselves under the acts of Congress of February 6 and July 6, 1812, and who composed a part of my forces in the expedition against the hostile Creeks, believing their term of service to have expired on the 10th instant, have refused to prosecute the campaign any further. Not considering myself empowered to discharge them, I have permitted them to be marched to Nashville, there to await any orders which the governor or you might think proper to give them.

I have learned, since the arrival of Major General Cocke, who formed a junction with me on the 12th instant, that the term of service of the greater part of the forces under his command will expire in a few days, and of the whole in a few weeks. I had supposed that fifteen hundred of his men had been raised under the order of the governor founded upon the requisition of the President. This not being the case, I have thought proper this morning to order Major General Cocke back to his district to raise the fifteen hundred men according to that requisition, and whose term of service when thus raised will, I apprehend, be six months. I permit him to march back and discharge that portion of his troops whose term of service is within a few days of expiring; that part of them whose engagements are not quite so nearly at an end will remain to aid me in retaining possession of the posts which I have established and in keeping open the communication between them.

The want of supplies alone has prevented me from terminating the Creek war before this time. That, with the want of co-operation from the East Tennessee troops at a moment when their co-operation was indispensably necessary, compelled me to retrograde to this place after the battle of Talladega; and it continues to prevent me from recommencing operations. All that my utmost exertions could effect has been accomplished; and yet I have not at this time a sufficiency of breadstuff to justify another movement, even if I had troops to authorize it. All the difficulties and delays of the campaign are to be ascribed primarily to the negligence of the contractors. Had they furnished us with supplies no discontents would have arisen among my men, nor would they once have thought of the expiration of their term of service until they had accomplished the objects of their expedition; or rather those objects had been accomplished before that term, according to their own estimation, had expired. I shall not, however, cease my exertions to provide both men and supplies to enable me to prosecute the campaign to a successful termination. Its importance to our country is too great and the progress of it has been too fortunate to abandon it now.

After the battle of Talladega I was compelled to send my cavalry and mounted gunmen to Madison to recruit their horses. They will return when I shall be justified, by the approach of supplies, to order them on.

I have sent to West Tennessee to have other troops raised by voluntary enlistment to aid in terminating the campaign, and they are expected to arrive by the 25th instant. By that time it is hoped there will be a sufficiency of supplies to justify another movement.

I received on the 11th instant a letter of instructions from Major General Pinckney, who wrote from Milledgeville, and advised him by the return of his express of my situation.

Chenubby and Sashly, (from Sashly's fort, at Talladega,) two friendly and faithful Creeks, arrived here this evening, and advised me that the advance of the Georgia army, aided by the Cowetas, in a late engagement with the enemy, were compelled to retreat; that the hostile Creeks are assembled about sixty miles below me in great force; that they are about to advance and destroy their fort, and afterwards to attack me. Should this information prove correct, I will try my feeble force once more to save those friendly Creeks, and defeat the enemy again on the heights of Talladega. Had I one regiment of regulars added to those few heroes who will die with me or accomplish the objects of the expedition, I am well convinced I could in two months reach the walls of Pensacola. That is the source of the war, and thence it derives its support. Chenubby and Sashly inform me that the Spaniards at Pensacola have furnished one town with large supplies of powder and lead, and that they have invited the other towns to receive their supplies. *Delenda est Carthago*, or we shall never have peace with the Indians.

The 79th regiment would be of great service in defending the garrisons erected, and in keeping open the communications between them, if you should think proper to order them to aid in the prosecution of the campaign.

In haste, I have the honor to be, &c.,

ANDREW JACKSON.

HON. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

No. 7.

General Jackson to the Secretary of War.

FORT STROTHER, "*Ten Islands*," December 30, 1813.

SIR: By my letter of the 16th I advised you of the dereliction of the volunteer infantry, and of the necessity I was under of permitting them to be marched to Nashville to receive such orders as you or the governor might think proper to give them. Some few days after they had set out I received a letter from Governor Blount, recommending that I should dismiss or discharge them, but at the same time expressing an unwillingness to attempt the exercise of any such power himself. A copy of this letter I immediately sent after them, accompanied by a few prefatory remarks, stating that I did not consider myself empowered to discharge them, but that they were at liberty to avail themselves of all the benefits and privileges held out in the governor's letter.

I also informed you by the same letter that, having ascertained for the first time after General Coker had formed a junction with me on the 12th instant that the term of service of the greater part of his men would expire in a few days, I permitted him to march back that portion of them and discharge them near their homes, and ordered him to raise and send into the field with all practicable despatch fifteen hundred men, in conformity to the order of the governor, founded upon your requisition. One of his regiments, consisting of about seven hundred men, I have retained, but their engagements will terminate on the 14th of next month, and beyond that period they are resolved not to prosecute the campaign.

The cavalry and mounted gunmen whom, after the battle of Talladega, I had permitted to return into the settlements to recruit their horses and procure additional clothing, having got back as far as Fort Deposit, have refused to advance further, alleging that their engagements have expired, and that, not being bound to any further service, they are determined to render no more. I had directed them to halt at the nearest point at which forage could be procured for their horses until the approach of supplies should justify me in ordering them on; but having remained until the period arrived at which they conceived themselves absolved from their engagements, they broke up in disorder, and all but a few are now returning to their homes, in great confusion and irregularity.

The brigade of militia (never full) consists at present of only about six hundred privates. To fill up the deficiency I had despatched Brigadier General Roberts, who commands it, to his district on the 5th instant, and yesterday he reported that he had brought with him one hundred and ninety-one to the neighborhood of this place, where they were halted. I thereupon ordered him to parade them before the fort at nine o'clock to-day; but it was soon discovered that, influenced by some unknown cause, they had taken the stud, had changed their course, and were actually marching homewards. General Roberts went in pursuit of them last evening, under a belief that he could rally and bring them back, but has returned this evening without having effected the object.

To provide as effectually as I could for the deficiency which I foresaw would soon take place in the troops under my command, I despatched Colonel Carroll to West Tennessee on the 4th instant to raise

a new corps of volunteer infantry, to be engaged for six months, or during the campaign. On the 27th I received a letter from him, dated at Huntsville on the 23d instant, informing me that he had just arrived there, and that the number of men he had been able to raise I might estimate at six hundred, were all mounted, and engaged for only two months. Under those circumstances, I was greatly at a loss whether to accept them; but governed by the emergency, I concluded to do so, at the same time apprising them that I did not consider them as being fully embraced by any act of their own State or of Congress. To this effect, therefore, I immediately wrote to Colonel Carroll, and directed him to keep them in Madison, where their horses can be fed, until he should receive further orders. This is my situation in regard to forces; and I lament it is not more favorable in regard to supplies. To the want of these must it be ascribed that the campaign has not been before this brought to a successful termination. All my efforts have been unceasingly exerted to remedy the evil; and had they been properly seconded I should long ago have succeeded. The facility of transporting bread stuff from East Tennessee, where it abounds, to Fort Deposit, might reasonably have been expected under the arrangement which Governor Blount had made with McGee to insure a plentiful supply of this article at all times. Yet notwithstanding the assurances of the governor and of General Cocke, the contract with McGee, and my repeated requisitions upon him, I have never received a single pound from that quarter, except about 30,000 weight, delivered here on the 14th instant; a great part of which had been previously condemned at Highwassee, was afterwards packed up and brought here, and again attempted to be passed off; but was again inspected and condemned.

I instructed General Cocke when he left here to take the most effectual means in his power to have plentiful supplies furnished without delay at Fort Armstrong and Camp Ross, and transported hither; and if he should find, from the measures taking by McGee, that there was a likelihood of being disappointed by him again, that he should himself immediately cause a sufficient supply to be purchased and forwarded on.

On the 20th instant I despatched the quartermaster from this place, and the assistant adjutant general to Fort Deposit, Ditto's Landing, and Huntsville, to hasten on the supplies that might be there, with instructions to purchase themselves if the proper provision was not making by the contractors. The more certainly to effect the object I despatched, on the 22d instant, James Mitchell, one of the sub-contractors under the contract of Ward & Taylor, to the same places, directing him to proceed immediately to East Tennessee or to any other point where supplies could be more conveniently procured, if he should find them unprovided at those places. From him I received a letter dated at Ditto's Landing on the 24th instant, stating that he had found but a small quantity of meal at Fort Deposit, and none of meat; that at that place (Ditto's) there was not more meal than would be issued that day; and that within an hour he should set out to Huntsville, and the next day to East Tennessee; since then I have not heard from him.

I learn from General Claiborne, by a letter dated the ——— at Weatherford's, on the Alabama, about eighty-five miles above Fort Stoddart, that boats conveying 700 barrels of provision for the use of the army under my command were expected to arrive from the country below in a few days. I had expected that a concert would be established in the operations of our forces, and ultimately a junction formed; but I have lately learned that the arrival of a British force at Pensacola will probably occasion him to retrograde for the defence of Mobile Point. Should this be the case, I know not what calculation to make on supplies up the Alabama.

The militia who are now with me in the field believe they will be entitled to a discharge at the expiration of three months from the time they were mustered into service, which will be on the 4th of January. I, however, consider them to have been bound to six months' service, and shall not discharge them until they have performed it, unless otherwise instructed.

This, then, is my situation, and these are my prospects; and impressed by them, without feeling himself authorized to do anything to change them, Governor Blount has lately recommended a return to the settlements with all the forces under my command, and a temporary abandonment of the campaign. Such a measure, however, even situated as I am, is as opposite to my wishes as it is to my ideas of sound policy. Indeed, I think it could not be adopted without producing the most ruinous consequences. The friendly Indians who have espoused our cause, and whom we are bound to protect, would be exposed to almost certain destruction, and our frontiers be left still more subject than ever to the sanguinary depredations of an exasperated and vindictive enemy. Nor indeed in such an event could another campaign be commenced but at great additional expense and under many disadvantages, if, indeed, the means of recommencing could ever be provided at all. Independent of these considerations of policy, the obligations of duty would not permit me to adopt such a measure without the instructions of Major General Pinckney, who is made to believe I will maintain the positions I have established, unless compelled to abandon them by the last extremity. Upon this belief his arrangements for the prosecution of the campaign will probably be founded, and a disappointment in it might disconcert the whole of them.

Still retaining a hope that supplies will soon be furnished me, and that I shall not in the meantime be left destitute of a force sufficient for the purpose, I have even signified to General Pinckney an intention of again advancing beyond the Coosa, and to the Hickory Ground, in a short time. Such a movement I am exceedingly anxious to make, as well to remove that discontent which will always be produced in the minds of militia by keeping them long stationary, as to meet the enemy, who are again assembling below us, before their numbers and their confidence shall be too greatly increased by the tardiness of our operations. I have been cautious, however, not to give General Pinckney any such assurance of advancing soon as would, by leading him to make calculations upon it, expose him to any risk. Indeed, I have not been able to give him any absolute assurance that I could for any length of time maintain even the positions I have already established. All I could say to him or can to you is that when I abandon them without instructions from some competent authority, it will be because there are no means left me of retaining them. How soon I may be placed in this unhappy situation it were unsafe almost to venture an opinion. If the militia who are now with me, and who at present constituting my principal strength, should, in spite of all my endeavors, abandon me and the campaign on the 4th, I shall be left with only a few individuals, brave, indeed, but certainly incompetent to make any further advances, and perhaps to retain for any length of time the extent of country we have conquered. This is an event, however, which I trust may not happen, and which my best exertions shall be used to prevent; and although I cannot give an absolute assurance, I am not without a strong confidence that I shall be able to retain my present positions until some further and effectual provision can be made to attain *all* the objects of the expedition. That provision, I hope you will pardon me for suggesting, ought not to be

delayed, nor made under a contracted scale. The governor of Tennessee, whose aid I have repeatedly and pressingly solicited, strong as his wishes, does not consider himself authorized to grant it. If it is really the purpose of the government that the hostile Creeks should be effectually subdued, and a strong lesson furnished to all who are or may be seduced by the real instigators of this war, as well as to the instigators themselves, would it not be well to invest the governor of Tennessee with such power as may enable him to draw forth and command the strength of his State? The system of expedients, temporary in their duration, and limited in their operations, will never be found, if I may be bold to say so, to answer the purposes of effectual warfare—such a warfare as, while it does honor to our country, may also do her some solid and lasting good. If sufficient supplies could be regularly furnished, I entertain no doubt, after what has been done, that with three thousand men, or even a smaller number, imperiously bound to service, and feeling the strength of that obligation, all the objects of the government in this quarter of the Union could in a short time be attained. That these objects should be soon and completely attained, I imagine I see and even feel the necessity so clearly, that I cannot doubt it is seen and felt by the government. Neither can I doubt that under such an impression the best means in their power will be thus applied. Under such a persuasion, I shall, with my last exertions that can be used without rashness, endeavor to maintain my present position until otherwise instructed.

It will not be inferred, I presume, because a number of the forces under my command, whose term of service, in my belief, had not expired, and whom, at all events, I was not empowered to discharge, have abandoned the campaign, that no means were used to prevent it; indeed, I have left no means untried. No less than two open and daring mutinies have I been compelled to be put down by force. I say by force although that force was not exerted. On the 18th of November, the militia were thus reduced to order; and on the 9th instant I was driven to the same resort by the volunteer infantry, which then equally succeeded. But it was soon discovered that the spirit which was suppressed for a time was far from being extinguished. In a few days it was ascertained, upon the best authority, that they had immovably resolved not to re-cross the Coosa, and I had no means of compelling them, without hazarding the lives of the few companies of brave men in whom alone I could rely; nor could I have resorted even to this desperate measure with any hope of success. It was, therefore, necessity alone which gained them permission to be marched to Nashville, there to await such orders as might be given them. What orders you will give and what future disposition, if any, you mean to make of them, I am very anxious to know. The governor informs me that he has some time since written to you on this subject, and presume it will not be long before I hear your determination.

DECEMBER 31, 1813.

I have to-day received a letter from Governor Blount,* (a copy of which I send you,) stating that, although he was not at liberty to grant a discharge to the militia, or to say how long they were bound to service, yet that when they entered the service he considered them bound to only three months, and expressing a wish that at the expiration of that period they might be discharged or dismissed until the President's will be known. The contents of this letter, at his request, I have made known to them this evening, and the result can easily be foreseen. They will not remain beyond the 4th of next month, and although I do not feel myself authorized to grant them a discharge or a dismissal from the service, (being of opinion they are bound to six months' service,) yet under present circumstances I shall not oppose them by force. What your opinion and wishes upon the subject may be I hope I shall be soon advised. Notwithstanding the gloominess of the prospect, I am still resolved to maintain my positions until I receive instructions, and until means are provided, if they are meant to be provided, for the further and more effectual prosecution of the campaign. My force will be small, but I rely with confidence that it will be sufficient for this purpose.

I despatch General Roberts in pursuit of those new troops whom he lately brought on, and who so shamefully deserted, with instructions to exert all the means and power he possesses to have them apprehended and marched to headquarters under a strong guard. It is high time that energetic measures should be adopted if any good is to be hoped for from the militia.

I have been prevented, by the difficulties of cutting a passage over the mountains in the fore part of the campaign, and by the confusion which has existed in my camp since, from sending on inspection returns. Accompanied with this I send you a draft of this country, drawn by my topographical engineer. As explanatory of one of the principal causes which compelled me to retrograde after the battle at Talledega, I send you also a copy of the order from General Cocke to General White, issued November 6, which caused the latter to withhold from me the co-operation which I had been made to expect when I set out thither. I presume it requires no comment.

I have the honor, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General.*

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

No. 8.

General Jackson to the Secretary of War.

Fort WILLIAMS, April 25, 1814.

SIR: I advised you in my letter of the 2d instant of the success which attended my late expedition to the Tallapoosa.

Having returned to this place and made the best arrangements in my power, I commenced the line of march for Hoithlewaule, where the enemy were understood to have collected their remaining forces to try the fortune of another battle. General Pinckney having assured me of supplies when I reached the Tallapoosa, and my horses being very much reduced, I set out with only eight days' rations.

I had expected to reach Hoithlewaule on the 11th but I was delayed by very heavy rains, which overwhelmed me on the march, and rendered the country almost impassable. On the 13th, I arrived at Fooshalchee, two miles below Hoithlewaule, and about ten below Tuckabatchee.

As soon as I commenced the line of march, I advised Colonel Milton, who then had the command of

* This letter is not on the files of the department.

the advance of the eastern division, of the object I had in view, and urged him to place himself in the best situation for rendering me all the assistance in his power. On the way, I advised him of my progress, and of the reliance I placed on the supplies which General Pinckney had promised me, through him. He was then at Fort Decatur, opposite Tuckabatchee, and about eight miles above Hoithlewaule, and had been from the 3d of the month.

On reaching the river I was astonished and mortified to find that all the enemy, except eight or ten, whom I took as prisoners, had effected their escape by crossing it; and so totally unapprised was Colonel Milton of this movement, which might so easily have been prevented, that the next day, while Coolome, Fooshalchee, and Hoithlewaule were in flames, I received his letter advising me that the day following he intended to pass over and give them battle. Yet he had received all my letters!!

The river being very full, I was unable to pursue the enemy immediately, and the want of supplies, which I had expected to procure from Colonel Milton, prevented me from pursuing them as soon afterwards or with such a detachment as I wished. As soon, however, as I was enabled to procure a small supply from Fort Decatur, I ordered a detachment to cross the river and descend it, for the purpose of making discoveries, while I, with the main body of the army, advanced immediately to the confluence. Having reached Tuskegu, in the fork, on the 17th, I had the mortification to find that the enemy had again escaped me by flight, and by crossing the river. It was not long, however, that I had any occasion of uneasiness on this account. Neither the delays which I had lately experienced, nor the flight of the enemy, had increased the difficulties, nor procrastinated the termination of the campaign. It was already over. The enemy now became sensible that no place in their own country, or in any to which they could fly, would afford them security, began to throw down their arms and surrender unconditionally. From every quarter they were hourly arriving at my encampment to supplicate mercy and a suspension of hostilities. Weatherford and the King of the Hickory Ground tribe, together with several other distinguished leaders, were among those who came in, and were thankful to receive any terms of peace that might be offered them.

It being now evident that the enemy had abandoned all idea, and, indeed, had lost all power of continuing the war any longer, and General Pinckney having joined me on the 20th instant, neither my services nor those of the Tennessee troops could any longer be reckoned necessary at that post. Accordingly, I was ordered by General Pinckney, on the 21st, to march them back to Fort Williams; and, after dispersing any bodies of the enemy which might still be assembled within striking distance, and providing for the maintenance of the posts which form the line of communication between Tennessee and the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa, to discharge the remainder. Within two hours after receiving the order I was on the line of march.

To-morrow I detach 500 men, under the command of Brigadier General Johnston, to scour the Cahawba, with instructions, after dispersing any bodies of the enemy that may still manifest symptoms of hostility, to unite with me at Fort Deposit.

For the defence of the posts, and to keep open the line of communication, I shall leave 400 men at this place, 250 at Fort Strother, 75 at Fort Armstrong, and Captain Hammond's company of rangers at Fort Deposit, under the command of their proper officers. Having made this and other necessary arrangements, I shall without delay march the remainder of my troops to Tennessee and discharge them; after which I must no longer be considered accountable for the manner in which the posts are maintained, or the line of communication kept open. The officer left to command these forces will be instructed to make his reports to the officer commanding at Fort Jackson.

The commissioners appointed to make a treaty with the Creeks will have little to do but assign them their proper limits. Those of the friendly party who have associated with me will be easily satisfied, and the remainder of the hostile party, pleased that their lives were spared them, will thankfully accept, as a bounteous donation, any district which may be allowed them for their future settlement. Will you permit me to suggest that a line running from some point on the Georgia line, westwardly to New Yankee, on the Tallapoosa, and thence to the Coosa, a mile or two above this place, would leave to the north of it a district of country quite sufficient for their purposes, and perhaps the most suitable that could be assigned them. Provisions might be made for the Big Warrior and his immediate adherents on the south of that line, if that should be found necessary for any reasons.

Such an arrangement, I am satisfied, would be the best for the United States, and, I believe, for the Creeks, and such an arrangement it will require but little negotiation to effect.

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

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General.*

No. 9.

General Jackson to the Secretary of War.

HUNTSVILLE, *May 8, 1814.*

SIR: The Creek war being terminated, the West Tennessee troops will be discharged, at Fayetteville, at the 10th, those of the eastern division, who are not left to garrison the posts, will be discharged at Kingston as soon as they can be marched there.

The detachment I sent to scour the Cahawba, in conformity with the order of Major General Pinckney, have returned, bringing with them three men prisoners, who were thought to be unwilling to accede to the terms of peace which had been offered them. A considerable number of women and children, whom they also took, were sent on the east of the Coosa, to that district which had been pointed out as the most proper for their present settlement.

The famished condition of the friendly Creeks induced me to order 23,000 rations, to be furnished at Fort Williams and Fort Strother, for their present subsistence.

A portion of the Cherokees, who fought very valiantly with us, having become very much reduced by what they parted with to my army, I have directed the contractor to issue to them, also, 14,520 rations, which may enable them to subsist until the further wishes of the government can be known.

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

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General.*

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

No. 10.

General Jackson to the Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, June 13, 1814.

SIR: Pursuant to the wish of the President, as expressed in your letter of the 24th ultimo, I shall set out for Fort Jackson on the 25th instant, and there "consummate," as speedily as possible, the arrangements committed to Major General Pinckney in relation to the hostile Creeks. Until that is completed, and the boundary lines run and marked, good policy forbids the discharge of the militia now posted in the Creek nation, or those under marching orders to relieve them. Various reports relative to the disposition of part of the hostile party, who has fled with McQueen to the Seminoles, and the inimical disposition of the latter tribe towards the United States, as well as the rumor that a British force is hovering on our southern coast, all combined, dictate the wisdom of continuing the militia in service until the whole preliminaries are consented to and signed and the boundary lines marked, as aforesaid. This done, the militia can be promptly discharged without any hazard of evil consequences arising from this step. On the contrary, should the militia be discharged—the Indians under McQueen embodied and joined by the Seminoles, the British hovering on our coast, the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations wavering in their friendship to the United States, which, I have reason to believe, is the case—evil consequences might ensue before a competent reinforcement could arrive to crush them. I cannot, therefore, think myself justified in discharging the militia, without your order for that purpose, prior to the full and entire completion of the aforesaid arrangements, to facilitate which, permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately authorizing a suitable person or persons to run and mark the boundary lines so soon as the preparatory arrangements are entered into. This is suggested from a full conviction that no time is like the present, when the *past* is fresh on their minds, to secure ample remuneration for this war.

I will subjoin this remark with regard to the employment of the friendly Creeks, that more difficulty, I fear, will arise with them, in the establishment of their boundary lines, than of the hostile party; therefore no reliance could be placed on such a species of force.

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

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General United States Army.*

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

I unfold this letter to communicate that Colonel Blanchard, aid to Governor Holmes, just arrived (eleven o'clock a. m.) direct from Washington, Mississippi Territory, and states to the major general that two gentlemen, direct from Pensacola, had arrived in that country, and stated that the hostile Creeks were, on or about the 12th ultimo, at Pensacola, receiving new rifles and ammunition from the governor, 2,500 in number. The major general presumes this to be McQueen's party and the Seminoles.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT BUTLER, *Adjutant General.*

No. 11.

*General Jackson to the Secretary of War.*HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Jackson, July 24, 1814.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 25th June. My last, under date 14th instant, will advise you of the measures which have been adopted to ascertain the truth touching the reports in circulation relating to apprehensions from Pensacola. A runner I had sent to Deer Island returned on the 20th, bringing with him a new British musket, which had been delivered to an Indian who had visited the British, and obtained it from them. He states that a considerable number of arms, with a large quantity of ammunition, had been distributed to the Indians about three weeks since, and that the British had sailed under a promise to return in six weeks thereafter; that about ten days since they returned with three large vessels and four thousand men; that they have deputed runners to all the Indian towns with invitations to visit them; that the British are to the west of Apalachicola bay, I presume (from the information of the Indian) in the bay of St. Rose, mouth of Choctaw river. You will pardon me for suggesting that the months of September and October are those in which we may anticipate a blow from a foreign enemy, if a stroke be intended in the south. The waters are, during those months, low, the swamps and morasses passable with infantry, and the sickly season in that climate passing away. As soon, however, as the capitulation of submission shall be signed, which will be in a few days, I shall take the earliest measures to comply with the wishes of the President by discharging the militia now in the field. When this shall be done, all the posts from Fort Jackson to Georgia and Tennessee will be abandoned. And here I must require to be advised whether it is the *order* of the President that this post be left defenceless, and a frontier of eight hundred miles opened to the incursions of Francis, McQueen, and other marauders who may be incited to mischief by British influence and Spanish intrigue.

I have the honor, &c.,

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General Commanding.*

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

No. 12.

*General Jackson to the Secretary of War.*HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Jackson, July 31, 1814.*

SIR: I have just received intelligence of the abandonment of Fort Mitchell by the militia left for its defence; also that it is now garrisoned by friendly Indians, under the officer left in command of that post, and that the militia will leave Bainbridge, Hull, and Decatur, their term of service having expired. I have but the third infantry here, 451 effectives, non-commissioned officers and musicians included; have ordered from Forts Williams and Strother 300 Tennessee militia. Measures have been taken to effectuate the transportation of the provisions and public stores to this place, but, for want of the requisite means, there will be difficulty in getting them to Fort Decatur. The medium through which we formerly received supplies broken up, the Indians in this quarter must be fed from supplies brought up the Alabama. Fed and clothed they must be, or we will have the whole strength of the Creek nation to fight under the banners of Spain and Britain. By Judge Toulmin, and from other sources, not official, I am advised that Lieutenant Colonel Benton, with the 39th, and Colonel Nixon, commanding the territorial militia, before I arrived at this post planned an expedition against the Creeks on the Escambia; that, on the march, Lieutenant Colonel Benton, being taken sick, returned, and the command devolved on Colonel Nixon. In prosecuting this expedition the colonel pursued the Indians over the Spanish lines. The Indians were at Pensacola when Captain Gordon arrived there.

If the war continues expense must not be taken into consideration. Energetic measures for defence, with ample means, will soon put a period to it in this quarter; without these success cannot be calculated on. As far as I am advised, the 2d, 3d, 39th, and 44th regiments, for the defence of this district, are not more than half full; the garrisons in a very poor state of defence, notwithstanding the sums which have been expended on them; but with the above force, added to the 7th infantry and the artillerists, I trust the district can be defended and the American character maintained.

I shall, as soon as practicable, visit the posts in the lower country, ordering on the 3d infantry, and leaving this post and Decatur possessed by the militia and friendly Indians, until the public stores can be transported to Alabama heights, when I shall, unless otherwise directed, discharge the militia, agreeably to the wishes of the President, as expressed in yours of the 25th June, and leave the friendly Indians in the best possible condition to defend themselves and their nation.

I have the honor, &c.,

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General Commanding.*HON. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

No. 13.

*General Jackson to the Secretary of War.*HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Jackson, August 10, 1814.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions and the exercise of my best judgment, I am enabled to transmit the result of the convention alluded to in my last. The articles of capitulation, &c., which I forwarded by Charles Cassady, esq., of Tennessee, (who I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance,) will, I trust, be considered as containing ample indemnity for the past and security for the future as to the Creek nation.

I have thought proper to transmit papers so important as those accompanying this communication by Mr. Cassady, who, at my request, accompanied me as a private secretary, &c. He has been of essential service, particularly as I was without an aide-de-camp until the arrival of Captain Thomas L. Butler, of the 28th regiment of infantry, who reached me on the 2d instant. I have to desire that Mr. Cassady be remunerated for his attentions to me and services to the United States. Mr. Cassady being present, hearing all the conversations, &c., between the chiefs and myself, can give a better view of the state of things in this quarter than could be communicated on paper. He can also explain the causes of delay and difficulties I had to encounter, arising from the contents of a letter written by General Pinckney to Colonel Hawkins, and, agreeably to the instructions of General Pinckney to the colonel, communicated to the chiefs previously to my arrival here.

This letter holds out promises of indemnity for claims they might have against the United States not within my powers or authority to notice. This communication, with Colonel Hawkins's answer thereto, at the earnest solicitation of the chiefs, I forward with the treaty, for the consideration of the President of the United States.

I enclose the talk of a British officer given to three chiefs, who were present, and related the same to me in my tent. The discovery of their duplicity, and the true talk sent by the British officer to the Creek nation, I also forward. In addition, I also transmit a copy of a letter from William H. Robinson and Charles Murrie, living in Pensacola.

These gentlemen, from every information, may be relied on. There can be no doubt of the British being on our coast, and that they have armed the Indians, and amply supplied them with arms, ammunition, and clothing. The whole Creek nation is in a most wretched state, and I must repeat that they must be fed and clothed, or necessity will compel them to embrace the proffered friendship of the British. You will find, from the information contained in the letters from Pensacola, that the British officers are clothing the Indians in their best scarlet. This policy is intended to draw the friendly Indians to their standard, and if not counteracted by clothing them the winter's cold will compel them to accept the British boon. I refer you to Mr. Cassady for information on this head. The friendly party insist that they have a right to their part of the annuity; that although part of the nation violated former treaties, they did not. As they must be clothed and fed, this claim might be closed forever by a round sum in clothing. The whole number, from the last return, drawing rations from the United States, at different posts, amounts to eight thousand two hundred. To clothe the whole number will cost a considerable sum, but this sum would be

very inferior to the value of the territory ceded to the United States. In addition to which, I may observe that the cession has made them our friends, and will, in future, effectually prevent their becoming our enemies. From an estimate made by the topographical engineer, the ceded territory contains twenty millions of acres of the first-rate land within the nation, besides opening a communication from Georgia to the Mississippi territory, and a rich and extensive settlement from the river Perdido to the extremity of Madison, intercepted by a small strip of land claimed by the Cherokees south of the Tennessee river, which can be obtained from them for a moderate compensation.

This country, populated, becomes an effective defence to the southwestern frontier. The line should be run without delay, and the land offered for sale. I would submit, for the consideration of the President and Congress, whether it might not be good policy to give to each able-bodied man who would settle upon this land half a section, at \$2 per acre, payable in two years, with interest. This measure would insure the security of this frontier, and make citizens of the soldiers who effected its conquest. I shall, on the 11th instant, leave this, with the 3d infantry, for Mobile, and one company of the new recruits of the 44th infantry, ordered from Nashville, which reached this place last evening. I intended to discharge the militia on its arrival, but a sound discretion, exercised on the most mature deliberation, forbids the immediate discharge of the militia of Tennessee; they are especially required to garrison this post and Decatur during the absence of the regular troops.

General Pinckney advises that he has made a requisition upon Georgia, pursuant to which, troops are on their march to occupy the posts from Decatur to Georgia. These troops can be concentrated to repel any British or Indian force that may attempt to commit aggressions against the friendly Indians or the Georgia frontier.

I received your despatch of the 2d ultimo, enclosing the remonstrance of the citizens of Mobile referred. From a view of a chart of the bay, the importance of its possession for the security of our gunboats and other craft, and to keep up a free communication with Orleans, from whence we draw our supplies, I determined at once to give orders that Mobile Point be reoccupied by our troops. The United States in possession of Pensacola and Mobile well defended, our whole coast and country in this quarter would be secure.

I cannot close this communication without observing that I am under great obligations to Colonel Hawkins for his aid during the negotiations with the Indians.

I have the honor, &c.,

ANDREW JACKSON, *Major General, Commanding.*

Hon. J. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 373.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO A FURTHER APPROPRIATION FOR THE ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution relative to the arsenal at Augusta, in the State of Maine, reported:

That in their opinion a further appropriation is necessary for the erection thereof; but as the bill making appropriations for the military service of the year has been referred to the Committee on Finance, the Military Committee, after expressing their approbation for a further appropriation, ask to be discharged from the subject, and that it, together with the estimate from the War Department, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 20, 1828*

Sir: In answer to the inquiry of the Committee of the Senate on Military Affairs, relating to the expediency of making further appropriations for the arsenal at Augusta, in Maine, I have the honor to state that the appropriation made for that arsenal at the last session was designed for the erection of a small depot only, and did not contemplate the establishment of an arsenal of the larger size, such as would be requisite for fabricating military supplies. It was supposed that the small depot would be sufficient to meet the demands of the service in that section of the country; and also that the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars made at the last session would have been sufficient for its erection. The more accurate information upon this subject which has since been obtained leads to a different conclusion.

It was supposed that the supplies required at the depot at Augusta might be drawn with facility from the arsenal at Watertown. The two positions are about two hundred miles distant, and the communication between them by water is easy and convenient. But this means of communication is liable to be cut off in time of war; and it is ascertained from those who were well acquainted with the occurrences in that quarter during the late war, that the water communication between these places at that period was entirely suppressed by the enemy, and that all supplies had of necessity to be transported by land. The expenses and delays incident to this mode of transportation would render the depot at Augusta nearly useless in time of war, unless it possessed the means within itself of fabricating some of the essential military stores.

The State of Maine, being situated at one of the extremities of the United States, and having a very extensive and assailable line of frontier, both maritime and inland, would be particularly liable to become the seat of war in the event of a recurrence of hostilities with a foreign power. The experience of the

last war confirms this view of the subject. A powerful enemy held strong posts in the immediate vicinity of the State during the whole of the war, and for a considerable time held some of our posts within the limits of the State.

A part of the country so much exposed, and liable to become the seat of war, requires that an arsenal upon a scale adequate to furnish the military supplies for its defence should be established. An establishment sufficient for this purpose, it is conceived, should consist of the following buildings, viz: an arsenal, 30 by 100 feet; a storehouse, 30 by 80 feet; a dwelling-house, for officers' quarters, 30 by 36 feet; barracks for artificers, 25 by 50 feet—all of two stories; also, a magazine for gunpowder, a gun-house for artillery carriages, and three small workshops for repairing small-arms, constructing gun-carriages, and preparing ammunition. And it is estimated that a further appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars already appropriated, would be sufficient for their erection. The whole amount here stated would not be required at this time; fifteen thousand would be sufficient for the service of the present year.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
 GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*
 Hon. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 374.

[1ST SESSION.]

LIST OF CADETS AT WEST POINT IN 1828, AND THE RULE IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS
 AND FILLING VACANCIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 29, 1828.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, directing the Secretary of War to "furnish a list of the cadets now at West Point, their names, the States and counties or congressional districts from whence they were sent, and the dates when they were received and appointed; also, a statement showing the former and present existing rule of the department as practiced relative to the manner of filling up vacancies," I have the honor of submitting the accompanying statements, marked A.

In explanation of this document, it is proper to remark that, from the date of admission of many of the cadets, it might be inferred that they have been appointed by me. The fact, however, is, that my predecessor appointed one hundred and twenty-three for 1825, thirty-four for 1826, and one for 1827, as will appear by the accompanying list, marked B. From courtesy to him, and deference to the persons appointed and their friends, I forbore to interfere, and the appointees were all permitted to enter the academy as though they had been regularly appointed.

When finally it became my duty to act, I determined, with the approbation of the President, to whom the power of appointing belongs, to distribute these appointments equally throughout the United States, in the country as well as the populous cities, the latter, heretofore, having had an undue share.

The representation in both houses of Congress having been already established as the rule of distribution among the States, I determined to appoint a cadet from every congressional district and two from each State, without regard to the local position of the latter in the State. Time, however, was necessary to carry this determination into effect, as those who had been appointed were to retain their situations for four years.

It is believed now that every district in the Union has, or will have in June next, a cadet, if a warrant is applied for.

It so happens that the number of cadets authorized by law corresponds nearly with the total number of the two houses; but as the experience of many years has shown that a considerable number of those appointed, from some cause, either inaptitude or irregular conduct, are dismissed, it has been found necessary, to keep up the establishment to the number prescribed by law, to make some appointments in anticipation to meet those casualties; these are reserved for extraordinary cases, and are made promiscuously throughout the Union.

In making appointments, one of the leading considerations inducing a preference is the claim of the applicants on the ground of public services rendered by their ancestors. I eagerly seize the opportunity of cancelling a debt of gratitude by the appointment of the descendants of those who have been thus distinguished by such services, *civil or military*. And although poverty, the rest being equal, has a decided preference, yet I have not thought it just or politic to confine appointments exclusively to the poor. The mere circumstance of wealth is not an insuperable bar to appointment. The institution is supported mainly by contributions drawn from the wealthy. To exclude a youth, otherwise meritorious, simply because he or his friends are wealthy, is therefore believed to be unjust. It is deemed politic that some of the officers of a standing army in a republican government should find, in their civil interests, a guarantee to their fidelity and devotion to the *civil* authority, and it is apprehended that, were appointments exclusively confined to the poor, an impression might be produced that it was an eleemosynary establishment, whose effect is somewhat abasing. On the contrary, where the rich and poor are mingled together, fed at the same table, dressed in the same manner, and in all things made equal, we have a practical illustration of that equality which is the true basis of our republican institutions, and whose effect cannot but be propitious to their duration. In making selections, I have received and treated with great respect the recommendations of the members of Congress, as well as respectable private citizens, and have endeavored to confer the appointments on those who presented the best promise of justifying this mark of their country's confidence.

Presuming that the rule by which I am governed in selecting persons to superintend the annual examination, from its intimate connexion with the information called for, would not be unacceptable, I ask the favor of the House to communicate that also.

Heretofore the number of visitors had been small, and they principally officers of the army. I was sensible that strong objections existed in remote parts of the Union against the institution, and, indeed, suspicions were indulged and uttered that sectional partialities prevailed with its officers. Believing the success of the institution as essentially identified with the prosperity of the republic, it was most desirable that these objections, if unfounded, might be removed. I knew of no plan which promised more successfully to attain this desirable object than that of uniting distinguished citizens from different sections of the Union who might annually inspect every branch of the administration of this highly interesting establishment. If there were faults of any kind, that they might be pointed out and corrected; if none, that the fact might be proclaimed and satisfaction given to our constituents. As every portion sent its children to this establishment and could not fail to take a deep interest in its successful operation, I deemed it but an act of justice to every part of the Union to pursue this course. The testimony in favor of the institution of such characters as I have referred to, coming from the different quarters of the Union, with no motive to disguise the truth, was of too high a value to be brought in competition with the saving of a few dollars and cents. The selection, therefore, has been guided by these considerations, and the most distant States, as well as the most contiguous, have furnished visitors, and I trust I shall be pardoned for adding that if the number of applications for admittance furnishes anything like a correct standard by which to measure the public approbation, the institution may be said to stand high in favor with the American people.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

B.

List of cadet appointments made for the year 1825 by the former Secretary of War.

<p><i>Maine.</i></p> <p>John P. Davis, Charles Haywood.</p> <p><i>New Hampshire.</i></p> <p>Peter Johnston, Albemarle Cady, Charles C. Drew.</p> <p><i>Vermont.</i></p> <p>Charles May.</p> <p><i>Massachusetts.</i></p> <p>Sidney Burbank, George R. Sullivan, William R. Lee, jr., James Barney, Caleb Sibley, A. G. Blanchard.</p> <p><i>Rhode Island.</i></p> <p>John R. Randolph, Albert Martin.</p> <p><i>Connecticut.</i></p> <p>E. R. Williams, George A. Sterling, M. Knowlton.</p> <p><i>New York.</i></p> <p>C. S. Howe, W. M. Van Valkenburg, Walter L. Newberry, James H. Taylor, P. L. Chauncey, Orlean M. Adams, Thomas Smith, D. W. Stanley, Charles Mason,</p>	<p>Alexander H. Smith, C. W. Hackley, Thomas Swords, jr., Walter Patterson, L. P. Lupton, Thomas A. Davis, P. N. Adams.</p> <p><i>New Jersey.</i></p> <p>John C. Casey, Phil. Kearny, Jonathan Freeman, John S. Vandevceere.</p> <p><i>Pennsylvania.</i></p> <p>Robert Harris, jr., Alexander Hamilton, Stephen M. Fox, T. B. Linnard, Joseph H. Pawling, S. H. Drum, jr., Jacob S. Schiver, George Spayd, Antes Snyder, William C. Hall, J. A. Smith, James Clark, J. L. Keffer.</p> <p><i>Delaware.</i></p> <p>Henry Bird.</p> <p><i>Maryland.</i></p> <p>W. H. Emory, R. H. West, James Purviance, John F. Kennedy, N. H. Wyse, W. H. Warfield, Edward P. Harrison, F. D. Magruder.</p>	<p><i>Virginia.</i></p> <p>R. H. Carter, A. G. Pendleton, Robert E. Lee, N. W. W. Keer, G. B. Wallace, T. P. Cropper, William N. Ward, Joseph E. Johnson, Fayette Johnes, D. O. Carr.</p> <p><i>North Carolina.</i></p> <p>E. R. Long, William Boylan, jr., A. S. Hall, James Forsyth, Edward Yellowly, Theop. Holmes.</p> <p><i>South Carolina.</i></p> <p>Charles Pettigrue, John Salley, Thomas P. Lowndes, Robertson Corless, Henry L. Theus, R. B. Scriven.</p> <p><i>Georgia.</i></p> <p>John Mackay, P. O. Lumpkin, James S. Moore, J. W. M. Berrien, W. H. Hartford.</p> <p><i>Alabama.</i></p> <p>W. R. Burnley, Mat. Moore, John S. Gruning.</p>
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B.—List of appointments, &c.—Continued.

<i>Mississippi.</i> B. G. Humphreys.	<i>Kentucky.</i> C. C. Davis, George Green, N. F. Clark, Robert Sterrett, Gust. Brown, Middleton G. Davis, Albert Bledsoe, W. R. McKee.	<i>Illinois.</i> Hamton Hunter.
<i>Louisiana.</i> M. H. Tennille.		<i>Missouri.</i> M. L. Clark.
<i>Indiana.</i> James Allen.		<i>District of Columbia.</i> James Smith, W. D. C. Murdock, Robert S. Rogers.
<i>Tennessee.</i> W. D. Chappell, W. H. Haggard, W. J. Bowman, J. G. M. Floyd, John A. Turley, James G. Hide, John Roberts, J. G. Overton.	<i>Ohio.</i> George Wilson, Thomas T. Scott, R. S. Canby, O. M. Mitchell, J. W. Trimble, Benjamin W. Brice, C. P. Buckingham.	<i>Michigan.</i> Thomas A. H. Edwards.
		<i>General.</i> W. Hoffman, S. P. Brady.

Appointments made in anticipation.

Massachusetts	February 21, 1825	William Eustis	Appointed for 1826
Connecticut	do	William Pitkin	do
Vermont	February 25, 1825	William B. Southard	do
New York	February 21, 1825	A. J. Swift	do
Do	do	S. B. Legate	do
Do	do	J. S. Stoddard	do
Pennsylvania	do	J. A. Smith	do
Do	do	William Duane	do
Do	do	John Conrad, jr.	do
Do	do	Jacob Brown	do
Do	do	P. Waddell	Appointed for 1828. *
Delaware	do	Robert H. Whitely	Appointed for 1826
Maryland	do	R. C. Ross	do
Do	do	John W. Clendenen	do
Do	do	James West	do
Do	do	Richard Gott	do
Virginia	do	J. B. Magruder	do
Do	do	J. B. Fulton	do
Do	do	Thomas Nall	do
Do	do	W. W. Wallace	do
Do	do	F. H. Dean	do
North Carolina	do	A. F. Telfair	do
Do	do	W. R. Bell	do
Georgia	do	M. J. B. Wood	do
Do	do	John A. Campbell	do
Kentucky	do	T. L. Alexander	do
Do	do	F. Montgomery	do
Tennessee	do	J. H. Overton	do
Do	do	Charles Scholfield	do
Ohio	do	D. S. Bennet	do
Do	do	Henry Walke	do
Louisiana	Mar. 11, 1824, for 1825, and renewed Jan. 27, 1825, for	B. S. Hughes	Appointed for 1827†
District of Columbia	February 21, 1825	T. J. Lee	Appointed for 1826
Do	do	W. S. Chandler	do
New Hampshire	do	J. B. Walbach	do

* Originally appointed for 1826, and exchanged about 20th April, 1826, for 1828.

† Originally appointed for 1825, exchanged January 27, 1825, for 1827.

A.

Cadets belonging to the United States Military Academy, West Point, on the 1st of February, 1828.

From what State appointed.	No.	Names.	Names and address of parents or guardians.				Cadet's place of residence.			Class.	Date of admission.	Age when admitted.		Date of original appointment.
			Names.	Town.	County.	State.	Town.	County.	State.			Years	Mths.	
Maine	1	Thomas Cutts	Richard Cutts	Washington		District Columbia	Washington		District Columbia	1	July 1, 1824	17	6	March 11, 1824.
	2	John P. Davis	Wm. P. Davis	Portland	Cumberland	Maine	Lisbon	Lincoln	Maine	2	July 1, 1825	18	8	February 21, 1825.
	3	Seth Eastman	Robert Eastman	Brunswick		do.	Brunswick	Cumberland	do.	2	July 1, 1824	16	5	March 11, 1824.
	4	James M. Hill	Benjamin Shaw	Newport	Penobscot	do.	Delfast	Hancock	do.	3	July 1, 1826	18	3	February 25, 1826.
	5	Benj. W. Kingsman	N. Kingsman	Portland	Cumberland	do.	Portland	Cumberland	do.	1	July 1, 1824	18	5	March 11, 1824.
	6	Joseph L. Locke	Joseph Locke	Bloomfield	Somerset	do.	Bloomfield	Somerset	do.	1	do.	15	11	Do.
	7	Benjamin Poole	James Poole	Portland	Cumberland	do.	Portland	Cumberland	do.	3	July 1, 1826	15	11	February 25, 1826.
	8	Henry E. Prentiss	Henry Prentiss	Paris	Oxford	do.	Paris	Oxford	do.	4	July 1, 1827	18	5	February 28, 1827.
New Hampshire	1	Albemarle Cady	Albemarle Cady	Concord	Merrimac	New Hampshire	Concord	Merrimac	New Hampshire	2	July 1, 1825	18	4	February 21, 1825.
	2	Roger S. Dix	Lucy Dix	Boston	Suffolk	Massachusetts	Boston	Suffolk	Massachusetts	4	July 1, 1827	17	.....	February 28, 1827.
	3	Wm. O. L. Eluyn	Mrs. E. L. Eluyn	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Portsmouth	Rockingham	New Hampshire	4	do.	15	8	February 10, 1826.
	4	Elbridge G. Eastman	Moses Eastman	Concord	Merrimac	New Hampshire	Concord	Merrimac	do.	4	do.	19	8	February 28, 1827.
	5	Amos Foster	Aaron Foster	Unity	Cheshire	do.	Unity	Cheshire	do.	1	July 1, 1824	18	10	March 11, 1824.
	6	Peter Johnson	Mrs. A. Johnson	Kensington	Rockingham	do.	Kensington	Rockingham	do.	3	July 1, 1825	18	10	February 21, 1825.
Massachusetts	1	Thomas B. Adams	Thomas B. Adams	Quincy	Norfolk	Massachusetts	Quincy	Norfolk	Massachusetts	1	July 1, 1824	14	11	March 11, 1824.
	2	James I. Austin	James T. Austin	Boston	Suffolk	do.	Boston	Suffolk	do.	1	do.	15	4	March 11, 1823.
	3	James Barnes	Benjamin Barnes	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	July 1, 1825	19	4	February 21, 1825.
	4	A. G. Blanchard	R. K. Blanchard	Charleston	Middlesex	do.	Charleston	Middlesex	do.	2	do.	15	10	Do.
	5	Sidney Burbank	Sullivan Burbank	Lexington	do.	do.	Lexington	do.	do.	2	do.	17	9	May 22, 1824.
	6	George E. Chace	Lieut. W. L. Chace	Boston	Suffolk	do.	Boston	Suffolk	do.	1	Sept. 1, 1824	20	2	August 17, 1824.
	7	Robert E. Clay	E. A. Clay	Springfield	Hampden	do.	Springfield	Hampden	do.	1	July 1, 1823	18	3	February 22, 1823.
	8	William Eustis	Colonel A. Eustis	Old Point Comfort	Virginia	do.	Lancaster	Worcester	do.	3	July 1, 1826	15	7	February 21, 1825.
	9	William R. Lee	Wm. R. Lee	Boston	Suffolk	Massachusetts	Boston	Suffolk	do.	3	July 1, 1825	16	10	Do.
	10	C. Sibley	Nath. Sibley	Sutton	Worcester	do.	Sutton	Worcester	do.	2	do.	18	3	Do.
	11	George R. Sullivan	Geo. Sullivan	Boston	Suffolk	do.	Boston	Suffolk	do.	2	do.	15	8	December 10, 1824.
Rhode Island	1	Charles H. Larned	J. S. Larned	Providence	Providence	Rhode Island	Providence	Providence	Rhode Island	4	July 1, 1827	15	11	February 28, 1827.
	2	George W. Patten	Wm. Patten	Newport	Newport	do.	Newport	Newport	do.	3	July 1, 1826	17	7	February 25, 1826.
	3	John B. Randolph	Richard H. Randolph	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	15	4	Do.
	4	F. Vinton	Mary Vinton	Pomfret	Windham	Connecticut	Providence	Providence	do.	3	do.	16	10	Do.
Connecticut	1	Thos. E. Brockway	E. Brockway	Lynn	New London	do.	Lyme	New London	Connecticut	1	July 1, 1824	19	6	March 11, 1824.
	2	Albert E. Church	Samuel Church	Salisbury	Litchfield	do.	Salisbury	Litchfield	do.	1	do.	16	6	Do.
	3	Edward French	Wm. Baldwin	New Haven	New Haven	do.	New Haven	New Haven	do.	1	do.	17	9	March 4, 1823.
	4	Miner Knowlton	D. Knowlton	Ashford	Windham	do.	Ashford	Windham	do.	2	July 1, 1825	20	10	February 21, 1825.
	5	Wm. W. Mather	E. Mather	Brooklyn	do.	do.	Brooklyn	do.	do.	1	July 1, 1823	19	.....	February 27, 1823.
	6	E. G. Mitchell	T. Mitchell	Washington	Litchfield	do.	Washington	Litchfield	do.	1	do.	16	3	Do.
	7	Geo. A. Sterling	Mrs. A. Sterling	Sharon	do.	do.	Sharon	do.	do.	2	July 1, 1825	15	1	February 21, 1825.
	8	E. R. Williams	I. Williams	New Milford	do.	do.	New Milford	do.	do.	2	do.	16	9	March 11, 1824.
Vermont	1	Phllander Anderson	John Anderson	Washington	Washington	District Columbia	Royalton	Windsor	Vermont	4	July 1, 1827	19	7	February 9, 1827.
	2	Hy. Baker	Major Baker	Detroit	Wayne	Michigan	Green Bay	Brown	Michigan	1	July 1, 1823	15	.....	February 27, 1823.

A.—Cadets belonging to the United States Military Academy, West Point, &c.—Continued.

From what State appointed.	No.	Names.	Names and address of parents or guardians.				Cadet's place of residence.			Class.	Date of admission.	Age when admitted.		Date of original appointment.
			Names.	Town.	County.	State.	Town.	County.	State.			Years.	Mths.	
Vermont	3	I. H. Leavenworth ..	Colonel Leavenworth.	Bellefontaine	Missouri	Danville	Caledonia	Vermont	3	July 1, 1826	19	3	April 23, 1825.	
	4	Charles May	Miles May	Sharon	Vermont	Bedford	Orange	do.	2	July 1, 1825	16	10	February 13, 1824.	
	5	Wm. H. Pettes	F. Pettes	Windsor	Windsor	do.	Windsor	Windsor	do.	4	July 1, 1827	15	6	February 28, 1827.
New York	6	Robert E. Temple	Robert Temple	Rutland	Rutland	do.	Rutland	Rutland	do.	1	July 1, 1824	15	9	February 27, 1823.
	1	B. R. Alden	R. Alden	West Point	Orange	New York	West Point	Orange	New York	4	July 1, 1827	16	2	February 28, 1827.
	2	George D. Beers	Cyrus Beers	Ithaca	Tompkins	do.	Ithaca	Tompkins	do.	4	do.	15	February 22, 1827.
	3	Jacob Brown	I. Brown	Washington	Washington	Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Washington	Dist. of Columbia	4	do.	14	11	February 28, 1827.
	4	Wm. Constable	Mrs. Constable	Turin	Lewis	New York	Turin	Lewis	New York	4	do.	16	2	February 17, 1827.
	5	Chas. O. Collins	Oliver Collins	Whitestown	Oneida	do.	Whitestown	Oneida	do.	1	July 1, 1824	18	5	March 11, 1824.
	6	Thomas A. Davis	T. J. Davis	Oswegethic	St. Lawrence	do.	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	do.	2	July 1, 1825	15	6	February 21, 1825.
	7	J. B. B. Gardner	Mrs. S. Gardner	Albany	Albany	do.	Albany	Albany	do.	1	July 1, 1823	15	March 31, 1823.
	8	C. W. Hackley	Aaron Hackley	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	do.	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	do.	2	July 1, 1825	17	2	February 21, 1825.
	9	W. C. Heyward	W. Heyward	New York	do.	do.	New York	do.	do.	3	July 1, 1826	17	11	February 25, 1826.
	10	C. S. Howe	E. Howe	Albany	Albany	do.	Albany	Albany	do.	2	July 1, 1825	15	11	February 21, 1825.
	11	S. B. Legate	Captain Legate	West Point	Orange	do.	West Point	Orange	do.	3	July 1, 1826	15	4	Do.
	12	A. F. Lawyer	Thomas Lawyer	Lawyrsville	Schoharie	do.	Lawyrsville	Schoharie	do.	4	July 1, 1827	18	10	February 28, 1827.
	13	L. P. Lupton	Wm. Lupton	Dellie	Delaware	do.	Dellie	Delaware	do.	2	July 1, 1825	17	9	February 21, 1825.
	14	S. H. Miller	John Miller	Truxton	Cortland	do.	Truxton	Cortland	do.	4	July 1, 1827	17	7	February 28, 1827.
15	Chas. Mason	C. Mason	Pompey	Onondaga	do.	Pompey	Onondaga	do.	2	July 1, 1825	20	8	February 11, 1825.	
16	C. D. March	Thomas March	Brooklyn	Kings	do.	Brooklyn	Kings	do.	4	July 1, 1827	16	2	February 28, 1827.	
17	Geo. W. McClure	George McClure	Bath	Steuben	do.	Bath	Steuben	do.	3	July 1, 1826	17	2	February 25, 1826.	
18	W. A. Norton	H. Norton	Rochester	Monroe	do.	Rochester	Monroe	do.	4	July 1, 1827	16	7	February 28, 1827.	
19	Ed. A. Ogden	Henry Ogden	Unadilla	Osego	do.	Unadilla	Osego	do.	4	do.	16	4	Do.	
20	Roswell Park	Avery Park	Burlington	do.	do.	Burlington	do.	do.	4	do.	19	10	Do.	
21	Chas. W. Rees	James Rees	Geneva	Ontario	do.	Geneva	Ontario	do.	2	Sept. 1, 1824	17	2	March 11, 1824.	
22	Edwin Rose	Rufus Rose	Southampton	Suffolk	do.	Southampton	Suffolk	do.	3	July 1, 1826	19	4	February 25, 1826.	
23	Alex. H. Smith	A. Smith	Phillipstown	Putnam	do.	Phillipstown	Putnam	do.	2	July 1, 1825	19	2	February 11, 1825.	
24	Hy. Swartwout	Rt. Swartwout	New York	New York	do.	New York	New York	do.	4	July 1, 1827	16	6	February 28, 1827.	
25	John S. Stoddard	R. W. Stoddard	do.	do.	do.	Seneca	Ontario	do.	3	July 1, 1826	16	9	February 21, 1825.	
26	A. J. Swift	J. G. Swift	Brooklyn	Kings	do.	Brooklyn	Kings	do.	3	do.	16	4	Do.	
27	Thos. Swords	Thomas Swords	New York	do.	do.	New York	do.	do.	2	July 1, 1825	18	7	February 28, 1825.	
28	G. H. Talcott	C. Talcott	Watervleit	Albany	do.	Watervleit	Albany	do.	4	July 1, 1827	16	.....	February 28, 1827.
29	J. H. Taylor	John W. Taylor	Ballston	Saratoga	do.	Ballston	Saratoga	do.	2	July 1, 1825	15	8	February 11, 1825.	
30	Hy. Van Rensselaer	S. Van Rensselaer	Albany	Albany	do.	Albany	Albany	do.	4	July 1, 1827	17	1	February 28, 1827.	
31	John H. Willard	Mrs. E. Willard	Troy	Rensselaer	do.	Troy	Rensselaer	do.	3	July 1, 1826	15	6	February 25, 1826.	
32	Fred. Wilkinson	Robert Wilkinson	Dover	Dutchess	do.	Dover	Dutchess	do.	4	July 1, 1827	15	7	February 28, 1827.	
New Jersey	1	J. C. Casey	J. K. Casey	Newburg	Orange	Newburg	Orange	do.	2	July 1, 1825	15	7	April 16, 1824.	
	2	I. Freeman	Mrs. M. C. Freeman	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Bridgetown	Cumberland	New Jersey	2	do.	15	9	February 21, 1825.
	3	Frank E. Hunt	Ralph Hunt	Hunt's Mills	Hunterdon	New Jersey	Hunt's Mills	Hunterdon	do.	2	July 1, 1824	15	4	March 11, 1824.
	4	A. O. M. Pennington	S. Pennington	Newark	Essex	do.	Newark	Essex	do.	3	July 1, 1826	16	February 25, 1826.
	5	Moses Scott	I. W. Scott	New Brunswick	Somerset	do.	New Brunswick	Somerset	do.	3	do.	14	Do.

A.—Cadets belonging to the United States Military Academy, West Point, &c.—Continued.

From what State appointed.	No.	Names.	Names and address of parents and guardians.				Cadet's place of residence.			Class.	Date of admission.	Age when admitted.		Date of original appointment.
			Names.	Town.	County.	State.	Town.	County.	State.			Years.	Mths.	
New Jersey.....	6	H. P. Vanclveo.....	S. A. Vanclveo.....	Princeton.....	Middlesex.....	New Jersey.....	Princeton.....	Middlesex.....	New Jersey.....	4	July 1, 1827	17	6	February 28, 1827.
	7	J. S. Vandever.....	H. Vandever.....	Somerset.....	Somerset.....	do.....	Somerville.....	Somerset.....	do.....	3	Sept. 1, 1825	14	9	February 21, 1825.
	8	P. R. Van Wyck.....	Mrs. M. Van Wyck..	New Mills.....	Burlington.....	do.....	New Mills.....	Burlington.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	17	4	March 11, 1824.
Pennsylvania.....	1	I. M. Bowman.....	Isaac Bowman.....	Wilkesbarre.....	Luzerne.....	Pennsylvania.....	Wilkesbarre.....	Luzerne.....	Pennsylvania.....	4	July 1, 1827	19	3	February 23, 1827.
	2	I. Broom.....	I. M. Broom.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	11	February 21, 1825.
	3	I. W. Burbridge.....	C. Burbridge.....	Waynesburg.....	Green.....	do.....	Waynesburg.....	Green.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	20	7	February 28, 1827.
	4	James Clark.....	W. Clark.....	Harrisburg.....	Dauphin.....	do.....	Middle Paxton.....	Dauphin.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	15	8	February 21, 1825.
	5	John Conrad.....	John Conrad.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1824	18	5	Do.
	6	S. K. Drum.....	S. Drum.....	Greensburg.....	Westmoreland.....	do.....	Greensburg.....	Westmoreland.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	28	1	Do.
	7	S. W. Fox.....	S. Fox.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	3	do.....	14	6	Do.
	8	Thomas Franks.....	S. D. Franks.....	Harrisburg.....	Dauphin.....	do.....	Harrisburg.....	Dauphin.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1824	15	4	March 8, 1823.
	9	Asher W. Garber.....	C. Garber.....	Hallidaysburg.....	Huntington.....	do.....	Hallidaysburg.....	Huntington.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	18	.....	February 28, 1827.
	10	And. A. Humphreys.....	S. Humphreys.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	4	do.....	16	9	Do.
	11	I. F. Izard.....	General Izard.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	14	10	March 1, 1824.
	12	Thomas B. Linnard.....	I. W. Linnard.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1825	14	7	February 21, 1825.
	13	W. A. Maxwell.....	Robert Hays.....	Gettysburg.....	Adams.....	do.....	New Berlin.....	Union.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	11	February 21, 1826.
	14	Thomas J. McKean.....	Martha McKean.....	Burlington.....	Bradford.....	do.....	Burlington.....	Bradford.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	16	9	February 28, 1827.
	15	J. W. Murray.....	M. M. Murray.....	Pittsburg.....	Alleghany.....	do.....	Pittsburg.....	Alleghany.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	14	10	February 25, 1826.
	16	Horatio Norris.....	John Norris.....	Bellefonte.....	Centre.....	do.....	Bellefonte.....	Centre.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	14	7	February 28, 1827.
	17	I. K. Pauling.....	Levi Pauling.....	Norristown.....	Montgomery.....	do.....	Norristown.....	Montgomery.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	17	11	February 21, 1825.
18	Joseph Ritner.....	Joseph Ritner.....	Washington.....	do.....	do.....	Washington.....	Washington.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	16	9	February 25, 1826.	
19	Joseph A. Smith.....	J. A. Smith.....	St. Augustine.....	Florida.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	15	5	February 25, 1825.	
20	L. Stigreeves.....	J. M. Scott.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Easton.....	Northampton.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	17	11	February 20, 1827.	
21	Antes Snyder.....	H. W. Snyder.....	Sellin's Grove.....	Union.....	do.....	New Berlin.....	Union.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	16	10	February 25, 1825.	
22	W. W. Templin.....	John Templin.....	St. Mary's.....	Chester.....	do.....	St. Mary's.....	Chester.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	18	2	February 28, 1827.	
23	Benj. I. Wallace.....	W. M. Hall.....	Lewistown.....	Mifflin.....	do.....	Harrisburg.....	Dauphin.....	do.....	4	do.....	15	4	Do.	
24	Ingham Wood.....	Ingham Wood.....	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	do.....	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	do.....	4	do.....	16	6	Do.	
Delaware.....	1	James S. Naudain.....	A. Naudain.....	Middletown.....	Newcastle.....	Delaware.....	Middletown.....	Newcastle.....	Delaware.....	3	July 1, 1826	14	10	February 25, 1826.
	2	Thomas Stockton.....	Thomas Stockton.....	Newcastle.....	do.....	do.....	Newcastle.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	17	5	February 28, 1827.	
	3	R. H. K. Whitely.....	Mrs. Mary Bowyer.....	Newark.....	do.....	do.....	Newark.....	Newcastle.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	2	February 21, 1825.
Maryland.....	1	L. I. Beall.....	Mrs. E. W. Beall.....	Georgetown.....	District Columbia.....	do.....	Georgetown.....	District Columbia.....	do.....	3	do.....	16	8	May 20, 1825.
	2	I. H. Barney.....	John Barney.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	do.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	10	June 18, 1827.
	3	I. M. Clendenin.....	S. Clendenin.....	Reek's Mills.....	Lancaster.....	Pennsylvania.....	Elkton.....	Oecil.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	.....	February 21, 1825.
	4	Wm. Chapman.....	J. G. Chapman.....	Port Tobacco.....	Charles.....	Maryland.....	Georgetown.....	District Columbia.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	17	4	February 28, 1827.
	5	W. H. Emory.....	Thomas Emory.....	Centreville.....	Centreville.....	do.....	Centreville.....	Queen Ann.....	Maryland.....	3	July 1, 1826	14	9	April 21, 1823.
	6	I. F. Kennedy.....	Thomas Kennedy.....	Hagerstown.....	Washington.....	do.....	Hagerstown.....	Washington.....	do.....	2	Sept. 1, 1825	18	10	February 21, 1825.
	7	James Purviance.....	James Purviance.....	Baltimore.....	do.....	do.....	Baltimore.....	Washington.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	18	5	Do.
	8	S. O. Ridgely.....	Mrs. M. Ridgely.....	Annapolis.....	do.....	do.....	Annapolis.....	do.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	18	.....	February 28, 1827.
	9	R. H. Ross.....	Wm. Ross.....	Bladensburg.....	Prince George's.....	do.....	Bladensburg.....	Prince George's.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	20	3	February 21, 1825.
	10	R. C. Tilghman.....	R. Tilghman.....	Centreville.....	Queen Ann.....	do.....	Centreville.....	Queen Ann.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	17	7	January 29, 1824.
11	W. H. Warfield.....	George F. Warfield..	Baltimore.....	do.....	do.....	Baltimore.....	do.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	17	10	February 25, 1825.	

A.—Cadets belonging to the United States Military Academy, West Point, &c.—Continued:

From what State appointed.	No.	Names.	Names and address of parents or guardians.				Cadet's place of residence.			Class.	Date of admission.	Age when admitted.		Date of original appointment.
			Names.	Town.	County.	State.	Town.	County.	State.			Years.	Mt. hs.	
Maryland.....	12	James West.....	Maria L. West.....	Baltimore.....	.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	.....	Maryland.....	3	July 1, 1826	16	7	February 21, 1825.
Virginia.....	1	I. D. Brown.....	I. Brown, jr.....	Richmond.....	Henrico.....	Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Henrico.....	Virginia.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	1	February 26, 1827.
	2	T. T. Henderson.....	Thomas Henderson..	Washington.....	.....	District Columbia...	Washington.....	.....	District Columbia...	4	do.....	17	5	February 28, 1827.*
	3	Fayette Jones.....	C. Jones.....	Dennisville.....	Amelia.....	Virginia.....	Dinwiddie.....	Amelia.....	Virginia.....	2	July 1, 1825	18	9	February 21, 1825.
	4	I. E. Johnson.....	Peter Johnson.....	Abingdon.....	Washington.....	do.....	Abingdon.....	Washington..	do.....	2	do.....	18	5	Do.
	5	W. O. Kello.....	R. B. Kello.....	Urquhart's Store..	Southampton.....	do.....	Urquhart's Store..	Southampton.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	13	7	March 13, 1826.
	6	Robert E. Lee.....	C. C. Lee.....	Washington.....	.....	District Columbia...	Westmoreland.....	.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	19	4	February 21, 1825.*
	7	I. B. Magruder.....	Thomas Magruder.....	Viellsbarre.....	Caroline.....	Virginia.....	Viellsbarre.....	Caroline.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	19	2	Do.
	8	H. W. Mercer.....	Hugh Mercer.....	Fredericksburg.....	Spottsylvania.....	do.....	Fredericksburg.....	Spottsylvania.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	15	6	February 21, 1824.
	9	W. N. Pendleton.....	E. Pendleton, jr.....	White Chimneys..	Caroline.....	do.....	White Chimneys..	Caroline.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	16	6	February 25, 1825.
	10	R. H. Peyton.....	D. C. Peyton.....	Salem.....	Fauquier.....	do.....	Salem.....	Fauquier.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	8	February 28, 1827.
	11	R. E. Robinson.....	Thomas Robinson.....	Petersburg.....	Dinwiddie.....	do.....	Petersburg.....	Dinwiddie.....	do.....	4	do.....	17	6	Do.
	12	Beverly Snickers.....	M. T. Turner.....	Martinsburg.....	Berkley.....	do.....	Martinsburg.....	Berkley.....	do.....	4	do.....	18	6	Do.
	13	G. W. Turner.....	H. T. Turner.....	Charleston.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	Charleston.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	4	do.....	16	8	Do.
North Carolina.....	1	I. W. Armstrong.....	I. Armstrong.....	Red Mountain.....	Orange.....	North Carolina.....	Red Mountain.....	Orange.....	North Carolina.....	4	do.....	20	7	Do.
	2	I. Allen.....	Thos. Turner.....	Plymouth.....	Washington.....	do.....	Plymouth.....	Washington.....	do.....	4	do.....	17	4	Do.
	3	I. H. C. Burguin.....	Geo. Burguin.....	Wilmington.....	New Hanover.....	do.....	Wilmington.....	New Hanover.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	16	.....	February 28, 1825.
	4	I. G. Harvey.....	John Harvey.....	Bath.....	Beaufort.....	do.....	Washington.....	Beaufort.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	20	2	February 19, 1827.
	5	Henry A. Hawkins.....	B. F. Hawkins.....	Louisburg.....	Franklin.....	do.....	Louisburg.....	Franklin.....	do.....	4	do.....	15	10	February 28, 1827.
	6	T. H. Holmes.....	G. Holmes.....	Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.....	do.....	Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.....	do.....	2	Sept. 1, 1825	19	10	February 21, 1825.
	7	Edwin R. Long.....	John Long.....	Long's Mills.....	Randolph.....	do.....	Long's Mills.....	Randolph.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	15	8	Do.
	8	D. A. Manning.....	I. Manning.....	Edenton.....	Chowan.....	do.....	Edenton.....	Chowan.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	16	10	February 25, 1826.
	9	M. S. Stokes.....	M. Stokes.....	Wilkesborough.....	Wilkes.....	do.....	Wilkesborough.....	Wilkes.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	16	6	February 28, 1827.
South Carolina.....	1	Thomas Drayton.....	Wm. Drayton.....	Charleston.....	.....	South Carolina.....	Charleston.....	.....	South Carolina.....	1	July 1, 1823	15	10	February 27, 1823.
	2	L. B. Northrop.....	Mrs. C. Northrop.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	8	February 28, 1827.
	3	Charles Pettigru.....	Wm. Pettigru.....	Sandover P. O.....	Abbeville.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	18	10	March 11, 1824.
	4	Thomas D. Sumpter.....	Thomas Sumpter.....	Statesburg.....	Sumpter.....	do.....	Statesburg.....	Sumpter.....	do.....	4	Sept. 1, 1827	17	9	Do.
	5	R. B. Scriven.....	R. B. Scriven.....	Casawhatchie.....	Beaufort.....	do.....	Beaufort.....	Beaufort.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	17	4	February 21, 1825.
	6	Wm. W. Turner.....	W. Turner.....	Winnborough.....	Fairfield.....	do.....	Winnborough.....	Fairfield.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	16	6	February 23, 1827.
	7	James H. Wright.....	Mrs. I. Wilcox.....	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	do.....	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1824	18	5	March 11, 1824.
Georgia.....	1	W. E. Basinger.....	Mrs. Basinger.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.....	Chatham.....	Georgia.....	3	July 1, 1826	19	9	April 16, 1825.
	2	I. A. Campbell.....	D. G. Campbell.....	Washington.....	Wilkes.....	do.....	Washington.....	Wilkes.....	do.....	3	do.....	15	.....	February 21, 1825.
	3	W. H. Harford.....	H. Harford.....	Darien.....	McIntosh.....	do.....	Darien.....	McIntosh.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	19	2	Do.
	4	John Mackey.....	Mrs. E. Mackey.....	Savannah.....	Chatham.....	do.....	Savannah.....	Chatham.....	do.....	2	do.....	19	7	April 29, 1824.
	5	Wm. H. Miller.....	Mrs. E. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	1	February 25, 1826.
	6	Jas. S. Moore.....	D. Jones.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.....	do.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	18	4	February 19, 1825.
	7	M. I. B. Wood.....	M. I. Biddle.....	Reading.....	Burke.....	do.....	Fort Hawkins.....	do.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1826	14	11	February 21, 1825.
	8	I. S. Williams.....	W. T. Williams.....	Savannah.....	Chatham.....	do.....	Savannah.....	Chatham.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	5	February 28, 1827.
Kentucky.....	1	Thos. L. Alexander.....	G. Alexander.....	Brandsburg.....	Mend.....	Kentucky.....	Brandenburg.....	Chatham.....	Kentucky.....	3	July 1, 1826	18	9	February 21, 1825.
	2	John W. Barry.....	W. T. Barry.....	Lexington.....	Fayette.....	do.....	Lexington.....	Fayette.....	do.....	3	do.....	16	7	February 25, 1826.

* Mr. Mercer says not of his district.

A.—Cadets belonging to the United States Military Academy, West Point, &c.—Continued.

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From what State appointed.	No.	Names.	Names and address of parents or guardians.				Cadet's place of residence.			Class.	Date of admission.	Age when admitted.		Date of original appointment.	
			Names.	Town.	County.	State.	Town.	County.	State.			Years.	Mths.		
Kentucky	3	A. T. Bledsoe.....	M. O. Bledsoe.....	Lancaster.....	Garrard.....	Kentucky.....	Lancaster.....	Garrard.....	Kentucky.....	3	July 1, 1825	15	8	February 21, 1825.	
	4	G. Brown.....	Mrs. S. P. Brown.....	Hardensburg.....	Breckenridge.....	do.....	Hardensburg.....	Breckenridge.....	do.....	2	do.....	17	9	Do.	
	5	Henry Clay.....	H. Clay.....	Lexington.....	Fayette.....	do.....	Lexington.....	Fayette.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	16	5	October 3, 1826.	
	6	E. F. Carrington.....	E. M. Carrington.....	Bowling Green.....	Warren.....	do.....	Bowling Green.....	Warren.....	do.....	4	do.....	18	.....	March 9, 1827.
	7	O. O. Davless.....	S. Davless.....	Harrodsburg.....	Mercer.....	do.....	Harrodsburg.....	Mercer.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1825	17	10	February 21, 1825.	
	8	A. Laughy.....	C. Laughy.....	Charleston.....	Indiana.....	do.....	Versailles.....	Woodford.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	18	7	February 23, 1827.	
	9	Wm. B. McKee.....	S. McKee.....	Lancaster.....	Garrard.....	Kentucky.....	Lancaster.....	Garrard.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	16	9	February 21, 1825.	
	Tennessee	1	John T. Collingsworth.....	Mrs. Collingsworth.....	Nashville.....	Davidson.....	Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Davidson.....	Tennessee.....	3	Sept. 1, 1826	18	9	February 24, 1826.
		2	Geo. W. Lawson.....	Moses Lawson.....	Huntsville.....	Smith.....	do.....	Huntsville.....	Smith.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	7	Do.
3		A. M. Lea.....	Mrs. L. Lea.....	Bland's Cross Roads.....	Granger.....	do.....	Bland's Cross Roads.....	Granger.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	18	10	February 28, 1826.	
4		Wm. Moore.....	Wm. Moore.....	Fayetteville.....	Lincoln.....	do.....	Fayetteville.....	Lincoln.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	18	2	February 25, 1826.	
5		James G. Overton.....	P. H. Overton.....	Nashville.....	Davidson.....	do.....	Nashville.....	Davidson.....	do.....	3	do.....	17	6	February 21, 1825.	
6		Robert Sevier.....	V. Sevier.....	Greenville.....	Green.....	do.....	Greenville.....	Green.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	16	5	March 11, 1824.	
7		James L. Thompson.....	James Thompson.....	Dandridge.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	Dandridge.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	1	do.....	19	2	Do.	
8		Jacob Ammen.....	D. Ammen.....	Georgetown.....	Brown.....	Ohio.....	Georgetown.....	Brown.....	Ohio.....	4	July 1, 1827	20	5	February 21, 1827.	
9		Benjamin W. Brice.....	J. J. Brice.....	Newark.....	Licking.....	do.....	Newark.....	Licking.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	18	7	February 21, 1825.	
Ohio	3	O. P. Buckingham.....	E. Buckingham.....	Putnam.....	Muskingum.....	do.....	Putnam.....	Muskingum.....	do.....	2	do.....	17	3	Do.	
	4	Allen W. Beatty.....	Z. A. Beatty.....	Cambridge.....	Guernsey.....	do.....	Cambridge.....	Guernsey.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	17	11	February 28, 1827.	
	5	Robert W. Burnett.....	J. Burnett.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	do.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1824	15	10	February 26, 1823.	
	6	Samuel B. Custis.....	Z. Custis.....	Clinton.....	Knox.....	do.....	Mansfield.....	Richland.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	20	4	February 28, 1827.	
	7	George W. Cass.....	G. W. Cass.....	Dresden.....	Muskingum.....	do.....	Dresden.....	Muskingum.....	do.....	4	do.....	17	3	Do.	
	8	B. F. Gaid.....	L. Gaid.....	Centre.....	Morgan.....	do.....	Centre.....	Morgan.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	20	5	March 11, 1824.	
	9	O. M. Mitchell.....	E. Mitchell.....	Lebanon.....	Warren.....	do.....	Lebanon.....	Warren.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	15	11	February 21, 1825.	
	10	T. F. Patterson.....	J. Patterson.....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	17	9	February 21, 1827.	
	11	S. Torrence.....	G. P. Torrence.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	do.....	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1823	16	6	February 26, 1823.	
	12	J. C. Vance.....	Joseph Vance.....	Urbanna.....	Champaign.....	do.....	Urbanna.....	Champaign.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	.....	June 2, 1827.
	13	G. Wilson.....	P. Wilson.....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	18	9	March 11, 1824.	
	14	C. J. Wright.....	John C. Wright.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	Sept. 1, 1823	15	3	February 25, 1823.	
	15	C. Whittlesey.....	O. Whittlesey.....	Tallmadge.....	Portage.....	do.....	Tallmadge.....	Portage.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	16	9	February 28, 1827.	
	Louisiana	1	B. T. Hughes.....	J. Hughes.....	Monroe.....	Ouachita.....	Louisiana.....	Monroe.....	Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....	4	do.....	17	10	January 27, 1825.
		2	T. B. Percy.....	J. M. Barclay.....	Philadelphia.....	Ouachita.....	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	3	July 1, 1826	19	7	February 25, 1826.
3		C. S. Rousseau.....	V. Rousseau.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	do.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....	1	July 1, 1824	17	8	March 11, 1824.	
4		B. F. Rousset.....	G. Rousset.....	Parish of St. John.....	do.....	do.....	Parish of St. John.....	do.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	17	2	February 25, 1826.	
5		T. J. Royster.....	George Royster.....	Franklin.....	Attakapas.....	do.....	Franklin.....	Attakapas.....	do.....	3	do.....	16	10	Do.	
Mississippi.....	1	J. Davis.....	Mrs. Jane Davis.....	Woodville.....	Wilkinson.....	Mississippi.....	Woodville.....	Wilkinson.....	Mississippi.....	1	Sept. 1, 1824	18	6	March 11, 1824.	
Alabama	1	Thomas H. Beck.....	W. B. King.....	Cahaba.....	Dallas.....	Alabama.....	Cahaba.....	Dallas.....	Alabama.....	3	July 1, 1826	18	4	March 10, 1826.	
	2	J. N. Drake.....	J. Drake.....	Huntsville.....	Madison.....	do.....	Huntsville.....	Madison.....	do.....	4	July 1, 1827	18	6	February 17, 1827.	
	3	S. K. Cobb.....	W. Kelly.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	18	4	March 11, 1824.	
Indiana.....	1	James Allen.....	J. Allen, sr.....	West Union.....	Adams.....	Indiana.....	Madison.....	Jefferson.....	Indiana.....	2	July 1, 1825	19	8	February 21, 1825.	
	2	J. F. Lane.....	Amos Lane.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.....	do.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.....	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	15	5	March 11, 1824.	
	3	W. Palmer.....	Thomas Palmer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	do.....	19	8	Do.	

A.—*Cadets belonging to the United States Military Academy, West Point, &c.—Continued.*

From what State appointed.	No.	Names.	Names and address of parents or guardians.				Cadet's place of residence.			Class.	Date of admission.	Age when admitted.		Date of original appointment.
			Names.	Town.	County.	State.	Town.	County.	State.			Years	Mths.	
Indiana	4	J. H. Prentiss.....	J. Prentiss.....	Hindustan ..	Martin.....	Indiana.....	Hindustan ..	Martin	Indiana.....	3	July 1, 1826	16	6	February 25, 1826.
Illinois	1	A. G. Edwards.....	N. Edwards.....	Belleville ..	St. Clair	Illinois.....	Belleville ..	St. Clair,	Illinois.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	7	February 23, 1827.
	2	Samuel Kenney.....	William Kenney ..	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3	July 1, 1826	20	8	February 25, 1826.
	3	W. L. L. Morrison ..	Robert Morrison ..	Kaskaskias ..	Randolph	do.....	Kaskaskias ..	Randolph	do.....	1	Sept. 1, 1824	14	5	March 11, 1824.
Missouri.....	1	M. L. Clark.....	W. Clark.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Missouri	St. Louis	St. Louis	Missouri	2	July 1, 1825	16	4	February 17, 1825.
	2	J. W. Penrose.....	Charles Penrose ..	Carlisle	Cumberland ..	Pennsylvania ..	St. Charles ..	St. Charles	do.....	1	July 1, 1824	16	9	October 17, 1823.
Michigan	1	S. J. Rowland.....	Thomas Rowland ..	Detroit	Wayne	Michigan.....	Detroit.....	Wayne	Michigan.....	4	July 1, 1827	15	10	February 23, 1827.
District of Columbia ..	1	R. G. Buchanan ..	N. Frye, jr	Washington ..	do.....	District Columbia ..	Washington ..	do.....	District Columbia ..	3	July 1, 1826	15	4	April 25, 1825.
	2	W. S. Chandler	Margaret Chandler ..	Georgetown.....	do.....	do.....	Georgetown.....	do.....	do.....	3	do.....	16	4	February 21, 1825.
	3	Thomas J. Lee	William Lee.....	Washington.....	do.....	do.....	Washington.....	do.....	do.....	3	do.....	17	11	Do.
	4	J. B. Smith.....	C. Smith.....	Georgetown.....	do.....	do.....	Georgetown.....	Washington.....	do.....	2	July 1, 1825	16	10	Do.
At large	1	William Hoffman.....	Captain Hoffman.....	Sault de Ste. Marie.	do.....	Michigan.....	Sault de Ste. Marie.	do.....	Michigan.....	2	do.....	16	7	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

	States and Territories.																				At large.								
	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	Vermont.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Ohio.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.		Alabama.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Dist. Columbia.
First class	3	1	4	.....	5	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second class.....	2	1	5	.....	3	1	9	3	6	.....	3	3	2	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Third class	2	1	2	3	.....	1	7	3	7	2	5	2	2	.....	3	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Fourth class.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	14	1	10	1	3	7	5	3	2	3	1	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	6	11	4	8	6	32	8	24	3	12	13	9	7	8	9	7	15	5	1	3	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	4	1

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 375.

[1st Session.

EXPENSES OF VISITORS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, FROM 1817 TO 1827.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 3, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 28, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, I have the honor of submitting herewith a statement of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, showing "the different sums paid to defray the expenses of persons appointed as visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, from the year 1817 up to this time."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, February 22, 1828.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the different sums paid to defray the expenses of persons appointed as visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, from the year 1817 up to the 30th of September, 1827, and the amount paid in each year, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th of February, 1828, and of your instructions.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement showing the different sums paid to defray the expenses of persons appointed as visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, from the year 1817 up to the 30th of September, 1827, and the amount paid in each year, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th of February, 1828.

For the years 1817 and 1818 no expenses appear to have been paid.

In 1819.....	\$481 37
In 1820.....	175 50
In 1821.....	167 50
In 1822.....	51 00
In 1823.....	265 16
In 1824.....	624 54
In 1825.....	870 48
In 1826.....	2,743 25
In 1827.....	2,255 51

It may be proper to mention that the above statement does not embrace the transportation of baggage of the officers of the army, who from time to time constituted a part of the board of visitors, and have received that allowance.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, February 22, 1828.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 376.

[1st Session.

EXPENDITURES AT THE ARMORIES, AND ARMS, ETC, DURING THE YEAR 1827, MADE THEREAT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 6, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 5, 1828.*

SIR: In pursuance of the act of Congress passed the 2d of April, 1794, concerning arsenals and armories, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures of the United States armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1827.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *March 4, 1828.*

SIR: In pursuance of an act concerning arsenals and armories, passed the 2d of April, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditure at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1827.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR.

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Springfield.

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1827.....	\$40, 777 05	
Value of component parts of arms	114, 049 04	
Total amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1827...	177, 350 54	
		\$332, 176 63
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	19, 822 28	
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz :		
14, 500 muskets, average cost of each \$10 49 and a fraction.....	152, 197 04	
14, 500 screw-drivers, 8 cents.....	1, 160 00	
41, 500 wipers, 12½ cents.....	1, 812 50	
1, 450 spring vices, 30 cents.....	435 00	
1, 450 ball screws, 15 cents.....	217 50	
824 arm chests, \$1 68.....	1, 384 32	
Amount expended for preserving arms in store, and for miscellaneous purposes, not incidental to the manufacture of arms	1, 423 43	
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1827.....	107, 184 85	
Value of unwrought materials.....	46, 539 71	
		332, 176 63

Statement in detail of the operations of the armory at Harper's Ferry.

Value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1827.....	\$111, 635 08	
Of the above a portion has been sold at auction, the estimated value of which was.....	\$12, 209 49	
The actual proceeds from the sale of which was	5, 451 17	
Difference being the amount overestimated January 1, 1827	6, 758 32	
		\$104, 876 76
Value of component parts of arms on hand January 1, 1827.....	88, 619 08	
Of the above a portion has been sold at auction, the estimated value of which was.....	27, 623 25	
The actual proceeds from the sale of which was	2, 179 92	
Difference being the amount overestimated January 1, 1827	25, 445 33	
		63, 175 75
Amount drawn from the treasury and expended during the year 1827.....		195, 082 45
		363, 134 96
Amount expended in permanent improvements, per foregoing statement.....	7, 550 87	
Amount expended in the manufacture of arms, viz :		
12, 020 muskets, average cost of each \$11 97 and a fraction.....	143, 957 08	
7, 475 screw-drivers, cost of each 7 cents.....	523 25	
24, 998 wipers, cost of each 13 cents.....	3, 249 74	
10, 000 spring vices, cost of each 30 cents.....	3, 000 00	
722 arm-chests, cost of each \$2 25.....	1, 624 50	
Amount expended on Hall's rifles, which are not yet completed.....	40, 566 93	
Amount expended for preserving arms in store, and for miscellaneous purposes, not incidental to the manufacture of arms.....	2, 099 00	
Value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1827.....	56, 708 41	
Value of unwrought materials.....	103, 855 18	
		363, 134 96

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *March 4, 1828.*

Statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein during the year 1827

	EXPENDITURES.				ARMS, ETC., MADE.									
	For land, build- ings, canals, re- pairs, and other permanent im- provements.	For the manufac- ture of arms.	For miscellane- ous expens's not embraced in the foregoing.	Total amount expended.	Muskets.	Hall's rifles.	For muskets.					For rifles.		
							Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Spring vices.	Ball serows.	Arm chests.	Spring vices.	Serow-drivers.	Wipers.
Springfield, Massachusetts	\$10,822 28	\$150,217 03	\$1,423 43	\$177,463 34	14,500	.....	14,500	14,500	1,450	1,450	824	.....	.....	.....
Harper's Ferry, Virginia.....	7,550 87	185,422 58	2,099 00	195,082 45	12,020	1,000	7,475	24,093	10,000	.....	772	100	1,000	1,000
Total.....	27,373 15	341,650 21	3,522 43	372,545 79	26,520	1,000	21,975	39,493	11,450	1,450	1,596	100	1,000	1,000

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 377.

[1ST SESSION.]

FORTIFICATIONS AT BARRATARIA, LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 7, 1828.

WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1828.*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the expediency of making an appropriation during the present session for the defence of Barrataria, in the State of Louisiana, and beg leave to offer you the following considerations:

New Orleans, one of the most important and assailable positions in this country, is, after twelve years of peace, entirely open and defenceless on the west side of the river.

A regular work has been planned at Barrataria, a position which guards, at one point, all the passes into the country in that quarter.

The works on the east side are nearly complete, yet the engineers for the superintendence of these works will remain almost unoccupied, which will occasion their detention in that quarter one year longer than necessary.

The materials, which must be procured at a great distance, ought to be provided during the present year, so as to commence early the next season, that the work may not be interrupted by the heat and dryness of the climate.

An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient.

This is in conformity with the views of General Bernard, who may be consulted, and Captain Chase, whose letter is handed, enclosed.

I am particularly urged by the local authorities to press this subject strongly upon the department; and the inhabitants of New Orleans are very anxious for the completion of the defences. The appropriation to that object is very small, and much less than usual. I hope you will perceive the necessity, or at least the public benefit, that will accrue from the recommendation now of the additional fifty thousand dollars.

With, &c.,

J. S. JOHNSTON.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 23, 1828.*

SIR: Your communication of the 20th instant, on the subject of the defence of Barrataria, has been received at this department, and I have now the honor to transmit a report of the chief engineer on this subject, prepared by my directions, from which will appear the reasons that have induced the department to defer asking for an appropriation for the commencement of this work.

In this report I fully concur, and think it would be highly desirable to procure an appropriation for this work at the present session of Congress; but as it was deemed necessary to reduce the estimates for fortifications as low as possible, without injury to the service, appropriations have only been asked for for the works now in progress, and for such new works as were deemed of the most pressing importance.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. J. S. JOHNSTON.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 23, 1828.*

SIR: In answer to the communication of the honorable J. S. Johnston, relating to the commencement of the fortifications for the defence of Barrataria, which has been referred to this department, I have the honor to report that the contemplated work at Barrataria is considered of the greatest importance to the safety of New Orleans, as it commands the entrance into Barrataria bay, from whence there are several passages leading to the Mississippi; that the works for the defence of New Orleans on the east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the tower of Bayou Dupré and an improvement of Fort St. Philip, are nearly completed; that the officers who are now employed in the construction of the works at present building, and who, by a long residence in that vicinity, have become completely acclimated, could be advantageously employed in the superintendence of the work at Barrataria; and that this work, if constructed immediately, profiting by the advantages of a matured and well-organized system, which has been created by these officers, would, doubtless, be erected at an expense considerably less than that which would be incurred at some future period, when that system shall no longer exist; that the immediate commencement of this work has been strongly urged by General Bernard, a member of the board of engineers, and by Captain Chase, the senior officer of engineers on the Gulf of Mexico; and that an appropriation for this object would have been asked by the department, in presenting the "annual estimate" for fortifications, but for the desire of limiting the amount of that estimate to the sum usually appropriated by Congress for fortifications; that if Congress should see fit to make an appropriation for the commencement of this work at this present session, arrangements could be made for the collection of materials, and the work might be completed, with suitable appropriations, in three years.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Chief Engineer.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

NEW ORLEANS, *November 25, 1827.*

SIR: The extreme unhealthiness of the positions on the seaboard of Louisiana selected for works of defence renders it very desirable that these works should be commenced and completed with as little delay as possible under the superintendence of those officers who have already become acclimated, without obliging others to encounter similar risks of life and health.

The construction of the fort at Barrataria alone remains to perfect the system of defence for Louisiana. This fort may be constructed in three years for the sum originally estimated for it.

The sum of \$75,000 would enable us to commence and prosecute the operations at Barrataria with great advantage during the year 1828. From calculations which I have made, founded on experience, the fort can be built for the sum called for in General Bernard's estimate, embracing all contingent and extraordinary expenses—say as follows:

Appropriation for 1828.....	\$75, 000
Appropriation for 1829.....	94, 500
Appropriation for 1830.....	94, 500
Original estimate	264, 000

The completion of the Chef Menteur and Bienvenue defences will leave me at liberty to commence its construction should an appropriation be obtained for it at the ensuing session of Congress.

The superintendence of the works at Barrataria would not prevent me from directing and attending to the construction of the tower at Bayou Dupré, and superintending generally such repairs as may be from time to time required at the new forts of the Rigolets, Chef Meteur, and Bienvenue.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. H. CHASE.

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Chief Engineer U. S., Washington.*NEW ORLEANS, *November 25, 1827.*

SIR: As the only difficulty in the construction of the fort at Barrataria will be confined to the collection of bricks, it is desirable that an appropriation for the collection of materials may be obtained at the ensuing session of Congress.

From calculations which I have made, derived from experience, resulting from the construction of the works at the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, assurances may be given that the fort of Barrataria can be constructed for the sum estimated by you, embracing all contingent and extraordinary expenses.

The commencement of operations at Barrataria and Bayou Dupré the next season will exhibit the occupation of all the points selected by you in the system of defence for Louisiana, and, if the annual appropriations will admit, the entire system may be completed in three years; for, with our present organized means, the fort at Barrataria may be finished in three years, say under the following annual appropriations, viz:

1828.....	\$75, 000
1829.....	94, 500
1830.....	94, 500
Original estimate	264, 000

The position selected for the fort being one of the most healthy in Louisiana, the operations will be carried on there without being subject to the delays which have occurred at the *Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Bienvenue, and Fort Jackson*, on the score of sickness.

The sum of \$75,000 would enable us to commence the operations at Barrataria with great advantage the next season.

Having assisted thus far to carry your system for the defence of New Orleans into execution, I feel a strong desire to witness its completion, and I trust that your recommendation for an appropriation for Barrataria will speedily exhibit to the people of Louisiana and of the western States the perfection of a system so well calculated for their security against invasion, and the merits of which they have long since duly appreciated.

I remain, sir, &c.,

W. H. CHASE.

General BERNARD, *Washington City.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 378.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPENSES OF THE VISITORS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT FROM 1819 TO 1827, AND ESTIMATES OF THE EXPENSES OF THAT ACADEMY FOR 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 10, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 10, 1828.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 6th instant, I have to state that the allowance to cover the expenses of the visitors of the Military Academy, other than the transportation of officers of the army, has been paid out of the moneys appropriated for the Military Academy, and *not* out of that for the con-

tingencies of the army. The transportation of officers of the army, when called to West Point as visitors, has been paid out of the general appropriation for the quartermaster's department.

A detailed statement of the expenditures, under the head of contingencies of the army, was submitted by me to the Senate on the 4th of January last, to which I would beg leave to refer. By reference to which, it will be seen that almost the whole amount of the fund called contingent is expended in paying the officers of the army called here on bureau service. By reference to the 10th volume of the State Papers, 2d session, 16th Congress, No. 61, will be found the report of my predecessor upon this subject, presenting the advantages resulting from a detail of officers for the performance of the service assigned them in preference to the employment of citizens as clerks. Acquiescing in the justness of his views, I have made no change whatever in the arrangement. Having had occasion to refer to various expenditures growing out of operations connected with the department, preparatory to a report for the committee on retrenchment, it became necessary to review for a period of years the contingent expenses of the army. A document was prepared embracing these expenditures from the year 1819 to 1827, inclusive. I send you so much thereof as relates to that item of expense called contingencies of the army, by which it will be seen that, with some slight fluctuations, its progress has been marked with a spirit of economy. I beg leave, in referring you to the document exhibiting the contingent expenses of the army, to invite your attention to the circumstance that I have not, independently of pre-existing circumstances and the established routine of business, contributed at all by any act of mine to increase the amount expended under this head.

A statement of the sums paid to defray the expenses of persons appointed as visitors to the Military Academy, from the year 1817 up to this time, was also furnished to the Senate on the 28th ultimo, agreeably to a resolution of that body of the 19th ultimo, and to which I would also beg leave to refer.

A report of the chief engineer is enclosed herewith, giving the names of the visitors for the last four years, together with the amount paid to each for travelling expenses.

In my report to the House of Representatives on the administration of West Point Academy, relative to the rule of appointing cadets and selecting visitors, I remarked that heretofore the number of visitors had been small, and they principally officers of the army, and gave my reasons for the course I had pursued in making selections of visitors. Since making that report, a call having been made for the number of visitors invited to the examination of that institution, I have been compelled to give the subject a closer attention; and I find by a recurrence to the record, to which before I had not had recourse, that up to the year 1822 the board of visitors had been principally composed of officers of the army; in 1823 the number of visitors was increased to fifteen, and in the year 1824 to nineteen. In the letter of invitation the person invited is informed that accommodations during the examination will be provided for him at the public expense. For years past some of the visitors charged for their travelling expenses, while others made no charge of that kind. The latter course within two or three years has been more generally pursued, and hence the amount of expenditure has increased from the annual examination. A reference to the document A, enclosed, will show that the number invited by me has been something less than that warranted by the previous usage of the department; but calling them from more distant quarters of the Union their expenses for travelling have been enhanced. It should be remarked that, as the service is purely voluntary, a larger number, to guard against disappointment, is invited than is expected to attend, or than do in fact attend.

To correct a misapprehension which seems to prevail, it is necessary to state that the sum estimated for was to cover a deficiency in the last appropriation for this object, as well as to provide for the current year.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, *Chairman of the Committee on Finance.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 8, 1828.*

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the persons who have been invited to attend the general examinations of the cadets of the Military Academy in each year since 1824 to form the board of visitors, with an exhibit of the amount paid to each individual who attended on account of the expenses incurred by travelling to and from West Point; also the amount of expenditure on account of the board and lodging of the visitors during their stay at West Point. I also beg leave to add a copy of the letter of invitation, which will show the object of inviting persons to attend the examination. By the latter clause of the letter of invitation it will be seen that the superintendent of the Military Academy is directed to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the board of visitors. This accommodation is afforded at the mess-house, a building which has limited accommodations for persons visiting the Military Academy and for the messes of the cadets and of some of the officers who have no families, and it is the only place of accommodation on the point. The person having charge of the messing establishment is bound to make suitable accommodations for the board of visitors, and charges for the accommodation a reasonable sum, which is submitted to the board for their examination and approval; and, on being signed by the president of the board, the quartermaster of the post pays the account on the order of the superintendent, who also audits the account. Heretofore there has been no specific appropriation for the expenses of the board of visitors, those expenses having been paid out of the appropriation for the quartermaster's department of the Military Academy.

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

ALEXANDER MACOMB,

Major General, Chief Engineer, Inspector of the Military Academy.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington.*

SIR: The regulations of this department for the government of the Military Academy at West Point direct that the students of that institution be examined in all the branches of science and instruction

through which they have passed in the presence of a board of visitors and such other literary gentlemen as shall be invited to attend; in conformity to which I have the honor to invite you to attend the examination of the cadets at West Point, which will commence on the first Monday in June next, as a member of said board, and I shall be highly gratified to receive a report of your observations upon the actual state and progress of the institution and such suggestions for its improvement as you may deem necessary.

Should you accept this invitation, Lieutenant Colonel Thayer, superintendent of the academy, will be instructed to make suitable arrangements for your accommodation.

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

The following is an extract from the estimates of the superintendent of the Military Academy for 1828.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Deficit for the year 1827.....	\$1,168 11
Travelling expenses for 1828.....	1,210 00
Board and accommodation at mess hall.....	750 00
	3,128 11

NOTE.—It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the expenses of the board, as it depends on the number of visitors, which varies every year, and on the distances which they have to travel. The sum estimated for, the average of the last three years, is \$1,960.

A.

Statement exhibiting the names and number of persons who have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the general examination of the cadets at West Point Military Academy; also the names of those persons who attended in each year, from 1824 to 1827, inclusive, and the amount paid to each for their travelling expenses to and from the academy.

No.	Invited.	Attended.	Amount paid each.
1824.			
1	Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, Louisiana.....	Hon. J. S. Johnston.....	
2	Hon. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania.....		
3	Professor Z. J. D. Kingsbury, Connecticut.....		
4	Professor Thomas C. Levens, District of Columbia.....	Professor T. C. Levens.....	\$60 00
5	Caleb Atwater, Ohio.....		
6	Doctor T. McAuley, New York.....	Doctor T. McAuley.....	
7	Doctor John Chester, New York.....	Doctor J. Chester.....	
8	Doctor A. S. H. Burgess, North Carolina.....	Doctor A. S. H. Burgess.....	128 00
9	General Gaines, New York.....	General Gaines.....	
10	General W. H. Sumner, Massachusetts.....	General W. H. Sumner.....	47 50
11	General Tallmadge, New York.....	General Tallmadge.....	
12	General Swift, New York.....	General Swift.....	
13	Colonel Pearce, Pennsylvania.....	Colonel Pearce.....	
14	Colonel N. Towson, District of Columbia.....	Colonel Towson.....	
15	James T. Austin, Massachusetts.....	J. T. Austin.....	47 50
16	Doctor Staughton, District of Columbia.....	Doctor Staughton.....	35 00
17	Hon. H. R. Warfield, Maryland.....	Hon. H. R. Warfield.....	70 00
18	Hon. W. Dwight, Massachusetts.....	Hon. W. Dwight.....	
19	Hon. James Lloyd, Massachusetts.....		
1825.			
1	Professor Chester Dewey, Massachusetts.....	Professor C. Dewey.....	27 00
2	John S. Skinner, Maryland.....	J. S. Skinner.....	60 00
3	Hon. J. Forsyth, Georgia.....		
4	Commodore J. Jones.....		
5	Hugh Mercer, Virginia.....	Hugh Mercer.....	80 00
6	Hon. L. Williams, North Carolina.....		
7	O. B. Brown, District of Columbia.....	O. B. Brown.....	70 00
8	Hon. J. Hamilton, jr., South Carolina.....	Hon. J. Hamilton, jr.....	70 00
9	General R. Taylor, Virginia.....		
10	Colonel A. Eustis.....	Colonel A. Eustis.....	
11	Colonel Walbach.....	Colonel J. B. Walbach.....	
12	George Bancroft, Massachusetts.....	George Bancroft.....	40 00
13	Hon. E. Everett, Massachusetts.....	Hon. E. Everett.....	35 00
14	Hon. M. Van Buren, New York.....		
15	Hon. M. Dickerson, New Jersey.....		
16	Hon. J. F. Parrott, New Hampshire.....	J. F. Parrott.....	60 00
17	Hon. N. Vandyke, Delaware.....		
1826.			
1	Amos Lane, esq., Indiana.....	Amos Lane, esq.....	320 00
2	Governor Morrow, Ohio.....	Governor Morrow.....	300 00
3	Rev. J. Sparks, Massachusetts.....		
4	Professor J. Tichnor, Massachusetts.....	Professor Tichnor.....	35 00
5	Thomas Kennedy, esq., Maryland.....	Thomas Kennedy, esq.....	100 00
6	Hon. J. M. White, Florida.....	Hon. J. M. White.....	120 00

A—Continued.

No.	Invited.	Attended.	Amount paid each.
1826.			
7	Rev. Thomas Levins, New York		
8	Professor J. F. Dana, New Hampshire	Professor J. F. Dana	\$136 00
9	Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Totten	Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Totten	
10	General S. Houston, Tennessee	General Houston	120 00
11	Hon. P. S. Markley, Pennsylvania	Hon. P. S. Markley	100 00
12	Hon. Gab. Holmes, North Carolina	Hon. Gab. Holmes	250 00
13	Colonel C. C. Biddle, Pennsylvania	Colonel C. C. Biddle	80 00
14	Doctor James Blythe	Doctor James Blythe	180 00
15	James Dean, esq.	James Dean, esq.	60 00
16	John K. Kane, esq., Pennsylvania	John K. Kane, esq.	80 00
17	Hon. D. J. Pearce, Rhode Island	Hon. D. J. Pearce	30 00
18	Commodore I. Chauncey		
19	Commodore J. Jones		
20	Commodore Bainbridge		
1827.			
1	G. Eustis, Louisiana		
2	Hon. Joseph Ritner, Pennsylvania	Hon. Joseph Ritner	200 00
3	Colonel A. M. Prevost, Pennsylvania	Colonel A. M. Prevost	75 00
4	Hon. R. C. Mallary, Vermont	Hon. R. C. Mallary	40 00
5	Colonel Daniel Breck, Kentucky		
6	General Joseph Vance, Ohio	General Joseph Vance	300 00
7	Hon. J. Barney, Maryland	Hon. John Barney	90 00
8	Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Mississippi	Hon. Thomas B. Reed	200 00
9	Professor T. C. Levins, New York	Professor T. C. Levins	30 00
10	Hon. A. H. Powell, Virginia	Hon. A. H. Powell	120 00
11	Hon. G. C. Washington, Maryland	Hon. G. C. Washington	100 00
12	Hon. A. H. Tracy, New York	Hon. A. H. Tracy	150 00
13	Hon. E. H. Mills, Massachusetts		
14	Hon. George Blake, Massachusetts	Hon. George Blake	90 00
15	Hon. L. Condict, New Jersey	L Condict	15 00
16	Major R. E. De Russy		
17	Major H. Stanton, Delaware		
18	Major Thomas Stockton	Major T. Stockton	60 00

Statement showing the amount expended each year, and every three years, out of the money appropriated by Congress for the contingent fund of the army, as appears per the appropriation books of this office, from the year 1819 to 1827, viz:

1819	\$82,563
1820	41,003
1821	36,533 41
	<u>160,100 94</u>
1822	\$10,867 99
1823	16,065 73
1824	13,841 41
	<u>40,775 13</u>
1825	\$17,697 56
1826	10,771 68
1827	10,922 34
	<u>39,391 58</u>

JAMES EAKIN, Chief Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, March 10, 1828.

Estimate of the expenses of the Military Academy for 1828.

1. FUEL.

1,500 cords of wood, at \$3 87½ per cord	\$5,812 50
Distributing 1,200 cords of wood, at 15 cents per cord	180 00
Sawing and splitting wood for 17 section rooms, 7 months, 50 cents per month per room	59 50
	<u>\$6,052 00</u>

2. TRANSPORTATION.

Deficit of appropriation for cadet transportation home in 1827.....	\$1,311 68	
Of cadets discharged by order of the War Department.....	900 00	
Officers' baggage.....	300 00	
Freight of stores and articles for academy.....	100 00	
Pay of hired teamster, at \$18 per month.....	216 00	
		\$2,827 68

3. FORAGE.

184 bushels of corn, for two yoke of oxen, at 75 cents.....	138 00	
6 tons of hay, for two yoke of oxen, at \$18 per ton.....	108 00	
		246 00

4. STATIONERY.

1½ ream folio post, (ruled).....	42 00	
3 reams of envelope.....	18 00	
12 reams of foolscap, at \$4.....	48 00	
20 reams of letter paper, at \$5.....	100 00	
18 blank quire books, (ruled,) at 44 cents.....	7 92	
Blank books for adjutant's office.....	14 00	
Binding books, &c.....	6 00	
2,000 quills.....	20 00	
20 papers of ink powder.....	2 50	
2 pounds of sealing wax.....	3 00	
2 pounds of wafers.....	2 00	
12 pieces of tape.....	3 00	
2 quarts of sand.....	50	
		266 92

5. PRINTING.

1 ream morning reports of cadets.....	14 00	
2 reams sick reports.....	28 00	
2 reams weekly class reports.....	28 00	
1,500 morning reports of the companies corps cadets.....	12 00	
180 consolidated weekly class reports.....	20 00	
1,000 registers of officers and cadets and merit rolls of conduct, 1828.....	125 00	
		227 00

6. POSTAGE.

For the postage upon letters and packages on public service directed to the superintendent, commandant of cadets, quartermaster, adjutant, and other officers and professors of the Military Academy.....		150 00
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7. REPAIRS.

14 cwt. of ground white lead for painting academies, cadets' barracks, public buildings, and quarters attached to the Military Academy, \$14.....	196 00	
6 cwt. of ground yellow ochre for ditto, at \$7.....	42 00	
2 cwt. of ground Spanish brown, at \$6.....	12 00	
20 pounds lamp black, at 19 cents.....	3 80	
100 gallons of linseed oil, at 75 cents.....	75 00	
18 gallons of spirits of turpentine, at 50 cents.....	9 00	
30 pounds of litharge, at 13 cents.....	3 90	
6 ground brushes, at \$7½ cents.....	5 25	
3 sash tools, at 25 cents.....	75	
170 days' labor, at \$1 50.....	255 00	
747 yellow pine plank for re flooring stairway of the south barracks, repairing hall floors, and rooms in officers' quarters of cadets' barracks, at 25 cents.....	186 75	
200 days' labor of carpenters in ditto, and other repairs upon public buildings, at \$1 37½.....	275 00	
30 barrels of lime for whitewashing and repairing barracks, quarters, &c., at \$1 25.....	37 50	
6 barrels of Rhode Island lime for ditto.....	18 00	
200 days' mason work, \$1 62½.....	325 00	
Window glass.....	50 00	
400 plank for use of artificers' shop, at 25 cents.....	100 00	
1,000 boards, at 15 cents.....	150 00	
200 joists, at 12 cents.....	24 00	
400 pounds of iron for ditto, at 10 cents.....	40 00	
Nails, tacks, screws, &c., for ditto.....	60 00	
Glue for ditto.....	6 00	
10 M. lath for repairs.....	20 00	
10 M. brick for ditto.....	90 00	
		1,984 95

8. PUBLIC WHARF.

1,500 feet timber for repairs of wharf, at 12 cents	\$180 00	
367 feet chestnut timber for ditto, at 3 cents.....	11 01	
134 braces for ditto, at 6 cents.....	8 04	
135 iron bolts, 675 pounds, for ditto, at 9 cents per pound.....	60 75	
600 spikes for front plank for ditto, 496 pounds, at 10 cents per pound	49 60	
550 feet 4-inch plank for ditto, at 8 cents.....	44 00	
7 sleepers, 18 by 12 inches, 36 feet long, for ditto, 378 feet, at 12 cents.....	45 36	
Bands for the corners	10 00	
Labor of carpenters and laborers for ditto	130 00	
		\$538 76

9. IMPROVING THE BARRACK PARADE.

Removing earth and levelling ground about ditto	395 15
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10. ARTIFICERS' PAY.

Pay of two hired carpenters, for 300 days, \$1 25.....	750 00
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11. BOARD OF VISITORS.

Deficit of the year 1827.....	\$1,168 11	
Travelling expenses for 1828.....	1,210 00	
Board and accommodation at mess hall.....	750 00	
		3,128 11

12. QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK.

Pay of, at \$41 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month.....	500 00
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13. ADJUTANT'S CLERK.

Pay of, at \$33 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month.....	400 00
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14. QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Compensation of hired citizen as assistant in the quartermaster's department, equal to the pay and emoluments of a quartermaster sergeant of the army.....	184 62
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15. KEEPERS OF PUBLIC ROOMS.

Compensation of a hired citizen as keeper of chemical laboratory, equal to pay and emoluments of a sergeant of the army	\$174 62	
Pay of one keeper of recitation rooms, and one policeman of cadets' barracks, at \$8 per month.....	192 00	
		366 62

16. LIBRARY.

Subscription to scientific journals and periodicals	200 00	
Binding library books.....	600 00	
Increase of library	1,000 00	
		1,800 00

17. ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

For the hire of a modeller and the purchase of models.....	700 00
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18. MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

For one levelling instrument and repairs of instruments.....	200 00
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19. DRAWING DEPARTMENT.

For the purchase of casts and models.....	400 00
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20. CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Articles of materia chemica and repairs of apparatus	200 00
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21. CONDUIT.

To complete the works for the distribution of water	2,333 00
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22. BUILDINGS.

For a hospital, including quarters for surgeon and assistant professors.....	11,000 00
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23. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

100 gallons of oil for lighting the halls of cadets' barracks	\$75 00
50 bushels of sand for academy floors.....	5 00
36 brooms for sweeping halls and academies	13 50
Police tubs for cadets' barracks	4 00
1,000 feet whitewood boards for cadets' knapsack boxes	20 00
Articles of consumption in artillery laboratory	50 00

One dozen chairs for recitation rooms	\$24 00	
Grates for officers and professors' quarters	210 00	
Chairs for the board of visitors and examination hall	240 00	
Four dormant windows for stone house occupied by the teachers of French and drawing, including finishing of garret rooms at quarters of teacher of drawing	160 00	
For making drains to the houses occupied as quarters by officers and professors of the academy	190 00	
400 feet of hose for fire-engine, and fire-plugs of conduit pipes, at 75 cents	300 00	
For musical instruments for the academy band	105 00	
		\$1,396 50

24. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Sundries	400 00
Total estimate for 1828	36,447 31

Recapitulation.

1. Fuel	\$6,052 00
2. Transportation	2,827 68
3. Forage	246 00
4. Stationery	266 92
5. Printing	227 00
6. Postage	150 00
7. Repairs	1,984 95
8. Public wharf	538 76
9. Improving the barrack parade	395 15
10. Artificers' pay	750 00
11. Board of visitors	3,128 11
12. Quartermaster's clerk	500 00
13. Adjutant's clerk	400 00
14. Quartermaster sergeant	184 62
15. Keepers of public rooms	366 62
16. Library	1,800 00
17. Engineering department	700 00
18. Mathematical department	200 00
19. Drawing department	400 00
20. Chemical and mineralogical department	200 00
21. Conduit	2,333 00
22. Buildings	11,000 00
23. Miscellaneous items	1,396 50
24. Incidental expenses	400 00
Total	36,447 31

Approved:

ÆNEAS MACKAY, *Quartermaster, Military Academy.*S. THAYER, *Lieut. Col., Sup't Military Academy.*

REMARKS.

No. 1. It is believed that the expenditures for fuel at the academy will be considerably diminished for the future by substituting anthracite coal for wood, which is becoming more and more dear every year. Grates have been put up in 20 rooms, and it is contemplated to put them up in all the rooms in the course of next year. At the present price of coal (which is \$10 per ton) there would be little economy in substituting it for wood, but when the Lackawanna coal shall be brought to market through the Hudson and Delaware canal, which is to be completed early next summer, it is believed that its price will immediately fall 100 per cent.

No. 2. Under this head is included a deficit of \$1,311 paid to dismissed and discharged cadets over and above the appropriation for that object, owing to the unusual number of dismissals during the year. There is reason to hope that the sum demanded for that for 1828 will be found amply sufficient.

No. 7 will complete the refooring of the cadets' barracks, which was commenced in 1826.

No. 8. This amount is required partly to repair the timber work, which has decayed, and partly to fill two of the spaces between the piers, and to raise the head of the wharf, which, having settled several feet, is under water every high tide.

No. 9 will complete the graduation of the barrack yards.

No. 11. It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the expenses of the board, as it depends on the number of visitors, which varies every year, and on the distances which they have to travel; \$1,960, the sum estimated for, is the average of the last three years.

Nos. 12 and 13. The estimate for the quartermaster's clerk is \$200, and that of the adjutant's clerk \$100 greater than for previous years. These additions are deemed indispensably necessary for the hire of competent clerks.

No. 21. Two thousand two hundred dollars were appropriated in 1826, and applied to the purchase of

conduit pipes. The additional sum now asked for will complete all the works for the distribution of water in the most substantial and permanent manner.

No. 22. The building, of which the plans and elevations are hereto annexed, will consist of two pavilions or wings, each 25 by 40 feet, two stories high above the basement, and a centre 72 feet by 40, one story above the basement. The centre building will contain eight rooms for the sick, and the same number of rooms in the basement for a kitchen and stores, and for the accommodation of the steward, matron, and hospital attendants, &c.; one pavilion to be occupied by the surgeon, the other by assistant professors. It may be proper here to remark that the assistant professors are not provided with sufficient or suitable quarters. One room is only a reasonable allowance of quarters to each assistant professor, whereas at present only one room can be allowed to every two assistants. The want of suitable accommodations for the assistant professors will be more sensibly felt whenever the cadet assistant shall be replaced by officers—a change which has been often recommended by the annual visitors, and which, having been approved by the government, must take place at no distant period. The building for which an appropriation is now asked will complete the quarters requisite for the accommodation of the academic staff and cadets.

Respectfully submitted.

S. THAYER, *Lieut. Col., Sup't Military Academy.*

WEST POINT, October 27, 1827.

Statement of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1827, exhibited in pursuance of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1809, entitled "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1827.			
Feb. 28	Lieut. Charles Thomas, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him in July, 1826, to George F. Louton, for his services in going to Hamstead court-house for public letters for the officers at Fort Towson.	\$29 00
Mar. 5	Major T. Cross, quartermaster-----	For amount expended by him at the seat of government, in the fourth quarter of 1826, for per diem allowance to officers and others employed in sundry of the public departments.	849 12
6	Jos. M. White-----	For amount paid him for professional services, rendered at the request of the Secretary of War, in defence of three suits instituted in the superior court of East Florida vs. A. A. Massias, an officer in the United States army, for acts done in the execution of his orders.	480 00
9	Major A. A. Massias-----	For amount paid him for services rendered and counsel fees paid in defending three suits brought against him in the superior court of East Florida for acts done in the execution of his orders.	580 00
12	Lieut. N. Cruger, acting assistant quartermaster.	For payments made by him on a march from Bellefontaine, in June and July, 1826, for hire of guide and horse.	46 25
13	William Linnard, quartermaster.----	For payments made by him in the third quarter of 1826 for certified copies of record of sale of Province island by the State of Pennsylvania, for surveying said island, and for county, borough, and poor tax on property at Carlisle for the year 1826.	23 50
13	Lieut. W. S. Colquhoun, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him at Cantonment Jesup, in the third quarter of 1826, for the services of a guide rendered the command ordered to survey the raft of Red river.	162 00
13	J. Snelling, colonel United States army.	For amount paid by him at Fort Snelling, in the second quarter of 1826, for services of an express.	20 00
14	Jacob Riley-----	For amount paid him for transportation of baggage during the Seminole campaign of 1818.	57 20
19	Capt. J. Clark, assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him in the second and third quarters of 1826 at Tampa Bay, for services of Spanish and Indian interpreters, and forage and provisions for express.	215 92
21	Thomas Wright, paymaster-----	For payment made by him in the fourth quarter of 1826 for letter paper, letter stamps, officers' blank accounts, and company receipt-rolls.	112 00
April 4	J. D. Hayden, paymaster-----	For payments made by him in June, 1826, for the transportation of funds to pay the troops from Fort Towson to Natchitoches, and back, and for the expense of a man and horse as a guard.	121 00
20	Asher Phillips, paymaster-----	For amount paid by him for tape, paper, inkstand, ink, India-rubber, and printing blank forms, between January 9 and August 17, 1826.	7 56
May 16	Capt. J. B. Brant, assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him at St. Louis, in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1826, for relinquishment of land for military purposes, bearing despatches to Fort Armstrong, and express hire.	84 50
18	C. B. Tallmadge, paymaster-----	For amount paid by him for letter paper, envelope paper, binding Army Registers, black sand, quills, sundry blank forms, tin paper cutters, and ink, between March 16 and September 19, 1826.	43 00
21	Major T. Cross, quartermaster-----	For amount expended by him at the seat of government, in the first quarter of 1827, for per diem allowance to officers and others employed in sundry of the public departments.	2,358 52
22	Capt. J. Clark, assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him at Tampa Bay, in the fourth quarter of 1826, for the services of Spanish and Indian interpreters and pilot.	90 00
26	Charles H. Smith, paymaster-----	For amount paid by him for quills, ink, and sundry blank forms, between February 6 and November 2, 1826.	31 50

Statement of the expenditure, &c.—Continued.

Date of settlement.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.
1827.			
May 31	Edmund Kirby, paymaster.....	For payments made by him for one ream of letter paper, one ream of foolscap, one ream of pay, clothing, forage, and subsistence accounts, printed on fine folio post, and twenty-five quills, between April 26 and August 15, 1826.	\$36 00
June 18	Major H. Stanton, quartermaster....	For amount paid by him at Detroit, in the second quarter of 1826, for services of an express from Chicago.	15 00
23	Lieut. F. D. Newcomb, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at Camp King, in the first quarter of 1827, for services of an Indian interpreter to the command of Captain J. M. Glassell.	32 71
23	Capt. J. Clark, assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him at Cantonment Brooke, in the first quarter of 1827, to Indian interpreters.	60 00
29	Joseph M. White.....	For amount paid him for professional services rendered at the May term of the superior court of East Florida in the defence of three suits <i>vs.</i> A. A. Massias, of the United States army, for trespasses alleged to have been committed by him as an officer in the military occupation of the province in 1812, by the written request of the Secretary of War, and for travelling from Pensacola, his place of residence, to St. Augustine, to attend to said suits.	460 00
July 3	Peter Force.....	For amount paid him for printing 400 infantry and 200 artillery monthly returns, and 2,943 muster-rolls for the use of the army, by order of the Adjutant General.	163 00
11	Major George Bender, quartermaster..	For amount paid by him at New Orleans, in the first quarter of 1827, to Lieutenant Colonel Z. Taylor, for per diem allowance as a member of the board of officers assembled at Washington city to prepare a system of tactics.	117 25
Aug. 4	A. Wetmore, paymaster.....	For payments made by him for transportation of \$4,000, in silver, United States funds, from the receiver's office at Lexington, Missouri, to Franklin, Missouri; premium on \$4,870 United States notes, at one per cent; and printing four quires blank receipt-rolls, between October 15 and December 1, 1825; and for quills, sealingwax, tape, letter paper, lead pencils, and one iron chest, between May 23 and June 12, 1826.	164 45
28	Capt Z. C. Palmer, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at liberty, in the second quarter of 1825, for subsisting two men and foraging two mules two days when on express	12 00
Sept. 11	Lieut. R. Holmes, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at Fort Atkinson, in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 1825, and first and second quarters of 1826, for express hire, and subsistence for men and forage for horses on express.	137 44
14	Major T. Cross, quartermaster.....	For amount expended by him at the seat of government, in the second quarter of 1827, for per diem allowance to officers and others employed in sundry of the public departments.	1,501 34
18	Lieut. C. Thomas, acting quartermaster.	For amount expended by him in 1823 and 1826 for expresses, damage to horse on express, and fees paid attorney, clerk, sheriff, and justice in the suit <i>Rose vs. Thomas.</i>	102 75
21	Lieut. John Page, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at Cantonment Brooke, in the second quarter of 1827, for the services of Spanish and Indian interpreters.	135 00
22	Capt. J. Clark, assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him in the third quarter of 1826 for the services of an express.	13 80
24	Lieut. E. B. Alexander, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at Camp Leavenworth, in the second quarter of 1827, for the services of a guide.	17 00
25	Lieut. F. Lee, assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him at Cantonment Jesup, in the second quarter of 1827, for one surveyor's compass.	60 00
Oct. 18	Lieut. S. B. Shaw, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at Fort Duval, in the first quarter of 1827, for the services of Indian interpreters and an express.	45 37
18	Lieut. J. B. Stephenson, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount expended by him at Cantonment Towson, in the second quarter of 1827, for the services of a guide.	12 00
18	Lieut. F. D. Newcomb, acting assistant quartermaster.	For amount paid by him at Camp King, in the second quarter of 1827, for the services of an Indian interpreter.	30 00
24	Way & Gideon.....	For amount paid them for printing monthly and company returns for the United States army.	91 00
31	Callender Irvine, commissary general.	For amount paid by him at Philadelphia, in the third quarter of 1827, for taxes assessed on the United States arsenal, near Philadelphia, for the year 1827.	336 00
			8,853 18

*WILLIAM LEE.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 379.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1802 TO 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 13, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 13, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor of submitting herewith the reports of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury, which exhibit the amount expended at the Military Academy at West Point for the construction of buildings, and the purchase of books, maps, and apparatus, and the pay and subsistence of teachers, officers, and cadets, from its organization in 1802 to this time.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, March 8, 1828.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of 29th February last, I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement of "the whole amount of money that has been appropriated for the pay, rations, and forage of instructors, cadets, and all other persons employed at or attached to the Military Academy at West Point" from July 1, 1815, to December 31, 1827, "specifically for each and every purpose, and for each and every year," as far as can be ascertained from the books of this office.

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

WM. LEE.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, March 11, 1828.*

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 29th ultimo, referred by you to this office, "requiring a statement of the whole amount of money that has been appropriated for the construction of buildings and appurtenances, for purchasing books, apparatus, maps, and all other purposes, for the use of the Military Academy at West Point, from its organization in 1802 to this time; also the pay and rations of instructors, cadets, and all other persons employed at or attached to the institution, specifically for each and every year," I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement exhibiting the aggregate amount expended at the Military Academy to the end of the year 1827, arranged under different heads of expenditure, as required by the resolution. It will be perceived that the first line embraces the aggregate expenditures under each head up to the end of the year 1820, as reported from this office in a statement furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th December, 1820. For the subsequent period, to wit: for the years 1821 to 1827, inclusive, the sums expended for the different objects are arranged under each head, and for each year.

Appended to this statement will be found a copy of that furnished under the resolution of the 5th December, 1820, and from the remarks annexed thereto it will be seen that it was impracticable to furnish all the particulars required with any certainty of accuracy, nor could it now be done in any reasonable time. The statement has, therefore, been prepared in its present shape in order to its early transmission, and under a belief that it will meet the object of the resolution, so far as the same appertains to this office.

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

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the aggregate amount expended on the Military Academy at West Point, in the purchase, erection, and repairs of buildings and barracks, for stationery, books, and mathematical instruments, and printing; for wood and hauling, transportation of stores, officers' baggage, and for expenditures of a contingent nature in the quartermaster's department for said institution, including the amount that has been expended in the pay and subsistence of the teachers, officers, and cadets, as far as the same has been ascertained from the accounts of the disbursing officers, settled and rendered at the office of the Third Auditor; furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 5th December, 1820.

Pay, subsistence, &c., to teachers, officers, and cadets	\$73,210 38
Wood and hauling.....	26,612 36
Building purchased and erected; materials for ditto, and repairs	141,824 82
Stationery, printing, books, and mathematical instruments, &c.....	43,470 37
Transportation of materials, stores, and officers' baggage, &c.....	4,166 11
Furniture, tools, postage, expenses of the board of visitors, and other contingent expenses	5,014 69
Aggregate amount	294,298 73

It is proper to remark that prior to the act of the 3d March, 1809, no separate account was kept of the appropriation for the Military Academy; and up to the year 1812, inclusive, all the accounts of expenditures of the War Department, which had been settled and sent to the treasury for revision, were destroyed in the year 1814 with the public buildings. It is consequently impossible to furnish all the particulars required by the above-mentioned resolution. It is also proper to add, that the items of pay and subsistence, &c., are only such as have been collected from the accounts of the paymasters, settled since 1812 and up to July, 1815, and from such only in which it was supposed payments would appear. Other payments have doubtless been made within that period; but they are so distributed through the accounts, (no separate account having been kept or rendered for the corps of engineers,) that it will be impracticable to ascertain them without particular examination of every paymaster's account through the war.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 4, 1821.*

Statement of the amount of money that has been appropriated for the pay, rations, and forage, of instructors, cadets, and all other persons employed at, or attached to the Military Academy at West Point, specifically for each and every purpose, and for each and every year, from July 1, 1815, to December 31, 1827, as far as can be ascertained from the books of this office, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives dated February 29, 1828.

D 501—III '70A

	From July 1, 1815, to Dec. 31, 1815.			1816.			1817.				1818.				1819.				1820.			
	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.
Superintendent United States Military Academy*.....															\$120	\$365	\$288		\$120	\$462	\$288	
Commandant of the corps of cadets, instructor of tactics†.....															120	365	288		120	365	288	
Professor of natural and experimental philosophy.....	\$360	\$180	\$140	\$720	\$365	\$132	\$720	\$365	\$288		\$720	\$365	\$288		720	365	288		720	365	96	
Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.....	240	108		480	219		480	219			480	219			120				120			
Professor of mathematics.....	300	144	144	600	292	120	600	292	288		600	292	288		600	292	96		600	292	96	
Assistant professor of mathematics.....	240	108		480	219		480	219			480	219			480	219			480	219		
Acting assistants ditto: officers receiving \$10 per month additional pay.....															240				480			
Professor of the art of engineering.....	300	144	144	600	292	120	600	292	288		600	292	288		600	292	96		600	292	96	
Assistant professor of the art of engineering.....	240	108		480	219		480	219			480	219			180				180			
Professor of chemistry receives \$10 per month in addition to his pay as surgeon.....																						
Chaplain, professor of ethics, geography, and history.....				600	292	120	600	292	288		600	292	288		600	292	96		600	292	96	
Teachers of the French language‡.....	240	108		480	219		480	219			960	438			960	438			960	438		
Teacher of drawing.....	240	108		480	219		480	219			480	219			480	219			480	219		
Sword master.....				320	146		320	146			320	146			320	146			320	146		
Two hundred and fifty cadets§.....	24,000	18,000		48,768	37,084		48,000	36,500			48,000	36,500			48,000	36,500			48,000	36,500		
Four sergeants.....	264			384			384				384				384				384			
Four corporals.....	240			336			536				336				336				336			
Twenty artificers.....	1,560			2,400			2,400				2,400				2,400				2,400			
Eighty privates.....	3,890			4,800			4,800				4,800				4,800				4,800			
Teacher of music.....	66			96			96				96				96				96			
Musicians.....	648			864			864				864				864				864			
Servants||.....							2,520	3,066		\$1,560	2,520	3,066		\$1,562	2,460	2,993		\$1,525	2,460	2,993		\$1,525
	32,828	19,008	428	62,888	39,566	492	64,640	42,048	1,152	1,560	65,120	42,267	1,152	1,562	64,760	42,121	864	1,525	65,180	42,583	960	1,525

* Colonel Thayer receives as a compensation, for being superintendent, the emoluments and double rations as brevet major for 1819 and part of 1820; triple rations as major for 1821 and 1822; and the emoluments and triple rations as lieutenant colonel from that period to December 31, 1827.
 † The commandant of the cadets, Captain Worth, receives as compensation the emoluments and double rations as brevet major.
 ‡ In 1818 an additional French teacher was employed; and in 1823 one of the French teachers received an additional compensation of \$10 per month as librarian.
 § In 1822 eight cadets are employed as assistant professors, with an additional compensation of \$10 per month.
 || There were forty-two servants attached to the Academy to the year 1821, inclusive; from that period the only servants remaining were those of the professors and superintendent, in all thirteen.

Statement of the amount of money that has been appropriated for the pay, rations, &c.—Continued.

	1821.				1822.				1823.				1824.				1825.				1826.				1827.			
	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.
Superintendent United States Military Academy.....	\$120	\$657	\$288	.....	\$120	\$657	\$288	.....	\$220	\$840	\$288	.....	\$240	\$876	\$288	.....	\$240	\$876	\$288	.....	\$240	\$876	\$288	.....	\$240	\$876	\$288	.....
Commandant of the corps of cadets, instructor of tactics...	120	365	288	.....	120	365	288	.....	120	365	288	.....	120	365	288	.....	120	365	288	.....	120	365	288	.....	120	365	288	.....
Professor of natural and experimental philosophy.....	720	365	288	.....	720	365	96	.....	720	365	288	.....	720	365	288	.....	720	365	288	.....	720	365	288	.....	720	365	288	.....
Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Professor of mathematics.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	96	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....
Assistant professor of mathematics.....	480	219	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Acting assistant professors of mathematics: officers receiving \$10 per month additional pay.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professor of the art of engineering.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	96	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....
Assistant professor of the art of engineering.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Professor of chemistry receives \$10 per month in addition to his pay as surgeon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Chaplain, professor of ethics, geography, and history.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	96	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....	600	292	288	.....
Teachers of the French language.....	960	438	.....	.....	960	438	.....	.....	1,060	438	.....	.....	1,060	438	.....	.....	1,060	438	.....	.....	1,060	438	.....	.....	1,060	438	.....	.....
Teacher of drawing.....	480	219	.....	.....	480	219	.....	.....	480	219	.....	.....	480	219	.....	.....	480	219	.....	.....	480	219	.....	.....	480	219	.....	.....
Sword master.....	320	146	.....	.....	320	146	.....	.....	320	146	.....	.....	320	146	.....	.....	320	146	.....	.....	320	146	.....	.....	320	146	.....	.....
Two hundred and fifty cadets.....	48,000	36,500	.....	.....	48,960	36,500	.....	.....	48,960	36,500	.....	.....	48,960	36,500	.....	.....	48,960	36,500	.....	.....	48,960	36,500	.....	.....	48,960	36,500	.....	.....
Four sergeants.....	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four corporals.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty artificers.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eighty privates.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teacher of music.....	96	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Musicians.....	864	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....	1,440	.....	.....	.....
Servants.....	2,460	2,993	.....	\$1,439	780	949	.....	\$390	780	949	.....	\$390	780	949	.....	\$390	780	949	.....	\$390	780	949	.....	\$390	780	949	.....	\$390
	65,180	42,778	1,728	1,439	56,410	40,515	960	390	56,660	40,698	1,728	390	56,650	40,726	1,728	390	56,650	40,726	1,728	390	56,650	40,726	1,728	390	56,650	40,726	1,728	390

RECAPITULATION OF THE MONEY APPROPRIATED EACH YEAR.

From July 1, 1815, to Dec. 31, 1815.....	\$52,264	1823.....	\$99,426
1816.....	102,946	1824.....	99,494
1817.....	109,400	1825.....	99,494
1818.....	110,101	1826.....	99,494
1819.....	109,270	1827.....	99,494
1820.....	110,248		
1821.....	111,125		
1822.....	98,275		
			1,301,031

NOTE.—The corps of bombardiers was established by an act of Congress of March 2, 1821.

A statement exhibiting the amount expended at the Military Academy at West Point for the construction of buildings and appurtenances; the purchase of books, maps, apparatus, and all other purposes for the use of the Military Academy; pay and subsistence of teachers, officers, and cadets, and other persons employed or attached to the institution, as far as the same has been ascertained from the accounts settled in the office of the Third Auditor, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of February 29, 1828.

Period.	Pay and subsistence to teachers, officers, and cadets.	Fuel, hauling and distributing the same.	Buildings purchased and erected, and for materials and repairs.	Stationery, printing, books, mathematical instruments, chemical apparatus and articles, diplomas, &c.	Furniture, tools, postage, transportation, improving parade ground, reservoir and conduit, expenses of the board of visitors, and other contingent expenses.	Expenses appertaining to quartermaster's supplies, transportation of baggage and other quartermaster's supplies for the officers and troops.	Aggregate.
Aggregate amount expended to December 31, 1820, as appears from a statement made by the Third Auditor on January 4, 1821, a copy of which is annexed, furnished under a resolution of the House of Representatives of December 5, 1820.—(See document No. 51, vol. 4, State Papers, 2d session 16th Congress.....	\$73,210 38	\$26,612 36	\$141,824 82	\$43,470 37	\$5,014 69	\$4,166 11	\$294,298 73
In the fourth quarter of the year 1820, not included in the above, the accounts not having then been rendered		4,170 00	800 09	781 33	310 06	520 60	6,582 08
Year 1821		4,402 64	2,890 59	3,547 74	726 01	2,734 00	14,301 58
Year 1822		6,035 40	3,636 16	2,044 54	2,362 17	749 69	14,827 96
Year 1823		2,602 99	1,066 63	1,044 91	820 09	895 37	6,429 99
Year 1824		6,576 38	1,738 57	2,475 60	3,797 78	1,873 39	16,461 72
Year 1825		2,759 49	3,926 58	1,308 02	2,653 19	2,080 55	12,727 83
Year 1826		9,556 83	7,366 85	1,950 10	6,462 10	2,472 14	27,803 02
Year 1827		7,744 53	3,972 40	4,522 14	9,137 31	1,701 27	27,077 65
							420,515 56

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office*, March 11, 1828.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 380.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON THE POTOMAC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 18, 1828.

Mr. SMYTH, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing certain property adjoining Fort Washington, reported :

That it appears to your committee that in 1808 the quantity of 3 acres and 127 poles of land was purchased from Thomas A. Digges, for the sum of \$6,000, as the site of Fort Washington, and conveyed by him to the United States ; that in 1815 an additional quantity of 9 acres 23 poles was purchased and conveyed by Thomas A. Digges, William D. Digges, and Robert Brent, for \$8,461 ; making in all 12 acres and 150 poles of land, for \$14,461; that in surveying the land conveyed to the United States a piece was left to the proprietor, with singular improvidence, between the fort and the river Potomac ; and in erecting the fort, with still greater improvidence, a part of the work has been projected and built on the land of William D. Digges ; that a valuable brick building, designed for officers' quarters, has been erected on his land ; that the buildings occupied by mechanics, laborers, overseers, and sutlers, are all erected on the land of Mr. Digges ; and a part of the fort remains unfinished because it has been located on his land.

It also appears that, with a view to procure the land deemed necessary, the late Secretary of War entered into a negotiation with William A. Digges, and each of them appointed a referee, who were to value the property at its intrinsic value, without regard to the damages which it was alleged the estate of Mr. Digges had sustained by the erection of the fort ; that the referees met, and Mr. Digges urged that his estate had been greatly injured by building the fort, especially his fishery ; and to this argument the referee selected on his part appeared to allow weight ; but it is obvious that for such damages the United States were not liable, having paid upwards of \$14,000 for the land, for the purpose of building a fort thereon ; the referees disagreed, one allowing \$15,000, the other \$30,000 as the intrinsic value of the land, about 29 acres—the quality not very good, a considerable portion being much broken, and some not arable; the only valuable building had been erected on a special agreement that it should not be considered as giving additional value to the land ; an umpire being called in, the valuation was fixed at \$29,600; the reference was to be binding on the United States only in case Congress, by an appropriation, should sanction it.

Your committee consider the price fixed by the referees as enormous, and such as ought not to be sanctioned; but they consider the property convenient, necessary, and indeed essential, for the purpose of discipline, erecting needful buildings, completing the work, and rendering its batteries effectual; and the fort is highly important, well constructed, of durable materials, and at great expense.

Your committee further report that the proprietor of the land, William Dudley Digges, is indebted to the United States, by judgment, in the sum of \$13,369 87, with interest from the 9th day of June, 1819, till paid, and \$9 57 cost, say on the 9th of June next, \$20,599 15; and although the United States ought not to avail themselves of this circumstance, to compel Mr. Digges to comply with any unreasonable condition, yet they should so far avail themselves of it as to protect themselves from unjust extortion. Your committee propose that this debt be given up to William D. Digges, for the land wanted for the use of the United States, his claims to damages, and for use and occupation, and to the land heretofore conveyed, he disputing the right of Thomas A. Digges to sell. This proposal they deem beyond what justice requires; but as this property is understood to be the only fund to which the United States may look for payment of the said debt, they will lose nothing by giving the debt for the land and the claims which Mr. Digges sets up against them. With these views the committee report a bill.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 381.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 19, 1828.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate directing them to inquire into the expediency of continuing or abolishing the office of major general in the army of the United States, reported:

That although they consider the resolution as intended to refer only to the office lately held by Major General Brown, yet as the abolition of that office will greatly affect the whole military establishment of the United States, they deem it proper to take a summary view of the situation of the army, as far as it regards the general officers, at the time that it became vacant by the death of the late distinguished incumbent.

At that period it consisted of a major general, acting under the authority of an ordinary commission of that grade, having the immediate command of the whole military establishment of the United States, and designated in the common military phraseology as the *general-in-chief* or *commanding general*.

Secondly. Of two brigadiers of the line, having the brevet commissions of major general, and enjoying the pay and emoluments of that grade.

Thirdly. Of one staff officer, (the quartermaster general,) having the rank and pay of brigadier general in the army.

Fourthly. Of a colonel of engineers, having the rank of major general by brevet, and receiving the pay of brigadier general.

Fifthly. Of a second officer of the engineers, with the pay and emoluments of brigadier.

Sixthly. Of two colonels of regiments, having brevets of brigadier, and a right to the receipt of the pay and emoluments of that grade when in the exercise of a sphere of command equal to that rank.

Seventhly. Of one staff officer, (an inspector general,) having the rank of colonel and the brevet of brigadier. The pay and emoluments of this officer are not increased by his brevet rank when in the discharge of the duty of inspector.

Eighthly. Another staff officer, (the commissary general,) having the rank of brigadier by brevet, and receiving the pay and emoluments of colonel.

The first inquiry now to be made is, whether the office of major general on the establishment shall alone be abolished, leaving the organization and arrangement of the army in other respects as it now is. If the object of this reduction is to save expense, the committee hesitate not to say that the expectation will not be realized. Indeed, it is possible that it may be increased. This effect is produced by the number of officers in every corps of the army holding brevet rank of higher grade than they hold in the line, and by that succession in command which is an essential principle of discipline in every army and navy of the civilized world. The principle here spoken of is that which upon the removal of a senior officer, by death or otherwise, gives to the next in rank, not the rank, but the entire authority and command of the officer whom he succeeds. In a case of this kind, when the command devolves upon an officer of junior grade in the line who holds no brevet rank, he receives no accession of pay or emolument for the exercise of the higher duty and increased responsibility. Upon the death, absence, or removal of the colonel of a regiment, the lieutenant colonel or major (in the absence of the lieutenant colonel) succeeds to the command of the regiment, and to all the authority which the colonel possessed, without any increase of pay, if the officer thus succeeding holds no brevet rank; but having that rank, it instantly comes into operation, and brings with it the appropriate pay and emoluments. From this statement it will at once be perceived that if the proposed reduction extends no further than to the office lately held by Major General Brown, *without any other change in the organization and arrangement of the army*, it will effect no diminution of the expense of the army, but may possibly increase it. There could be then no motive, it is conceived from this view of the subject, to make the proposed reduction.

But a change in the present arrangement of the army might be made, either by law or under the authority of the President, so as to produce a saving to the treasury of the whole pay and emoluments of the office which it is proposed to abolish. This could be done by confining the two brevet major generals

to their present commands, marked out by geographical lines, and denominated the eastern and western department, and abolishing the office of major general on the establishment, or general-in-chief, as proposed by the resolution submitted to the committee. But although the *office* may be abolished, its *functions* must remain to be performed in some manner. No army can long exist without having some common head to receive its reports and direct its general administration. The office of captain in the navy may be abolished, but when a ship is at sea the entire command and duties of captain must be performed in some way, under that denomination or some other.

If the office of major general of the line, or commanding general, should be abolished, there being no intermediate authority between the generals commanding the departments and the Chief Executive Magistrate, who is the constitutional commander-in-chief of our armies, the immediate command of the army must devolve upon him, or it will be administered by the Secretary of War in his name. An arrangement of this kind has existed since the late war, at a time that the two departments were commanded by two major generals of the line, independent of each other, and having their common head at the Department of War.

As this arrangement appears to have been the one contemplated by a portion of the Senate the committee submit the following remarks as to the expediency of again adopting it :

And first as to the duties of a commanding general. They are, in reference to the whole army, what that of a colonel is to a regiment or a captain to his company, embracing not only a general but particular superintendence in everything relating to its instruction, subordination, equipments, supplies and health. He is the medium of communication between the government and the army, who look to him for all the information which they may require on these points. To him are made the returns and reports of the generals commanding departments, who correspond with him upon all subjects relating to their commands. He receives and decides upon the confidential reports of the inspectors general, which embrace not only remarks upon the *personnel* and *material* of the army, but upon the conduct and characters, not only of the several corps, but of the individuals who compose them. He has the general superintendence of the administration of justice in the army, and is immediately charged with the duty of assembling courts-martial, composed of officers of the highest grade which cannot be furnished by a single department.

The recruiting service in all its details is under his immediate superintendence; so is the school of practice for the artillery. It is his duty to make himself intimately acquainted with the characteristic features of the country, particularly upon the frontiers; its military positions, the best means of defending them and of operating against an invading enemy. On his judgment the government relies for information as to the proper position of the troops upon the Indian frontier, so that they can be assembled with promptitude and act with efficiency. The performance of these varied and complicated duties not only require much labor, but it must be admitted that they cannot be well performed without a thorough knowledge of the technical military details, and that this can only be acquired by actual service. The army of the United States, as well as every other supported by a civilized nation, is under the government of a written and unwritten law. A recurrence to the authority of the latter is so constantly necessary that no army can exist under discipline for a single day without it. It is recognized and adopted by our written law under the denomination of "custom of war." A knowledge of it can be obtained from no book and can only be acquired by experience in the field. To the person exercising the functions of commanding general this knowledge is essentially necessary, without it he would be continually subjected to the commission of the most fatal errors. In the administration of justice cases constantly occur which would present to a man unacquainted with the "usages of war" scarcely a shade of difference, and yet when subjected to this criterion one would present a crime calling for the severest punishment, and the other for an honorable acquittal.

If the functions of commanding general, then, are to be performed by the head of the department of war, it would seem necessary that he should be possessed not only of a knowledge of the theory of the art of war, which may be acquired by study, but of that practical knowledge, also, which can only be gained by experience in the field. It is conceived that the proper and appropriate duties of that department does not require this knowledge, and that it is not often found united in the same individual with that fund of political information which it is necessary that a cabinet minister should possess. In Great Britain the higher duties of war minister are performed by a Secretary of State. All that relates to the accounts of the army, its organization, and procuring supplies of every description, (the ordnance excepted,) is under the direction of the *Secretary of War*. It is believed that these offices have seldom been filled by military men, but the appropriate duties of commanding general are always confided to an officer selected for the purpose.

The Secretary of War in the United States, in addition to the duties performed by both the war ministers in Great Britain, is charged with the direction of the ordnance, (which in the latter country composes a separate department,) with everything which relates to Indian affairs, and with the system of internal improvement. It is scarcely to be conceived that all these claims upon his time would leave him sufficient leisure to perform the functions of commanding general, should he even be possessed of the necessary information.

In either case the command of the army would virtually be exercised by the staff officers who surround him. A kind of substitution which is in all cases offensive, but to military men particularly odious.

No general ever preserved the confidence and affections of his army who was supposed to be under the guidance of his adjutant or his aide-de-camp. The cause is obvious. When an officer makes an appeal to his superior, if the decision is adverse to his wishes and opinions, he is satisfied and submits, and he does so without suffering his feelings to be wounded. This is the result of the principle to which all yield assent, that superior knowledge is always found united with superior rank and is the base of that prompt and cheerful obedience which is the essence of military discipline. But let a supposition be entertained that the decisions at headquarters are under the control of inferior knowledge, (that is, inferior rank,) and the veneration with which they are received is at once changed into contempt, the whole fabric of discipline is loosened, and disorder and confusion inevitably succeed: such as the committee believe will be the effects of placing a military command in any other hands than those of a military man.

A French officer, who visited England a few years ago, in his "View of the History and Actual State of the Military Force of Great Britain," attributes the high state of the discipline of the British army, at the conclusion of the war with France, to the superintending care of the commander-in-chief at the seat of government.

Speaking of the newly adopted policy of not suffering a change of ministry to produce the removal of this officer, he says: "In rendering the situation of commander-in-chief independent of a change of

ministry, it appears to me that the British government have wisely followed the spirit of the constitution and the dictates of prudence. Owing to this distinction, if, by a sudden transfer of administration, the general plan of military operations is altered, the organization of the army and all the details which influence the efficiency of regiments cannot be overthrown by the caprice and vanity of the new ministers. It is the masterpiece of the institutions of England that stability in the system of public service is combined with the power of changing the directors of the executive authority."—(*Dupin's Military View, vol. 1, p. 44.*)

If a change in the command of an army, by merely substituting one military man for another, is productive of so much injury, how much greater mischief is to be apprehended when the person who succeeds is altogether uninformed, not only in the details, but in the principles of the profession? A Secretary of War, by some casualty or change of administration, is suddenly brought into office. However eminent for his talents, and distinguished as a politician—however capable of performing the appropriate duties of his department, is it to be supposed that he can at once acquire the knowledge necessary to the discharge of the functions of commanding general? At this moment an Indian insurrection or other hostile movement occurs on the frontiers—on whom is he to rely? Where is he to seek the information upon which to predicate his orders for assembling the troops, procuring their supplies, and marching them on the enemy? The old maxim that "the thing which is once well commenced is half accomplished" applies, perhaps, with more force to military affairs than to anything else. The greatest exertions are often insufficient to remedy the evils which follow a wrong step taken in the commencement of a war. Never was this proposition more fatally realized than in the last war in which the United States were engaged. A body of troops pushed into the hostile country, entirely out of support, without an established base, its single line of communication everywhere accessible to the enemy. How much blood and treasure were wasted to rectify this error the archives of the nation will exhibit, as they will the obstinate perseverance with which an object was attempted to be accomplished in opposition to the most formidable obstacles created by the hand of nature, when another presented itself in which none of these impediments were to be found! It is far from being the intention of the committee to cast any reflection upon the distinguished patriots who conducted the first operations of the late war, and still less to justify an ignominious surrender of a gallant army to an inferior enemy, who offered battle as the only means of extricating it from the *cul de sac* in which it had been placed. Their only object is to show that a man may be an eminent statesman without being a general, or able to direct the details of a military enterprise. Recurring to the expenditures of our military establishment, and comparing these with those of other nations, it will be found the most economical on earth. In Great Britain the grade of brigadier has been abolished, and a major general placed at the head of the brigades—lieutenant generals commanding the divisions. The compensation of these officers is infinitely beyond what is allowed to ours, whilst the duties are much less. It is evidently an error to suppose that the division of our force into numerous detachments and garrisons lessens the labor of commanding them. The very reverse is the fact. The duty is not in the ratio of the numerical force of the army, but to the extent of the country over which it is scattered. This is proved by the fact that there were received and filed in the office of quartermaster general during the last year upwards of thirty-five hundred letters.

Upon the whole, the committee can see nothing in the present military establishment of the United States to give alarm to the economist or the patriot. But, on the contrary, with a single exception, it may be viewed with pride and pleasure by every American as an institution calculated to answer all the purposes for which it was intended, and yet presenting no feature hostile to the spirit of our government. Looking only to a state of war, its organization has been formed exclusively with a view to that object. A force comparatively feeble in peace, as it should be, and yet containing the elements of a large army whenever the will of the nation shall give it the expansion of which it is susceptible. Possessing these views, the committee cannot give their sanction to the proposed abolition of the office of major general. The saving of a few thousand dollars presents, in their opinion, no motive to subject to any hazard the discipline and efficiency of the army.

They therefore recommend to the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish the office of major general in the army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 1, 1828.*

SIR: If I correctly understood the proposition which you submitted to me this morning, it may be thus stated:

Suppose the commission of major general, as provided for by the act of March 2, 1821, should be abolished, what would be the probable effect upon the army, so far as may relate to succession in commands, according to ordinary rules of service?

Without pretending to affirm what practical principle or system would be established by the government in the event of the contingency referred to, it is nevertheless fair to presume that the general officer next in rank and for duty in the field would succeed to the duties and responsibilities which had devolved upon the late major general, and he would therefore virtually be the general-in-chief of the army. The senior officer being thus assigned to the highest command, a simple process of detail or assignment would fall upon the senior of each intermediate grade in the descending line of rank, inclusive of captain and brevet major.

That is to say, the senior brevet brigadier (being a colonel) would succeed to the command of a department; his regiment would be commanded by the next field officer; and to supply the place of the absent field officer, the senior captain having the brevet of major would be assigned to the appropriate duties of his brevet commission.

I am, sir, with great respect and consideration,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

General HARRISON, *of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 382.

[1ST SESSION.]

AMOUNT PAID TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON ACCOUNT OF BREVET RANK, IN 1827.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 28, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 26, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, I have the honor of transmitting herewith statements of the Second and Third Auditors, showing the amount of money that has been paid to officers of the army, during the year 1827, on account of brevet rank, and which they would not have been entitled to receive apart from that brevet rank.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR:

The PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, March 19, 1828.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand herewith a statement exhibiting the additional amount received by the officers of the army, in virtue of their brevet commissions, during the year 1827, consisting of pay, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants, as far as they can be ascertained from accounts rendered; prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of March 11, 1828.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. LEE.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement exhibiting the additional amount received by the officers of the army, in virtue of their brevet commissions, during the year 1827, consisting of pay, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants, as far as can be ascertained from accounts rendered; prepared in pursuance of a call of March 11, 1828, of the Senate of the United States.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Periods.	Amount.
Edmund P. Gaines	Brig general..	Major general.	From January 1 to December 31, 1827, inclusive	\$1,755 63
Winfield Scott	do.	do.	do.	1,838 52
Alexander Macomb	Colonel	Brig. general..	do.	1,482 42
Henry Atkinson	do.	do.	do.	1,442 31
George Bomford	Lieut. colonel.	Colonel	do.	326 00
William Macrea	do.	do.	do.	415 60
J. B. Walbach	Major	Lieut. colonel.	do.	266 00
J. G. Totten	do.	do.	do.	266 00
Sylvanus Thayer	Captain	do.	do.	1,107 52
J. J. Abert	Major	do.	From January 1 to February 9, 1827, inclusive	43 81
A. S. Brooks	Captain	Major	From January 1 to December 31, 1827, inclusive	403 32
John Bliss	do.	do.	From March 13 to March 18; and from June 1 to September 30, 1827, inclusive.	157 17
John Green	do.	do.	From April 2 to November 11, 1827, inclusive	232 60
Mann P. Lomax	do.	do.	From June 18 to December 31, 1827, inclusive	344 85
William Gates	do.	do.	do.	272 80
B. K. Pierce	do.	do.	From January 1 to October 31, 1827, inclusive	308 92
W. J. Worth	do.	do.	From January 1 to December 31, 1827, inclusive	569 20
D. Ketchum	do.	do.	do.	601 90
R. E. De Russey	do.	do.	do.	570 94
J. Helleman	do.	do.	do.	419 88
B. Watson	do.	do.	From June 25 to August 23, 1827, inclusive	91 12
Walter Bicker	Lieutenant	Captain	From September 17 to October 15, 1827, inclusive	24 69
				12,941 20

WILLIAM LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, March 19, 1828.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, March 26, 1828.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, communicated to this office on the 20th instant, for a statement of the amount paid to officers of the army during the year 1827, on account of brevet rank, as required by a resolution of the Senate of the 11th of this month, I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement conformably thereto, as far as regards this office.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement showing the amount received by officers of the United States army during the year 1827 for quarters, fuel, and transportation of baggage, in virtue of their brevet commissions, as far as can be ascertained from the accounts rendered to the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. Prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of March 11, 1828.

Names.	Lineal rank.	Brevet rank.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Transportation.	Total
Edmund P. Gaines	Brigadier general	Major general			\$42 88	\$42 88
Winfield Scott	do	do	\$36 00	\$29 23	92 54	167 77
Alexander Macomb	Colonel	do			41 98	41 98
William Mac Rea	Lieutenant colonel	Colonel		30 45	18 43	48 88
George Bomford	do	do	108 00	30 50		138 50
Joseph G. Totten	Major	Lieutenant colonel			21 06	21 06
J. F. Heilman	Captain	Major		20 65		20 65
B. K. Pierce	do	do		27 25		27 25
W. J. Worth	do	do			2 36	2 36
M. P. Lomax	do	do			1 80	1 80
Milo Mason	do	do			2 92	2 92
			144 00	138 08	223 97	506 05

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, March 26, 1828.*

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 383.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SUBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS, AND ARMAMENT OF
THE SAME, FOR THE YEAR 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 29, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 29, 1828.*

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith two communications: one from the officer in charge of the Ordnance office, and the other from the Quartermaster General, to which I would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. GEORGE McDUFFIE, *Chairman Com. Ways and Means, House of Reps.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 17, 1828.*

SIR: Upon examining the act making appropriations for the military service for the year 1828, approved on the 21st instant, it is observed that no appropriation has been made for the armament of the new fortifications. As it is considered very important to the public service that the usual appropriation for this object should be made, I beg leave to submit for your consideration the expediency of communicating with the Committee of Ways and Means upon the subject.

The proposition for an appropriation for the armament of the new fortifications occupied for several sessions the attention of the respective Committees on Military Affairs of both houses, and all appeared to concur in the opinion that provision for a gradual supply of ordnance was necessary. The bill first reported for this object provided for an appropriation of \$100,000 per annum for ten years. It was made to embrace so long a period from the belief that the supplies to be obtained could be procured on more favorable terms, as the proprietors of foundries would be more willing to embark in the business of making cannon at reasonable prices if assured of continued employment. For more particular information upon this subject I beg leave to refer to a report from the Secretary of War, which is printed in the State Papers, Senate, 2d session 17th Congress, No. 30.

The first appropriation made for this object was in 1825, and the amount appropriated for that year was \$100,000. The same amount was appropriated for the year 1826. Under these appropriations contracts were made for each year separately; but owing to the delays incident to the establishment of a new or more extensive business, so small a portion of the cannon had been delivered at the close of the year 1826 that no appropriation for the year 1827 was proposed or made. Some of the contractors have now completed their engagements, and but a few cannon remain to be delivered by any of them.

The contracts which have been entered into were limited to the amount appropriated; but from all the circumstances under which the previous appropriations were made there was a reasonable presumption that they would be continued. The contractors had therefore reason to expect continued employment for their works; and under this expectation they have, I am informed, provided materials and made other necessary arrangements for proceeding regularly in their business. But if the sum proposed in the

annual estimates for this year be not appropriated, the regular operations of all their works will be interrupted, to the great injury of the contractors.

The interest of the public service also requires that the supplies of cannon for the new fortifications should be continued. A continuance of the appropriation is therefore, in the opinion of this department, as necessary to promote the public interests as to prevent losses to the contractors.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, March 29, 1828.*

SIR: When, on the application of several members of Congress from Georgia, you directed that two companies of artillery should be stationed at the city of Savannah, it became necessary to obtain a tract of land on which to erect barracks and other buildings for the accommodation of the troops. An agreement was made by the commanding officer, Captain John Erving, with the executor of Matthew McAllister, deceased, for about thirty acres of land adjoining the city, for which he stipulated that the United States should pay the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, and, until Congress should sanction the purchase, a rent of one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, (see paper No. 1.) Colonel Tatnall promised to obtain the necessary sanction, but was prevented by indisposition from attending to the business. In the meantime it was ascertained that the estate from which the purchase had been made was insolvent, and that there were several judgments against it, which it was feared would hold the property. Congress having adjourned, the only means of securing to the public the amount expended in building was, by an arrangement with the United States Bank, to have the land sold under the oldest judgment, and purchase it in. I did not hesitate to assume the responsibility which the occasion required, and gave to the quartermaster at Savannah, Lieutenant C. A. Waite, an order, of which No. 2 is a copy. That officer succeeded in securing the land at the price stipulated; but there being no law to authorize the purchase of land on public account, the accounting officers of the treasury have been compelled to reject the amount on the settlement of his accounts.

Lieutenant Waite having acted in obedience to my instructions, I am bound to refund to him the sum disallowed. I gave those instructions with a perfect knowledge that, without the sanction of Congress, a credit for the payment could not be obtained; but I saved to the public, by the responsibility which I assumed, from eight to ten thousand dollars.

I now respectfully ask that application be made to Congress for a law authorizing the accounting officers to settle the accounts of Lieutenant Waite. No appropriation will be required for that purpose.

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

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Whereas a portion of a lot adjoining the south commons of the city of Savannah, say thirty acres, the property of the estate of the late Matthew McAllister, has been selected as a site for the erection of the contemplated barracks; and whereas it is the object of the parties selling and purchasing to ascertain the value of the same: Now it is agreed between Captain John Erving, of the fourth artillery, on the part of the United States government, and M. H. McAllister, executor of the estate of Matthew McAllister, that James Marshall and J. P. Henry, esqrs., be referees for the purpose of putting a proper valuation on said property, should Congress deem it proper to authorize the purchase of the same at said valuation; and that said referees do also determine what rent government shall pay until the passage of a law authorizing the purchase. The said referees are also to determine what rent per annum should be paid on a lease of twenty years, should Congress not deem it advisable to buy. It is also understood by and between the parties, that if the said mentioned gentlemen cannot determine, then they shall be authorized to call in a third individual as umpire.

J. ERVING, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

M. H. McALLISTER, *Executor of Estate of M. McAllister.*

SAVANNAH, *Georgia, May 15, 1826.*

We have decided that eighteen hundred dollars should be the price of the land if bought, and one hundred and sixty dollars the annual rent.

J. MARSHALL.

J. P. HENRY.

SAVANNAH, *June 1, 1826.*

I, Matthew Hall McAllister, executor of the estate of Matthew McAllister, deceased, do hereby assent to the above decision of the referees; and do agree, and bind myself, to make good and sufficient titles to the parcel of land above referred to and designated, to the United States, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, whenever Congress shall authorize the purchase of the same; provided such authority be given within twelve months from this date.

Signed and sealed at Savannah, (Georgia,) this 12th day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

M. H. McALLISTER, *Executor of Estate of M. McAllister.*

No. 2.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, March 14, 1827.*

SIR: I have received your letters dated the 19th ultimo and the 2d instant. An appropriation of about fourteen thousand dollars has been made to complete the barracks at Savannah; but it is not thought advisable to expend anything more until the title of the land be placed beyond a doubt. Indeed, had the difficulty on that subject been reported to me, not a cent should have been expended. You will consult Colonel Fenwick and the district attorney; and if a sale of the property can be obtained which will secure the title, you are authorized to make the purchase, provided the amount shall not exceed that stipulated to be paid. As the troops were placed at Savannah for the protection of that city from a portion of its own population, and for no other purpose whatsoever, I consider the corporation bound to secure us from any imposition in regard to the land on which they are to be stationed. More than the stipulated price cannot, in any event, be authorized; and should the land not be obtained for that, and the public lose the work already done, I shall consider it my duty to recommend that the troops be withdrawn. Let me hear from you immediately on the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Captain C. A. WAITE, *Assistant Quartermaster, Savannah.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 384.

[1ST SESSION.]

IN RELATION TO THE ERECTION OF BARRACKS AT NEW ORLEANS, IN LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 31, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 26, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, I have the honor of transmitting herewith reports from the Quartermaster General and from the officer in charge of the Ordnance department, exhibiting "the necessity for the erection of barracks at New Orleans; the time when, and the amount for which, the old barracks at that place were sold; likewise a description of the barracks and other buildings owned by the United States at Baton Rouge, together with their cost, and the number of troops that they can accommodate."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, March 24, 1828.*

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th instant, directing that the Secretary of War communicate any information in the possession of the department showing the necessity for the erection of barracks at New Orleans, together with a copy of all correspondence on that subject; the time when, and the amount for which, the old barracks at that place were sold, and a copy of the correspondence in relation thereto; also, a description of the barracks and other public buildings owned by the United States at Baton Rouge, together with their cost, and the number of troops that they can accommodate, I have the honor to report that the old barracks at New Orleans having been sold, in compliance with an act of Congress, the troops were removed from that city to Baton Rouge, which had been selected by order of the government as the principal depot of arms for troops on the southwestern frontier. On the application of the authorities at New Orleans, communicated verbally, as I have understood, through the delegation in Congress from Louisiana, a part of the troops were ordered to return to New Orleans; and the barracks having become private property, and being the only buildings in the city suitable for troops, we have been compelled to rent them at an exorbitant price. It is no part of my duty to express an opinion as to the propriety of stationing troops at New Orleans, but it is proper to remark that, whether the subject be regarded in a military or a pecuniary view, if the troops are to remain there barracks should be erected.

The old barracks were sold, under the direction of the Treasury Department, on the second Monday of January, 1821, and the 1st Monday of January, 1827, and produced altogether \$52,341.—(See letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, marked A.) The amount paid for rents, in consequence of the sale of the barracks, already exceeds twenty thousand dollars; and we are now paying, for quarters and storehouses, eight hundred and twenty-six dollars per month.

The works at Baton Rouge consist of two ranges of officers' quarters and two ranges of barracks for soldiers, constructed of brick materials. Each range is 180 feet in length by 36 feet in width, two stories in height, with a piazza on one side. They are deemed sufficient for the accommodation of eight companies on the present establishment, with their complement of officers. There is also a temporary hospital, constructed of wood materials, sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the sick of a garrison of that number in seasons of ordinary sickness. The entire sum expended on those buildings was

\$101,178 77; but, deducting the materials which remained on hand, and which were transferred to the Ordnance department, amounting to \$1,350, the expenditures would be \$99,828 77.

Besides the expenditure on account of barracks and quarters, it became necessary to purchase an additional quantity of land at Baton Rouge, when the erection of those buildings was determined on, for which \$13,500 was paid—making in all a sum of \$113,328 77. This, however, does not include the expenditure on account of an arsenal and a magazine, erected under the direction of the Ordnance department.

The only letter on file in this office, believed to be embraced by the resolution, is one from the quartermaster at New Orleans, dated the 19th of December, 1827, a copy of which (marked B) is submitted.

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

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General*.

HON. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War, Washington City*.

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, March 20, 1828.*

Sir: In reply to your inquiry, under the enclosed resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to state that, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, entitled "An act authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile," the military barracks in New Orleans were offered for sale on the second Monday in January, 1821, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 31st July, 1820, at which time a portion of that property was sold, producing the sum of \$48,200. The residue thereof, not claimed by the Ursuline nuns, was offered for sale on the first Monday in January, 1827, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President, bearing date the 5th August, 1826, and produced the sum of \$4,341—the aggregate proceeds of the two sales being \$52,341.

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

GEORGE GRAHAM.

THOS. S. JESUP, Esq., *Quartermaster General*.

B.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, *New Orleans, December 19, 1827.*

Sir: I arrived here three days ago, and avail myself of the first opportunity to represent the inconvenience and expense of keeping a garrison in this city.

Lieutenant Colonel Taylor removed his command to the public quarters at Baton Rouge on the 1st July last, being authorized to remain there during the sickly season, and that having passed he felt himself obligated to return again to this place at the close of November; but it is well known that we have no public barracks here, and the only suitable buildings, the old Spanish barracks, being private property, we are compelled to hire at the rate of upwards of five thousand dollars per annum; and as the officers must be quartered in the vicinity of their men, houses cannot be obtained for them, with the most rigid economy, at less than about three thousand more, which, with the additional cost of fuel, &c., necessarily swells the expense of maintaining this portion of the army to a sum at the rate of not less than ten thousand dollars a year over and above what they would cost at Baton Rouge. And for what? Not to protect this city against its slave population, for at this season of the year there is an average increase of its white inhabitants of not less than ten thousand persons, four thousand of whom, at least, are of the hardy class of sailors and boatmen; while in the summer, when these strangers are all away, the troops themselves are compelled to abandon the place in order to preserve their health, and that, too, without any indications of revolt. In fact, an insurrection, if it ever takes place, will, judging from the past, take place at the plantations along the river, and the troops may reach most of them from Baton Rouge with as much if not more facility than from this city. There is also another reason why they should be stationed in preference at that place, which is, that it is the great depot of arms and ammunition, which would be immediately attempted to be seized upon in the event of any organized insurrection.

If these views of the subject, and the foregoing representation of the additional cost to the Quartermaster's department of keeping a garrison in this city, are entitled to any weight, an order upon the subject emanating from Washington would correct the evil.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. BENDER, *Major and Quartermaster, United States Army*.

Brigadier General JESUP, *Quartermaster General, Washington City*.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 23, 1828.*

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to report that the public buildings erected at Baton Rouge for the ordnance service consist of the following, viz: an arsenal, ninety feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and three stories high; a magazine, fifty-five by thirty feet, one story, arched; and a storehouse, one hundred and ten by forty-five feet, one and a half story high, all of which are of brick. Beside these, there are two small workshops. The total cost of these buildings was \$71,822.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service*.

HON. J. BARBOUR, *Secretary of War*.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 385.

[1ST SESSION.]

RELATIVE TO THE EFFICIENCY OF MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 1, 1828.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March 25, 1828.*

SIR: The enclosed is a copy of a resolution I intend to submit to the consideration of Congress. It proposes, first, the raising of eight companies of mounted volunteers, to be stationed upon our frontiers as a protection from the Indians; and, secondly, the disbanding from the existing peace establishment one regiment of infantry. By these propositions the military force of the United States remains undiminished. Representing a portion of the country holding within its bosom Indian possessions, and having upon its frontier large tribes of savages, my constituents have been exposed, in times of peace as well as war, to hostile incursions and attacks. It has occurred to me that the change proposed would give them security and preserve the peace of the nation. My experience in Indian warfare and knowledge of Indian character have convinced me that military posts and armed footmen are not efficient securities against their secret invasions and rapid movements. The fact is well known to you that during the time I had the honor to serve with you on the northwestern frontier bands of Indians passed our military posts, almost in view, and committed upon the neighboring settlement the most shocking massacres. The history of the two wars with England, and the intermediate Indian wars, is full of such occurrences. Campaigns by armies on foot against Indians have generally failed to produce desired results; whereas expeditions of mounted men have seldom failed to afford prompt protection and just chastisement. During the late war with England a few companies of mounted men were kept moving upon the Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri frontiers, and the success of their operations, comparatively without the loss of blood, is proverbial.

It is my opinion that a single company of such troops, stationed in the open country upon those frontiers, well armed and disciplined, would be a surer protection to the inhabitants of that region against sudden attacks and depredations, and a greater terror to the savages, than an entire regiment on foot or stationed in forts upon the line.

I have proposed mounted volunteers, and prefer them to regular recruits for such a service. Young men of vigor and enterprise, reared in the western country, acquainted with the Indian artifice and their mode of warfare, full of pride and patriotic spirit, would make such a corps an ornament to the service and formidable to an enemy. Besides, the soldier who carries with him the feelings of a citizen will do more acceptable service to the inhabitants around whom he is required to move.

Knowing that you have had great experience in Indian warfare, and that you feel a deep interest in every matter connected with the defence and peace of the country, I take the liberty to enclose you my proposition, and respectfully solicit your opinion upon it, which, when received, with your permission, I shall submit, together with the resolution; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

Major General E. P. GAINES, *Commanding United States Army.*

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of attaching to the army of the United States eight companies of volunteer mounted gunmen, to be stationed on the western frontier of the United States, and of disbanding from the present peace establishment one regiment of infantry.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 27, 1828.*

SIR: I received this evening your letter of the 25th of this month, enclosing a copy of a resolution which you design to submit to the consideration of Congress.

1st. For raising eight companies of mounted volunteers, to be stationed upon the western frontiers as a protection against Indians; and

2d. For disbanding one of the infantry regiments of our present peace establishment.

In reply, I have the honor to state that, as far as my experience enables me to form an opinion upon the subject, I concur fully with you in the belief that "mounted gunmen," or, in other words, *mounted riflemen*, constitute the most efficient of any description of force for the protection of our scattered western frontier settlements. But I am at the same time decidedly of the opinion that you cannot, without great injury to the service, disband any part of our regular force.

Although in an open field or prairie, in operations against Indians, and in almost every other description of field service, against the regular forces of a civilized enemy, a company of infantry is equal to a company of mounted riflemen; yet, as Indian armies or war parties are but seldom, if ever, met in action in an open plain, and as their superior knowledge of the country they inhabit, with their unequalled celerity of movement, enables them to elude the vigilance and keep out of the reach of the best of our infantry, and to select the *time* and *place* for battle—a time and place usually securing to them (the Indians) decided advantages—I am convinced that one company of mounted riflemen will contribute more to keep any of the western Indians in check, and consequently to afford better protection to an exposed slender frontier than three companies of infantry without the aid of horses.

If I am correct in this conclusion—and I believe that all experienced men will agree with me—it will be found that mounted riflemen are not only a more *effective*, but a more *economical* means of frontier defence than infantry.

A respectable force of infantry should, however, be held in readiness, at Jefferson Barracks, for example, to take the field and co-operate with the mounted riflemen whenever the frontier is menaced by large bodies of Indians.

For this purpose, as well as for the defence of New Orleans, in the event of a war with any foreign power, the position at Jefferson Barracks is admirably adapted for the location and instruction of a

brigade or more of infantry; from whence, with the aid of steamboats, this force may be conveyed in the course of a few days, at any season of the year, to New Orleans; and generally, for several months in the year, this force may be moved to any part of the western frontier, one thousand miles to the north or south of that post, in ten or twelve days.

Should the corps of mounted riflemen which you propose be authorized, it would render at least two regiments of infantry *disposable*; and although it is not for me to say, without particular instructions to that effect, where these two regiments should be posted, yet I may be permitted to assure you that there are many places upon the northern and Atlantic frontiers where these regiments may be advantageously stationed. There are several places where I deem such an additional force essentially necessary to enable us to be ready for action preparatory to war, and to act up to the approved maxim, viz: "to preserve peace, be prepared for war."

I like very much the name "volunteers." No American citizen should ever be *forced* to enter the ranks of the army; but when he voluntarily enters, he should be instructed and required to do his duty with the same strictness as a volunteer as if he were in the regular service; nor should any description of force be received in service for less than two or three years.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

General JOSEPH DUNCAN, *House of Representatives.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 386.

[1st Session.]

ORDER OF GOVERNOR BLOUNT FOR A REGIMENT OF TENNESSEE MILITIA FOR SERVICE
IN THE CREEK WAR FOR SIX MONTHS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 5, 1828.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported:

That in compliance with the assurance which they presented to the House in their report on certain documents from the Department of War, transmitted in obedience to a call of this House of the 16th January last, relative to the proceedings of a court-martial which was convened at or near Mobile for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen; also upon a correspondence which took place between the Secretary of War and the governor of Tennessee respecting the militia drafts of that State during the late war; they now submit, to be placed upon the files of this House, a duly authenticated copy, hereunto subjoined, of Governor Blount's order of May 20, 1814, by which Colonel Pipkin's regiment was called into service for six months.

NASHVILLE, *May 20, 1814.*

SIR: In compliance with the requisition of Major General Thomas Pinckney, that the posts of Fort Williams, Fort Strother, Fort Armstrong, Fort Ross, and Forts Old and New Deposit should be kept up, the doing of which he has confided to you, until the objects of the government in relation to the war against the hostile Creek Indians shall have been fully effected; and from the probable expiration of the time of service of the troops now occupying those important posts, commanded by Colonel Bunch, prior to a final accomplishment of the views of the government in relation to the Creek war, you will, without delay, order out 1,000 militia infantry of the 2d division for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States; or you may accept a tender of service of the above number of volunteer infantry from the 2d division for the aforesaid term, for the purpose of garrisoning the said posts, at your option; which latitude, in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks in furtherance of the views of government in that behalf, is given to me by instructions from the War Department.

Those troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of colonel, and will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville on the 20th of June next; thence they will proceed to the above-mentioned posts, under your order, in such number to each as you shall assign.

It is important to the public interests that they should be at those posts between the 1st and 10th of July next, as about that time the term of service of the troops now there under Colonel Bunch will expire, and at which posts there is much public property committed to their charge.

You will order the muster-master to attend and muster the troops into service. You will call on the contractor for provisions, and on the assistant deputy quartermaster likewise for supplies in his department.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON, *2d Division of Tennessee Militia.*

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Montgomery county:*

Be it remembered that Willie Blount, late governor of Tennessee, this 1st day of March, 1828, personally appeared before Hiram Bobo, esq., a justice of the peace in and for the county of Montgomery, in the State aforesaid, and he being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and saith that the foregoing writing, purporting to be a copy of an order from him to Major General Andrew Jackson, dated May 20, 1814, is a correct and true copy of his original order to Major General Andrew Jackson of May 20, 1814, on his files; that the foregoing copy is taken by himself from the file now in his possession of his official papers of that date; that a copy of said order was by him transmitted, shortly

after its date, by mail to the War Department; that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the detachment required by said order to be called out was regularly mustered, agreeably to order, into service in the month of June, 1814; and that said detachment, to his knowledge, was put under the command of Colonel Pipkin, of the Tennessee militia. And further he saith not.

WILLIE BLOUNT, *late Governor of Tennessee.*

I, Hiram Bobo, justice of the peace in the county of Montgomery, State of Tennessee, hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was made and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1828.

HIRAM BOBO, *Justice of the Peace.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 387.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SUBJECT OF BREVET RANK IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 10, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April 10, 1828.*

The Secretary of War, in replying to the communication of General Harrison on the subject of brevet appointments in the army, would beg leave to refer to the report of the Adjutant General and to the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States in relation to brevet rank, both of which are enclosed.

TABLE No. 1.

Number and rank of brevet officers of the army now in the service, and whose brevets are exhibited on the Army Register of 1828.

	Brevet major generals.	Brevet brigadier generals.	Brevet colonels.	Brevet lieutenant colonels.	Brevet majors.	Brevet captains.	Brevet first lieutenants.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.								
For "gallant actions or meritorious conduct"	3	4	6	8	4	1		26
SECOND CLASS.								
For "ten years' service in one grade"		3	3	9	24	4		43
THIRD CLASS.								
To represent lost lineal rank (by reduction, and known by the term "raise")		1			2	3	2	8
Aggregate	3	4	7	15	34	11	3	77

REMARKS.

1. Since the peace three colonels of the first class have been promoted to the lineal rank of colonel, one brevet lieutenant colonel has been appointed colonel in the staff, and two have been promoted to the lineal rank of lieutenant colonels; three brevet majors, four brevet captains, and one brevet first lieutenant have been promoted to the lineal rank of their respective grades. From which it appears there are fourteen brevet officers whose lineal promotions and appointments either equal or exceed the degree of their brevets; whilst twelve of the same class, viz: six captains, two majors, one lieutenant colonel, one colonel, and two brigadiers, whose respective brevets confer higher rank than their present lineal or regimental commission.
2. Of the second class it appears there are three brevet brigadiers, three brevet colonels, and eight brevet lieutenant colonels, twenty-one brevet majors, and one brevet captain, whose "brevet for ten years' service in one grade" exceeds their regimental or staff rank proper; whilst of the same class one brevet lieutenant colonel, three brevet majors, and three brevet captains have attained co-ordinate regimental or lineal rank.
3. Of the third class all except the brevet brigadier have been promoted to the regimental rank of their respective brevets.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the number of brevets now due officers of the army for "ten years' service in one grade," and which will be due, inclusive of the 31st of May, 1828.

Brevet major general	1
Brevet colonel	1
Brevet majors	12
Brevet captains	9
Total	23

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the number of officers of the army who will be entitled to brevets for "ten years' service in one grade," up to the 31st of December, 1828.

Brevet brigadier general	1
Brevet colonel	1
Brevet majors	6
Brevet captains	4
Total	<u>12</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Recapitulation of the number of brevets for "ten years' service in one grade."

	Brevet major generals.	Brevet brigadier generals.	Brevet colonels.	Brevet lieutenant colonels.	Brevet majors.	Brevet captains.	Total.
Number of brevets for "ten years' service in one grade," exhibited in the Army Register of 1823.....		3	3	9	24	4	43
Number now entitled to brevet promotion for "ten years' service in one grade," and which will be due, inclusive of May 31.....	1		1		12	9	23
Number who will be entitled to brevet promotion for "ten years' service in one grade," inclusive of December, 1828.....		1	1		6	4	12
Aggregate for "ten years' service in one grade," inclusive of the year 1828. .	1	4	5	9	42	17	78

NOTE.—The forty-two brevet majors are captains in the line. The seventeen brevet captains are first lieutenants in the line, except three, who have attained co-ordinate lineal rank.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 25, 1828.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 20, 1828.

SIR: In relation to Major Worth's memorial, I beg leave to refer you to an opinion which I gave your predecessor on April 5, 1824, and which I presume is on file in your office. It is impossible for me to state my construction of the law in relation to a claim of promotion on service in *brevet* rank in terms more clear and distinct than I have done in that opinion.

If the opinion has been mislaid I will have great pleasure in furnishing you with a copy of it. Whether Major Worth's claim be within the principle of that opinion is a question so purely military and involving so much of military usage and practice, with which as a lawyer I cannot be supposed to be acquainted, that I can scarcely presume you expect me to hazard an opinion on it. So far as the law speaks it is my office to answer. But the usage and practice of the army lie beyond my sphere. I can only observe, in general, that in order to found a claim to promotion on ten years' service in the same grade, the service must be such as could be rendered only by an officer holding that grade. I will illustrate my meaning by some of the services enumerated by Major Worth.

He claims for service in the staff of General Scott; if that service might have been rendered by a captain *without additional rank*, it is not a service which could be rendered only by a major, and, therefore, is not within the principle of my opinion.

He claims also for service rendered in command of the post of Greenbush, where he had under his command one company and detachment of recruits of all arms; if that, again, is a service to which a captain might have been ordered, and in which, as *captain*, he could have commanded, it is not a service rendered *only by virtue of his grade of major*, and is, therefore, not within the principle of the opinion. Again, I am not sufficiently a master of the facts, there being no statement in the case from your department, to know whether Major Worth has been and now is *in the army of the United States*, and in *that army* is rendering services which he could *only* render *by virtue of his grade of major*. By the act of July 6, 1812, the President's authority to confer *brevet rank* is confined to *officers of the army*; and where length of service is the *basis* of promotion, to such *officers of the army* as "*shall have served ten years in any one grade.*" To give the claim, therefore, to promotion on this basis, the claimant must have been continually *an officer in the army*, and he must for ten years have served in one grade; *i. e.*, according to my construction of the law, must for ten years have rendered the services *appropriate* to that grade; by which I mean such services as *that grade only could have authorized him to perform, and which he could not have been regularly called to perform but in virtue of that grade.*

Major Worth's claim, so far as I understand the case, introduces a new question which I have never before been called to consider, and that is whether the ten years' service in the same grade must be *ten consecutive years*, or whether the ten years may be made up of irregular and desultory services at different times in the brevet grade, interspersed with services in the lineal grade, the latter being thrown out of the account and the former thrown together so as to form an aggregate of ten years.

If there has been a *practice* introduced on this subject, it would be unjust to change it to Major Worth's prejudice; but if there has been no practice, and the question is a new question, standing now for the first time on a construction of the law, my opinion is that the ten years' service contemplated by Congress was a service *for ten consecutive years*. Such is the impression which I derive from the phraseology of the law and from looking at the policy which seems to me to have dictated the provision.

It was my original opinion, as you will see by reference to it, that Congress meant nothing more by this provision than to anticipate a vacancy in the line, and to confer *by brevet* that rank which would have been conferred *by commission* had a vacancy existed, intending, as I conceive, that the brevetted officer should rest upon his brevet until a vacancy in the line should occur, and that whenever it should occur that he should drop into the line *by commission* on the grade previously conferred by his *brevet*. I did not and do not believe that Congress looked further than *one* promotion by brevet beyond the lineal rank held by the officer, and that they did not look to the case of his being borne away from his lineal ground by brevet upon brevet to the highest rank in the army.

I founded this opinion on the simple language of the law, which seemed to me by no means to contemplate consequences so remote and complex. But the law had been twelve years in operation when I was called to give the first opinion, and had received a settled practical construction by which brevet had been conferred upon brevet until the lieutenant or captain in the line had been raised by successive brevets to the rank of a general. The point having been thus practically settled that *brevet* rank was a proper basis under this law for further promotion by *brevet*, the question was, whether ten years' service was not placed by the law on the same footing with gallant actions and meritorious conduct? and it was manifest to me that it was. The language of the act seemed to me to place it beyond doubt. "The President is hereby authorized to confer brevet rank, 1st, on such officers of the army as shall have distinguished themselves by gallant actions; 2d, or by meritorious conduct; 3d, or who shall have served ten years in any one grade." The ten years' service, therefore, in any one grade gives precisely the same authority for a brevet as the gallant actions and the meritorious conduct; and as it had been settled that brevet might be conferred upon brevet for gallant actions and meritorious conduct, it seemed to me to follow that the ten years' service, being the precise equivalent in the law for gallant actions and meritorious conduct, brevet might be conferred on brevet in the latter case as well as in the former, provided the ten years' service were *in the brevet grade* on which the promotion was asked; that is, a ten years' service *commensurate with such brevet grade, appropriate to that grade, founded on the authority of that grade*; such as could be *properly rendered only in virtue of the grade* conferred by the brevet; for the service must meet this description in all its aspects to make it an equivalent for the gallant actions and meritorious conduct which formed the other basis of promotion.

Why was the provision extended to ten years' service in any one grade? A meritorious officer might have had no opportunity to distinguish himself; it would have been a heart-breaking business to a man of spirit to see others advanced over his head by the mere casualties of fortune over which he had no control, and to find himself serving all his life in the same rank without any hope of promotion. A captain in the line sees a lieutenant advanced over his head and made by successive brevets a major general, while he finds himself at the close of the war still a captain, without any reasonable prospect of advancement. This was the grievance which Congress proposed to remedy. It seems to me that the single case within their contemplation was *ten continued years of service in the same grade*. Service *in the line* was the *direct* object of their contemplation, where the ten years were *necessarily* ten consecutive years in the same grade. They looked *immediately* to the *first brevet* which was to act, of necessity, on *lineal* rank and *lineal* service, which *lineal* service must of *necessity* have been for ten consecutive years. This was the *prototype*, in their view, of brevet rank conferred on service. I believe, as I have said, it was all they contemplated; and though I have been borne from this ground by the practical exposition of the law on the other branch of it, yet I think we ought to adhere to that prototype as closely as we can; and as brevet rank could only be conferred on *ten consecutive years' service in the line*, so I think it can only be conferred on *ten consecutive years' service by brevet*.

It may be urged that the reason is the same, whether the ten years be *consecutive* or made of dismembered fragments, and that where the reason is the same the law is the same.

To which I answer that this maxim has never been pushed so far as to authorize us to speculate on what the legislature would probably have done if they had contemplated the case hypothetically put, and to assume our speculative conclusions or conjectures as the law. In the construction of a law the question always is, what did the legislature contemplate, and that only which they did contemplate is within the law. I am satisfied, for the reasons already given, that no case was before their mind's eye but the case of a service for ten consecutive years in the same grade, and that to apply the law to dismembered portions of time would be to apply it to a case which they did not contemplate; nor can it be admitted that *the reason is the same*.

Ten years of continual uniform service in the same grade, relieved by no relaxation, broken by no variety, is a very different thing, in the labor and pressure both upon the mind and body, from a sparse and desultory service, relieved and diversified by lighter duties.

There is another point of view in which I have never before been called to consider this act, which is this: the act merely authorizes the President to confer brevet rank—it does not *command* him. It is referred to his sound discretion to say whether the gallant actions or meritorious conduct have been sufficiently important to deserve such a mark of distinction; so also it is referred to his discretion to say whether the grade and the ten years' service in that grade have been of sufficient importance to deserve it. It may at first appear that there would be more difficulty in making the distinction in the latter case than in the former; but further reflection will correct the mistake and satisfy the candid inquirer that, in practice, the discrimination would call for as much sound judgment in the former as in the latter case. It is easy to conceive that the grade and the services appropriate to it may be little more than an honorary *sinécure*, and to confer a *brevet*, in every case, without distinction, would make the honor so cheap and common as to deprive it of the *stimulus* which the law intended.

The question propounded to me in 1824 was, whether the specific cases were within the scope of the *President's authority* under the act. But the general reference which you make of Major Worth's memorial,

and the general course of reflection on the act to which that reference has led me, suggests the propriety of now stating that the act is not *mandatory*, but the mere communication of an authority to be exercised by the President under the guidance of a sound discretion.

Without proposing to decide on the case of Major Worth, I have thus given you my general views of the law, leaving it to you to apply the principles to the particular case, which you are far more competent to do than I can be supposed to be; and I beg leave to repeat, what I have often found myself constrained to state, that legislation with regard to the army is so often blended tacitly with the existing usages and practice of the army, known only to military men, that it is with great distrust of my own judgment that I express an opinion on an act of Congress *purely military* in its character. The Secretary of War, by the nature of his office, by the archives of his command and with which he must be familiar, and by the council of military men of the first rank with which he is always surrounded, has means of understanding the legislative will in matters of this sort which the mere lawyer cannot possibly possess, cut off as he is from all this knowledge and experience and all those advantages. I have some reason to believe that my former opinion on this law was not satisfactory to your predecessor, and it was matter of regret to me to learn that it was, nevertheless, acted upon. With great deference, this ought not to have been done. It would have been much better, then, and permit me to say that it will be much better now, for the department to take its own course, or to call upon Congress for an explanatory act, than to adopt the errors of an Attorney General upon a subject so purely military, and which it would be no reproach to him to have misapprehended.

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

WM. WIRT.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Department of War.*

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 388.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID TO MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN
AND HIS AIDS FOR PAY AND EMOLUMENTS FROM 1820 TO 1828.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 9, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May 8, 1828*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House "what sums of money have been received by the late Major General Brown, and also what sums have been received by his aids, in each year since 1820, for pay, subsistence, forage, quarters, conveyance of baggage; for the pay, subsistence, and clothing of waiters, and for all other emoluments and disbursements of office," I have the honor to transmit herewith statements of the Second and Third Auditors of the treasury, which furnish the information required.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, May 1, 1828.*

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, instructing the Secretary of War "to inform the House what sums of money have been received by the late Major General Brown; and also what sums have been received by his aids, in each year since 1820, for pay, subsistence, forage, quarters, conveyance of baggage; for the pay, subsistence, and clothing of waiters, and for all other emoluments and disbursements of office," I have the honor to enclose you a statement commencing the 1st day of January, 1821, and ending the 31st day of January, 1828, inclusive, embracing all the information in relation to the call, which the records and files of this office afford.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. LEE.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the amount of money paid to the late Major General Jacob Brown and his aids; for pay, subsistence, forage, and pay, subsistence, and clothing of waiters, from January 1, 1821, to January 31, 1828; furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 28, 1828.

Name and rank of the officer.	Time for which paid.	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Waiters'			Total amt ^t for each year.
					Pay.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	
Ja ob Brown, major general.....	1821.....	\$2,400 00	\$2,190 00	\$672 00	\$240 00	\$292 00	\$120 00	\$5,914 00
	1822.....	2,400 00	2,190 00	672 00	240 00	292 00	120 00	5,914 00
	1823.....	2,400 00	2,190 00	672 00	240 00	292 00	120 00	5,914 00
	1824.....	2,400 00	2,196 00	672 00	240 00	292 80	120 00	5,920 80
	1825.....	2,400 00	2,190 00	672 00	240 00	292 00	120 00	5,914 00
	1826.....	2,400 00	2,190 00	672 00	240 00	292 00	120 00	5,914 00
Latest account received to January 31.....	1827.....	2,400 00	2,190 00	656 00	240 00	292 00	120 00	5,898 00
	1828.....	200 00	186 00	40 00	20 00	24 80	10 00	460 80
Total amt ^t received under above appropriations.....		17,000 00	15,522 00	4,728 00	1,700 00	2,069 60	850 00	41,869 60

Statement of the amount of money paid to the late Major General Jacob Brown and his aids, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank of the officer.	Time for which paid.	Pay.	Additional pay as aid.	Rations.	Additional ration as aid.	Forage.	Waiters'			Total amount for each year.
							Pay.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	
John A. Dix, first lieutenant and aid.....	1821.....	\$360 00	\$288 00	\$219 00	\$73 00	\$192 00	\$60 00	\$73 00	\$30 00	\$1,295 00
	1822.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	1823.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	1824.....	360 00	288 00	219 60	73 20	192 00	60 00	73 20	30 00	1,296 00
	February 28, 1825....	60 00	48 00	35 40	11 80	32 00	10 00	11 80	5 00	214 00
			1,500 00	1,200 00	912 00	304 00	800 00	250 00	304 00	125 00	5,395 00
Edmund Kirby, first lieutenant and aid.....	1821.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	1822.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	1823.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	To August 5, 1824....	214 83	171 87	130 80	43 60	114 58	35 80	43 60	17 90	772 98
			1,294 83	1,035 87	787 80	262 60	690 58	215 80	262 60	107 90	4,657 98
Samuel Cooper, first lieutenant and aid.....	Aug. 6 to Oct. 21, 1824	75 48	60 38	45 60	12 50	.....	12 57	15 20	6 28	230 71
Harvey Brown, first lieutenant and aid.....	Oct. 21 to Dec. 31, 1824.	69 67	55 74	42 60	14 20	18 58	11 61	14 20	5 80	232 40
	To July 4, 1825.....	183 87	147 09	111 00	37 00	98 06	30 64	37 00	15 32	659 98
		253 54	202 83	153 60	51 20	116 64	42 25	51 20	21 12	892 33
J. R. Vinton, first lieutenant and aid.....	From March 1, 1825..	360 00	240 00	183 60	61 80	160 00	50 00	61 80	25 00	1,083 20
	1826.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	1827.....	360 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,295 00
	To January 31, 1828..	30 00	24 00	18 60	6 20	16 00	5 00	6 20	2 50	108 50
			1,050 00	840 00	640 20	214 00	560 00	175 00	214 00	87 50	3,780 70
James L. Dawson, first lieutenant and aid..	From July 5, 1825....	176 12	140 89	108 00	36 00	93 93	29 35	36 00	14 67	634 96
	To May 25, 1826.....	144 19	115 35	87 00	29 00	76 19	24 03	29 00	12 02	516 78
		320 31	256 24	195 00	65 00	170 12	53 38	65 00	26 69	1,151 74
Thompson S. Brown, 2d lieutenant and aid.	From Dec. 1, 1826....	25 00	24 00	18 60	6 20	.....	5 00	6 20	2 50	87 50
	1827.....	300 00	288 00	219 00	73 00	192 00	60 00	73 00	30 00	1,235 00
	To January 31, 1828..	25 00	24 00	18 60	6 20	16 00	5 00	6 20	2 50	103 50
		350 00	336 00	256 20	85 40	208 00	70 00	85 40	35 00	1,426 00

Amount of pay, subsistence, and forage, and pay, subsistence, and clothing of servants, received by a major general for one year..... \$5,914 00
 Amount of additional pay and subsistence and forage received by two subaltern officers, acting as aids, for one year..... 1,106 00
 Amount of pay, subsistence, and allowance for servants, received by two subaltern officers, for one year..... 1,484 00
 Total amount received by a major general and aids for one year..... 8,504 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, May, 1828.

WM. LEE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, May 3, 1828.

SIR: Agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, adopted on the 28th ultimo, and by you referred to this office, I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement of the sums of money which have been received by the late Major General Jacob Brown and his aids in each year since 1820, on account of quarters, fuel, and transportation of baggage, and all other disbursements of office, so far as the same can be ascertained from accounts rendered to, and on file in, this office.

With great respect, your most obedient servant, PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

A statement of the sums of money which have been received by the late Major General Jacob Brown and his aides-de-camp, for each year since 1820, for quarters, fuel, transportation, and all other disbursements of office, prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of April 28, 1828.

	Year.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Transportation.	Fuel for office.	Stationery for office.	Postage for self and staff.	Total.	
Major General Jacob Brown.....	1821	\$466 00	\$32 75	\$475 60	.....	.....	\$185 23	\$1,159 58
	1822	576 00	84 00	114 40	\$80 62	.....	98 75	953 77
	1823	468 00	215 96	.....	65 00	\$75 68	242 11	1,066 75
	1824	432 00	216 00	.....	69 00	69 75	355 85	1,442 60
	1825	432 00	216 00	85 20	52 50	62 01	251 16	1,098 87	
	1826	432 00	216 00	237 40	63 12	74 32	142 97	1,165 81	
	1827	432 00	216 00	981 40	63 75	74 81	315 71	2,083 67	
	1828	65 79	54 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 61
	Aides-de-camp.....	1821	167 74	45 90	363 10	576 74
		1822	120 00	65 24	169 10	354 34
		1823	225 00	70 11	295 11
		1824	273 43	92 27	202 40	568 10
		1825	300 00	114 74	102 24	516 98
1826		275 00	119 37	229 32	.....	.....	.....	623 69
1827		360 00	148 50	921 24	.....	.....	6 00	1,435 74
1828		60 00	39 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 00
			5,084 96	1,946 66	3,881 40	393 99	356 57	1,597 78	13,261 36

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, May 3, 1828.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

20TH CONGRESS.]

No. 389.

[1ST SESSION.]

CLAIM OF MASSACHUSETTS ON ACCOUNT OF MILITIA SERVICES DURING THE WAR OF 1812, 1815, CLASSIFIED, ARRANGED, AND EXEMPLIFIED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 10, 1828.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May 9, 1828.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of December, 1826, directing "that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to authorize the settlement and payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war; that the same, with the claim of Massachusetts for military services, be referred to the Secretary of War; and that he be instructed to report to this House what classes and what amount of said claim may be allowed and paid upon the principle and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of claims of other States for military services during the late war, and to which the assumed authority of the governor of that State to control the militia, and to judge of the necessity of ordering them into service, does not apply; and also, if any parts of said claim are disallowed, to state the reasons for which the same are rejected," I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my instructions to the Third Auditor, marked A, and his report, with accompanying documents, marked B, in fulfilment of the duty assigned me by the above resolution.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

HON. ANDREW STEVENSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 22, 1826.*

SIR: The House of Representatives having resolved "that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to authorize the settlement and payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services rendered during the late war; that the same, with the claim of Massachusetts for military services, be referred to the Secretary of War; and that he be instructed to report to this House what classes and what amount of said claim may be allowed and paid upon the principle and rules which have been applied to the adjustment of claims of other States for military services during the late war, and to which the assumed authority of the governor of that State to control the militia, and to judge of the necessity of ordering them into service, does not apply; and also, if any parts of said claim are disallowed, to state the reasons for which the same are rejected:" the examination of those claims preliminary to the performance of the duty assigned to the Secretary of War, is referred to the Third Auditor. The whole claim in all its parts must be prepared. It will then be subjected to the following classification:

1st. Embracing all the items not warranted by the principles of adjustment adopted in settling similar claims made by other States.

2d. All the items embraced by such principles.

3d. Subdivide this classification by noticing what portion resulted from calls made by the executive of Massachusetts, and those by militia officers without the sanction of the executive; and note whether the calls made by the executive of Massachusetts were spontaneous, or made in compliance with calls made by the Executive of the United States; and in either case, whether he consented or refused to subject them to the authority of the government of the United States; adding, in every case of the calls, the circumstances, as far as they can be ascertained by the documents leading thereto.

As this claim has already in part been investigated by the Third Auditor, and some progress made in ascertaining the amount of this claim, so much thereof as is applicable to the duties now enjoined may be considered as performed.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES BARBOUR.

PETER HAGNER, Esq., *Third Auditor.*

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

SIR: I have the honor, in relation to the claim of the State of Massachusetts, to inform you that agreeably to the directions contained in your letter to me of December 22, 1826, reciting a resolution on the subject passed by the House of Representatives, the claim has been examined, and as nearly as it has been found practicable, classified conformably to those directions, and I now send you statements exhibiting the result, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and also a synopsis of the whole claim, marked H.

These statements severally show, as well as could be derived from the vouchers, the aggregate of the charges, in respect of each particular call of the militia into service, and by whom or under what authority the same was made; and the documents explaining at whose instance every such call took place, and the circumstances occasioning it, are therein either fully set forth or the purport of them related.

General remarks in relation to the deductions enumerated in the statements are appended to the synopsis; and lest particular explanation concerning them may be deemed necessary, the rough notes in detail, made on the examination of the vouchers, and contained in books numbered from 1 to 12, inclusive,

are herewith transmitted. These should be returned to this office when done with, there being no copies thereof, nor any other means of supplying their places than could be obtained by a re-examination of those very numerous vouchers. The immensity of the labor attending the investigation of the claim, and its preparation in the mode required, may in some degree be judged of from these notes, but they convey a very imperfect idea of the time necessarily occupied in collecting from such an extensive mass of items those applicable to each distinct call, especially in the scattered state in which these were, and in dissecting, as had to be done in numerous instances, a voucher into a variety of parts. I notice this to account for the apparent great length of the period this business has been on hand.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

A.

GUARDS

Statement applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenditures consequent on calls of militia into service (for guard duty) under the authority given to several major generals of militia by a general order issued by the adjutant general of the State, by direction of the State executive, on the 16th of June, 1814, an extract of which follows:

“The constant alarm excited and kept up by the predatory course of warfare lately adopted on our seaboard renders it necessary that guards should be kept up at some of the places, those particularly exposed by having quantities of shipping lying therein. To facilitate the execution of such a purpose, and to render the necessary aid as prompt and efficacious as possible, his excellency the commander-in-chief directs me to signify it to you as his pleasure that you furnish to every town whose situation, from the present pressure of the war, is exposed to surprise and immediate danger, such military force, and more especially such guards by night, as its peculiar situation and circumstances require.”

Guard at Scituate.—From June 28 to November 5, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$1, 285 61
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$180 81	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	36 07	
Deduct overpayments, &c.....	16 50	
Deduct rations reduced.....	59 22	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	34 00	
		<u>326 60</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>959 01</u></u>

At the instance of the committee of defence of the town of Scituate, Lieutenant Colonel Turner, by letter dated June 24, 1814, applied to Major General N. Goodwin for a permanent guard, the inhabitants having been in a state of constant alarm by reason of the repeated appearance of the enemy's vessels in or near the harbor. Agreeably thereto, General Goodwin on the same day issued a division order, pursuant to which the detachment first before mentioned entered on service.

Guard at Cohasset.—From September 25 to November 6, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$193 37
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$25 10	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	5 00	
Deduct overpayments.....	10 95	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	8 30	
		<u>49 35</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>144 02</u></u>

In relation to this guard, a letter is attached to the pay-roll, of which the following is a copy:

CANTON, *February 9, 1815.*

GENTLEMEN: In the month of September last past I received an order from the commander-in-chief to place a guard at discretion in the town of Cohasset. Thomas Bourn, esq., and Captain Peter Lothrop were in Boston applying for the same. They had called on General Dearborn to furnish one at the expense of the general government, and he had not given his answer when I left town. My understanding was, that if they did not succeed with him they were to write immediately, and I would then order a sergeant's guard, which I considered necessary. They state that they expected an order would be left with my son in Boston. Had they informed me of their application failing with General Dearborn, I should have issued the order, as I consider the guard they have kept was necessary for their safety.

I am, with respect and esteem, yours,

ELIJAH CRANE, *Major General First Division.*

The Hon. BOARD OF WAR, *Boston.*

At Plymouth.—Four detachments, commencing June 20 and ending November 6, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$4, 144 34
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$512 50	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	97 21	
Deduct overpayments.....	23 98	
Deduct rations reduced.....	205 74	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	33 40	
		<u>872 83</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>3, 271 51</u></u>

These four several detachments were in succession called out and discharged by division orders issued by Major General N. Goodwin on the 16th and 19th June, 9th July, 21st August, 24th September, 4th and 19th October, and 5th November, 1814. No explanations of the reasons are furnished. During the entire period of their service, a lieutenant and 22 men of the United States army were stationed at the Gurnet fort in Plymouth harbor; and in addition thereto, from the 4th of August to the end of October, two detachments of militia, (in service of and paid and supported by the United States,) one consisting of a lieutenant and 18 non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery, and the other of a lieutenant, ensign, and forty non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, were also stationed there. From the 19th September to the 19th October, there was, too, in service at Plymouth, a large militia force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Howard.

At Duxbury.—Four detachments, commencing June 25 and ending November 7, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$2, 877 76
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$356 93	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	67 33	
Deduct overpayments.....	25 99	
Deduct rations reduced.....	130 53	
Deduct excess of rations.....	29 80	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	161 73	
		<u>772 31</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>2, 105 45</u></u>

These detachments appear to have been successively called out and discharged under division orders of Major General N. Goodwin, issued on the 16th and 19th June, 1st and 20th July, 21st August, 19th October, and 5th November, 1814. After the first of them had been some time on duty, viz: on the 4th of July, 1814, a letter appears to have been addressed to the general by the chairman of the committee of safety of the town of Duxbury, designating the stations at which the committee wished to have sentinels placed, and requesting that the officer might be directed to comply with the regulations of the committee; and this is the only application appearing to have been made by the town to the general in relation to these detachments.

In consequence of applications to General Dearborn on behalf of the citizens of Duxbury and Cohasset, who were desirous of having small forces stationed for the defence of those towns, and of anticipated similar applications from other places, he wrote to the State adjutant general on the 12th of August, 1814, a letter, of which a copy will be found at the end of this statement, and whereto no reply appears to have been made.

At Kingston.—Three detachments, commencing June 25 and ending November 3, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$427 50
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$59 75	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	11 95	
Deduct overpayments.....	2 18	
Deduct rations reduced.....	21 96	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	5 00	
		<u>100 84</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>326 66</u></u>

These detachments appear to have been called out and discharged pursuant to division orders issued by Major General N. Goodwin on the 23d June, 1st July, and 21st August, and 26th October, 1814. Whether or not any application was made to him by the town for them does not appear.

At Rochester.—Four detachments, commencing June 24 and ending October 22, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$2, 208 38
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$288 96	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	57 40	
Deduct overpayments.....	27 41	
Deduct rations reduced.....	114 69	
Deduct excess of rations.....	4 20	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	15 00	
		<u>507 66</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>1, 700 00</u></u>

For calling out and discharging these detachments, Major General N. Goodwin appears to have issued orders on the 22d June, 17th July, 10th August, 16th September, and 17th October, 1814. And the first and third of those orders required that the ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates should mount guard at the harbor of Mattepois; and that the remaining sergeant, coporal, and nine privates should perform like duty at Sippicum harbor.

Prior to the first call an application appears to have been made to the general, of which the following is a copy:

ROCHESTER June 19, 1814.

SIR: By the request of the inhabitants of Mattaposset, I take the liberty to address you, having previously wrote to Colonel Washburn and received no answer. Our request is, if consistent with your orders, to have some assistance by a detachment from the militia of this regiment. Our situation is this: The British ships are almost all the time in the Vineyard sound. The Nimrod has appeared in our harbor, destroyed Wareham, and threatens destruction to this place. We have forborne calling for men as long as possible; but the case now becomes serious, and without some assistance we shall fall a sacrifice to our enemy. The militia and inhabitants of this place have been under arms for some time, and are almost exhausted with fatigue. Mr. Gideon Barstow, the bearer, can give you all the information.

With due obedience, sir, I remain your humble servant,

DANIEL B. LORING, *Captain.*

Major General Goodwin.

June 22.—Ordered one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates for the above harbor.

N. GOODWIN, *Major General.*

At Wareham.—Two detachments, commencing June 24 and ending October 28, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1, 188 92
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$170 67	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	34 13	
Deduct overpayments.....	2	
Deduct rations reduced	53 11	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	5 70	
		263 63
Admissible		925 29

Division orders for calling out and discharging these attachments appear to have been issued by Major General N. Goodwin on the 20th and 21st June, 14th July, and 26th October, 1814. In a letter addressed by Curtis Tobey and Bartlett Murdock to General Goodwin, dated June 14, 1814, and asking, on behalf of the inhabitants of Wareham, for assistance, it is represented that on the 13th of that month the enemy came into Wareham and made considerable havoc, having set fire to a factory and burnt several vessels, and then returned aboard their shipping before any force against them could be collected.

At Fairhaven.—Three detachments, commencing July 10 and ending October 3, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$311 66
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$43 87	
Deduct payments for use of arms	8 79	
Deduct overpayments.....	4 34	
Deduct rations reduced.....	15 87	
Deduct excess of rations	3 60	
		76 47
Admissible		235 19

These detachments are expressed at the head of the rolls to have been guards stationed at Scouticut Neck, in Fairhaven, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln.

No other information concerning them is furnished than is afforded by the communications between Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln and General Goodwin, introduced in another statement, relative to militia in service at New Bedford and Fairhaven. Corporal Aikin's detachment appears to have been on duty at the same place and for six days of the same period of that of Sergeant Pope; and during the whole time of service of both detachments other militia were in service at Fairhaven, as well as United States troops.

At Westport.—A detachment from June 18 to August 23, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$767 63
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$88 00	
Deduct payments for use of arms	17 60	
Deduct rations reduced.....	35 37	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	73 00	
		213 97
Admissible		553 66

Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln has certified on the muster-roll that this detachment was stationed at the harbor in Westport by his order. For further information see his communications, before referred to, which contain all that is furnished.

At Dartmouth.—Three detachments, commencing June 18 and ending August 12, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1,062 05
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$150 51	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	29 27	
Deduct overpayments.....	9 83	
Deduct rations reduced	52 29	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	3 84	
		<u>245 74</u>
Admissible		<u><u>816 31</u></u>

These detachments are represented on the rolls to have been guards, stationed by order of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln on Ricketson's Neck, in Dartmouth. The detachment commanded by Lieutenant Howland is stated to have been stationed at Dartmouth, and Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln has certified that the services were performed. At the head of the pay-roll this detachment is said to have been a guard ordered out on an alarm, and continued and detached under division orders of June 21, 1814. During the time it was in service (save the first three days) the detachments commanded by Sergeants Craw, Whelden, and Gifford were, in succession, also on duty, as is previously shown. The only other information furnished in relation to these detachments is to be found in the communications of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln before alluded to.

At Barnstable, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Brewster, and Harwich.—Sundry detachments, commencing July 17 and ending November 11, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1,796 54
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$255 75	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	50 62	
Deduct overpayments.....	2 46	
Deduct rations reduced.....	93 75	
		<u>402 58</u>
Admissible		<u><u>1,393 96</u></u>

On the 5th July, 1814, Major General N. Goodwin, to whom applications for guards appear to have been made by the towns of Barnstable and Sandwich, issued a division order, directing a detachment to be made and posted by Brigadier General Lothrop and Major Cobb, as follows, viz: one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates at Barnstable, Hyannis, and Yarmouth; one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates at Brewster and Harwich; and a corporal and four privates at Sandwich. General Lothrop, before executing this order, addressed a note to General Goodwin, representing the portion allotted for Barnstable and Yarmouth to be too small to accomplish the intention of the order and asking to have a larger number of men. General Goodwin, however, in his reply, declined to increase it, deeming it to be sufficient. Notwithstanding this, the items last specified include the pay, rations, &c., of seven men more than were required by the order.

By a division order, issued on the 20th October, 1814, General Lothrop was required to discharge all the guards stationed at Yarmouth and Harwich; and by another order, issued on the 5th November, he was directed to discharge those doing duty at Barnstable and Sandwich.

The inhabitants and proprietors of the town and salt works of Brewster, to prevent the destruction thereof, complied with a call made on the 17th September, 1814, by Captain Baggett, of the British ship Spencer, for a contribution of four thousand dollars, and on the 22d of that month the guard which had been stationed in that town appears to have been discharged.

At Falmouth.—A detachment, from September 1 to December 1, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$906 00
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$82 50	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	16 50	
Deduct rations reduced.....	29 70	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	322 00	
		<u>450 70</u>
Admissible		<u><u>455 30</u></u>

Application for a guard appears to have been made by the town to General Goodwin on the 17th August, 1814, and on the 19th he issued a division order under which this detachment was called out. By another division order, issued on the 28th October, 1814, Captain Jenkins was directed to discharge six of the men, and to keep the remainder on duty a little longer if he thought them to be wanted; otherwise, to discharge the whole.

At Orleans.—A detachment, commencing October 15 to November 23, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$94 64
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$12 80	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	3 20	
Deduct overpayments.....	61	
Deduct rations reduced.....	4 80	
		<u>21 41</u>
Admissible		<u><u>73 23</u></u>

Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Snow, in a certificate annexed to the roll, states that these sentinels were ordered out by his command. And the performance of the service is verified by a certificate of Captain Henry Knowles, to whose company the men belonged. No other information in relation thereto is furnished.

At Beverly.—Sundry detachments, commencing June 14 and ending October 11, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$2, 259 85
Deduct payments for clothing	\$239 76	
Deduct payments for use of arms	44 56	
Deduct overpayments	13 06	
Deduct rations reduced	94 05	
Deduct excess of rations	20	
Deduct payments for forage	14 66	
		406 29
Admissible		1, 853 56

These detachments were a succession of guards, consisting of one subaltern, one drummer, one fifer, two sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-four privates, called out in pursuance of division orders issued by Major General Amos Hovey; the first of them bearing date the 16th June, 1814.

At Beverly and Manchester.—Two detachments, commencing August 21 and ending October 22, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1, 184 30
Deduct payments for clothing	\$156 02	
Deduct payments for use of arms	28 56	
Deduct rations reduced	43 48	
		228 06
Admissible		956 24

On the 11th August, 1814, an order was issued by Major General Amos Hovey authorizing a guard, to consist of one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and twenty-four privates, to be stationed at Beverly and Manchester. Accordingly, on the 21st August, 1814, the first detachment entered on duty and continued in service till the 21st September, when it was relieved by the second detachment, which continued in service till the 22d October, 1814.

At Beverly.—A detachment from Colonel Dodge's regiment, commencing June 22 and ending August 24, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$492 38
Deduct payments for clothing	\$59 17	
Deduct payments for use of arms	11 80	
Deduct overpayments	6 14	
Deduct rations reduced	22 41	
		92 52
Admissible		392 86

According to the pay-roll, one lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, and seventeen privates of Captain Joseph Hooper's company performed duty as guards at Beverly, from 3 to 59 days. The only information that has been found to elucidate the character of the service of this guard is an order issued by Colonel Dodge on the 28th of June, 1814, directing Captain Hooper to order out for the night of that day, one sergeant, and ten privates, and to continue the same until otherwise ordered.

At Newburyport and Plumb island.—Six detachments, commencing June 21, 1814, and ending March 10, 1815.

Aggregate expenditure		\$6, 021 39
Deduct payments for clothing	\$407 89	
Deduct payments for use of arms	78 49	
Deduct overpayments	3 42	
Deduct rations reduced	158 93	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	2, 578 43	
		3, 227 16
Admissible		2, 794 23

On the 18th June, 1814, Major General Amos Hovey issued a division order directing Colonel Merrill, without delay, to detach a nightly guard, to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer, and twelve privates, to be stationed at such places as would best promote the safety of the town of Newburyport. In obedience to said order, a nightly guard was established on the 21st June, 1814. By a division order, issued on the 22d June, 1814, the guard was increased to 14 privates, and was made permanent, and kept constantly on duty. By another division order, bearing date the 3d of October, 1814, the foregoing guard was discontinued, and in lieu thereof a guard consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant, two corporals, two musicians, and twenty-four privates, was ordered to be stationed on Plumb island, and such other places as should be deemed by the brigadier general best for the safety of Newburyport and its vicinity. This last-mentioned guard was kept up until the 9th of December, 1814, when it was, in obedience to a division order of that date, reduced to one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve

privates. This guard was kept in service at Fort Phillips, on Plumb island, until the 10th of March, 1815, when it was finally discharged under a division order of the 3d March, 1815.

At Lynn.—A detachment from Lieutenant Colonel Brimblecom's regiment, commencing June 27, and ending August 16, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$400 35
Deduct payments for clothing	\$47 03	
Deduct payments for use of arms	9 76	
Deduct overpayments	69	
Deduct rations reduced	35 16	
		<u>92 55</u>
Admissible		<u>307 80</u>

By a division order, issued by Major General Amos Hovey on the 27th of June, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Brimblecom was directed to furnish from his regiment a nightly guard, to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer, and twelve privates, and to station them at such places as he should judge would "best protect the inhabitants of Lynn against any attacks from the enemy's boats." The guard was kept up until the 16th of August, 1814, when it was discontinued.

At Marblehead.—Detachments commencing June 16, and ending August 5, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1,079 16
Deduct payments for clothing	\$124 38	
Deduct overpayments	6 65	
Deduct rations reduced	42 87	
		<u>173 90</u>
Admissible		<u>905 26</u>

By a division order, issued by Major General Amos Hovey on the 16th of June, 1814, Captain Prentiss was directed to furnish from the battalion under his command a nightly guard, to consist of one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer, and twelve privates, and to station them at such places as he should judge best for the safety of the town. By a division order, bearing date the 2d of July, 1814, it appears that the "committee of safety in the town of Marblehead" had requested the major general to increase the guard which had been furnished in pursuance of the order of the 16th of June, 1814; and in accordance with that request Captain Prentiss was ordered to furnish a guard that should thereafter consist of one subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and twenty-four privates. This last mentioned guard was discontinued on the 5th of August, 1814, agreeably to a division order of the 4th of August, 1814.

At Salem.—Sundry detachments, commencing June 10, and ending August 5, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1,103 98
Deduct payments for clothing	\$158 45	
Deduct payments for use of arms	19 60	
Deduct overpayments	7 19	
Deduct rations reduced	50 25	
		<u>235 49</u>
Admissible		<u>268 49</u>

By division orders, issued by Major General Amos Hovey on the 10th and 11th of June, 1814, Colonel White was directed to furnish a nightly sergeant's guard, for the purpose of keeping "a strict lookout, and in the event of the approach of the enemy's boats, or of the enemy's landing," to give immediate notice thereof. It appears from a division order bearing date the 24th of June, 1814, that the selectmen and others of Salem, having represented to the major general that they were apprehensive that the nightly guards, furnished in pursuance of the division orders of the 10th and 11th of June, 1814, were not sufficient to answer the purposes for which they were intended, Colonel White was directed thereafter to furnish a guard to consist of one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and thirty privates, and to station them at such places as he should think best for the security of the town.

The last mentioned guard was discontinued on the 5th of August, 1814, agreeably to a division order of the 4th of August, 1814.

At Fort Lee.—Two detachments, commencing November 9, 1814, and ending March 7, 1815.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1,082 92
Deduct payments for clothing	\$70 00	
Deduct payments for use of arms	14 00	
Deduct overpayments	2 75	
Deduct rations reduced	25 20	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	494 12	
		<u>606 07</u>
Admissible		<u>476 85</u>

It appears from a division order issued by Major General Amos Hovey on November 8, 1814, that Brigadier General Derby was directed to detach, without delay, one corporal and six privates, and to station them in Fort Lee "for the preservation of the public works and property in said fort." The first

detachment was relieved by the second on January 8, 1815, which last-mentioned detachment continued in service till March 7, 1815, when it was discharged under a division order of March 3, 1815.

At Biddeford.—Three detachments, commencing June 20 and ending September 23, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$2, 085 72
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$205 06	
Deduct overpayments.....	26 98	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	556 52	
		788 56
Admissible.....		1, 297 16

The first of these detachments entered on duty under a brigade order issued by Brigadier General McDonald on June 20, 1814, a few days previous whereto several companies had been called into service in consequence of an attack by the enemy, the particulars of which are explained in the statement relative to militia called out at alarms.

At the date of this order the general order of the State executive of June 16, 1814, had not reached the major general of the division whereto these militia belonged; but it appears to have been soon afterwards transmitted to him, and he to have issued, on June 28, a division order requiring that the brigadier generals should pay the strictest attention to the mode of conduct marked out in the general order, and that Brigadier General McDonald should, as to the detachment made by his order, direct that the guard be such only as was sufficient for the purposes therein mentioned and keeping sentries, especially by night, to give the alarm when the danger was approaching.

On the 21st July Brigadier General McDonald issued another order for detaching a sergeant and eighteen privates for thirty days, to report to Lieutenant Fairfield on the 27th, and when such of the first detachment as had not been previously discharged went off duty. This second detachment, though by what authority does not appear, was relieved on the 25th of August by another similar one, that remained in service till the 23d of September, at about which time three companies of militia ordered out for the defence of Saco harbor by General McDonald, and whose services commenced on the 19th and 20th of that month, are presumed to have arrived.

During the time these guards were on duty Colonel Isaac Lane, of the 33d infantry appears to have had a detachment of United States troops under his command at Saco.

At Kennebunk Port and its vicinity.—Five detachments, commencing June 19 and ending October 3, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$1, 440 06
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$173 55	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	34 13	
Deduct overpayments.....	7 71	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	59 68	
		275 07
Admissible		1, 164 99

The first of these detachments was called into service by a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel John Mitchell, issued on June 19, 1814, and, as therein expressed, agreeably to the general order of July 3, 1812, and was relieved by the second detachment, under another order issued by him. Major General Ichabod Goodwin commanded the division wherein Kennebunk is situate, and to whom a letter, of which the following is a copy, appears to have been written:

KENNEBUNK, July 4, 1814.

DEAR SIR: The Adjutant General the week before last assured me that he would address you on the subject of detaching a number of men (under the order of 1812) as a guard for the protection of the place. Since that time we have been in the daily expectation of receiving from you an order to the colonel of the regiment for that purpose. We have had twenty men on duty for almost three weeks, which we have been obliged to keep and pay at the expense of the two towns. General Brooks said he would write you immediately on the subject.

In haste, yours, &c.,

G. W. WALLINGFORD.

ICHABOD GOODWIN, Esq., *Berwick.*

The general order of the State executive of June 16, 1814, is shown to have been transmitted to General I. Goodwin on the 24th of that month. On July 5, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell issued a regimental order calling into service a lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and sixteen soldiers, to guard the port of Kennebunk, Cape Porpoise, and Wells harbor, for thirty days, and under which the third detachment entered on duty. No division or brigade order is therein referred to, nor is any produced. The fourth detachment was made pursuant to a brigade order issued August 22, 1814, for the purpose, as therein stated, of taking the place of the men detached, *by order of the major general*, in July, as a guard for the harbor of Kennebunk, Cape Porpoise, and Wells, and of serving at those posts for thirty days. For the relief of this detachment the fifth was called out, by a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell dated September 3, 1814.

Henry Clark, of Kennebunk Port, in a deposition obtained from him in September, 1814, testifies that in the summer of 1814, in consequence of the attack on the town of Saco and the destruction of property at that place by one of the English ships, and the almost daily appearance of the enemy's vessels off Kennebunk Port, it was judged necessary for the safety of that place and the navigation in the river to have some of the militia ordered out and stationed at the point; that he and Horace Porter, at the request of the inhabitants, made such a representation to the major general, and requested that soldiers might be immediately ordered out, as an attack was daily expected; that a detachment was made accordingly; and that Oliver Walker and George Wheelwright, with a number of men, were stationed at the point.

At York.—Three detachments, commencing July 25 and ending October 25, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$528 71
Deduct payments for clothing	\$86 25	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	42 12	
		<u>128 37</u>
Admissible		<u>400 34</u>

There are no orders or correspondence produced in relation to the services of these detachments. At the head of the roll the men are stated to have been detached under three several orders from Major General Ichabod Goodwin, dated July 21, August 20, and September 18, 1814, and in the subsistence accounts they are expressed to have been stationed near the entrance of York harbor.

At Harpswell.—A detachment, commencing July 13 and ending July 25, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$75 77
Deduct payments for clothing	\$10 80	
Deduct payments for use of arms	2 20	
Deduct overpayments	1 17	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	11 78	
		<u>25 95</u>
Admissible		<u>49 82</u>

Major General King, by a division order dated July 9, 1814, directed Brigadier General McCobb to order the above detachment to be made from two companies belonging to Harpswell, and to be stationed at that place until further orders; and by another like order, dated on the 19th of July, he directed its discharge. On the day its services terminated, a company called out for the defence of Bath and its vicinity, and commanded by Captain Torry, entered on duty, and a sergeant and six privates whereof were ordered to be stationed where the services of this detachment had been performed.

In a letter to the State adjutant general from Major General King, dated July 8, 1814, reference to this detachment is made, as follows:

“The enemy having landed at Harpswell and taken some stock from the inhabitants, I have ordered a guard from the company doing duty on this river to that place.”

His order, it will be seen, was not issued until the following day; and it required, not a guard from the company then on duty, but a new detachment.

At Wiscasset, Edgecomb, and Booth Bay, &c.—A detachment, commanded by Sergeant Nathan Clark, from June 26 to July 2, 1814.

- A detachment, commanded by Sergeant John Fowle, from June 26 to July 2, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Sergeant John Baker, from June 27 to July 2, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Sergeant William Bradley, from August 1 to August 5, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Sergeant J. Harrington, from August 1 to August 10, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Ensign J. H. Becket, from June 26 to July 15, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Sergeant Frederick Bradford, from September 13 to October 6, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Corporal Nathaniel Pitcher, from June 30 to July 7, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Corporal Charles Hebner, from June 30 to July 15, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Lieutenant John Hunt, from July 6 to August 5, 1814.
- A detachment, commanded by Ensign John McIntyer, from September 5 to October 6, 1814.
- A part of Captain Moses Robinson's company, from June 2 to June 25, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1, 918 26
Deduct payments for clothing	\$211 36	
Deduct payments for use of arms	37 17	
Deduct overpayments	16 32	
Deduct excess of rations	9 00	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	230 72	
		<u>504 57</u>
Admissible		<u>1, 413 69</u>

The following remarks apply to the three first mentioned detachments at Wiscasset, &c.:

On the 24th of June, 1814, sundry companies of militia were called out at and in the vicinity of Wiscasset on an alarm. For their discharge, except three companies to be detached by Brigadier General Payson, a division order was issued by Major General King on the 22d of that month, and which directed the discharge of these three companies also, as soon as circumstances would justify. Three companies were accordingly detached and the rest of the militia discharged. By a brigade order of the 25th of June, General Payson directed the immediate discharge of all the troops on duty at Wiscasset, &c., except a sergeant, a corporal, and twelve privates, to keep watch day and night at each of the following places, viz: one at Wiscasset, one at Fowle's Point, one at Booth Bay, and one at the lower end of Squam island. Under this order, the detachments commanded by Sergeants Clark, Fowle, and Baker were made, and the companies were discharged. It does not appear that any guard was then detached for duty at Squam island. On the 28th of June, Major General King issued a division order, directing Brigadier General Payson to detach two companies for thirty days' service, and to discharge the companies then on service as soon as the detachment should be on duty. One of these companies, commanded by Captain Potter, entered on duty on the 2d of July, the day whereon the detachments of Sergeants Clark, Fowle, and Baker appear to have been discharged.

The following remarks apply to the 4th and 5th of the foregoing detachments, commanded by Sergeants Bradley and Harrington:

A company called out for thirty days' service, under command of Captain Potter, went off duty on the

31st July, 1814, and soon after that period a detachment of militia, called for by General Dearborn, was received into the United States service. On the 30th July, 1814, Brigadier General Payson appears to have issued a brigade order, wherein, after noticing that the time for which Captain Potter's company was doing duty would expire on the 31st, Colonel Cutter was required to direct it to be discharged, after bringing up to Wiscasset one of the pieces of cannon from Chase's Point, and to try to get a sergeant and six men to volunteer to keep a guard over the other cannon, until the new detachment of three months' men should arrive; or if he should not succeed in getting volunteers, to order out that number from any company in his regiment. And on the 1st of August, by another brigade order, he directed Colonel Cutter to order out a sergeant and six privates to guard the battery and guns at Wood's wharf for two or three days, unless sooner discharged. Under these orders the services of the detachments of Sergeants Bradley and Harrington are presumed to have been rendered. By a brigade order of the 9th of August, 1814, Colonel Cutter was required to discharge, forthwith, all troops on duty within his regiment, after ordering the guard at Chase's point to bring up the cannon and apparatus to Wiscasset, and likewise the quartermaster's stores.

The following remarks apply to the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of the foregoing detachments, commanded by Ensign J. H. Becket, Sergeant Fred. Bradford, and Corporals Nathaniel Pitcher and Charles Hebner, and Lieutenant John Hunt.

In the statement as to militia called out at alarms, an entry and remarks will be found relative to a company stationed at Friendship from the 21st to the 25th of June, 1814, under the command of Captain Simon Parker. The detachment of Ensign Becket appears to have been made from that company, and to have commenced its services on the next following day; and, on the muster-roll, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thatcher has certified that the officer and men were authorized to do the duty by his order of the 21st June, (whereto reference is made in the remarks before alluded to,) and by consultation with him. On the rolls of the detachments of Corporals Pitcher and Hebner, there are also certificates of Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher, showing that the services of these detachments were, too, authorized by him, but no explanatory evidence from him, as to the cause of calling out any of these detachments, has been furnished.

Major General King, on the 27th of June, appears to have issued a division order, directing Brigadier General Payson to detach not exceeding twenty men from Colonel Thatcher's regiment, with a lieutenant, as guards for the frontier of that regiment, and to discharge the company then out as soon as the detachment should be on duty, should it not have been previously discharged.

A regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher, dated on the 6th July, refers to a brigade order issued on the 28th June, and puts the detachment, made pursuant thereto, under the command of Lieutenant Hunt for thirty days, to serve as guards or patrols, and be stationed by him at such places as he should consider most proper for defending and guarding the several rivers and harbors within the limits of the regiment, and directs him to dismiss the men at the expiration of the thirty days. The services of this detachment commenced, it will be seen, on the 6th of July, and no reason is assigned why the detachments of Ensign Becket and Corporal Hebner, instead of being then discharged agreeably to General King's order, were continued in service nine days longer.

The following remarks apply to the 11th detachment, commanded by Ensign John McIntyer :

The services of this detachment do not appear to have been authorized or sanctioned either by Major General King or Brigadier General Payson. The detachment is expressed, at the head of the rolls, to have been made under a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thatcher, and he has certified on the muster-roll that the services were performed by his order.

The following remarks apply to the 12th or last of the foregoing detachments, being part of Captain Moses Robinson's company:

According to the rolls, eight of the men were in service eight days, six others thirteen days, seven others seventeen days, seven others twenty-four days, and the captain twelve days, the period beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th June, 1814. The subsistence account, however, expresses the period to have commenced on the 22d June, and to have terminated on the 13th July, 1814; and this, most probably, is the correct one, as, at the head of the muster-roll, the detachment is said to have been made under the general order of July 3, 1812, and a regimental order for enforcing it, dated June 21, 1814, "the enemy then being on the coast," and which none of the other documents show to have been the case so early as the 2d June, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher has certified that the detachment was, in his opinion, necessary, and properly ordered out, and that he was convinced the men did their duty.

In a note in the column of remarks on the muster-roll, the men are said to have been detached under the general order of July 3, 1812, and kept in service under the regimental order of June 21, 1814, "until they were relieved by detachments made under brigade orders." By whom they were ordered out does not appear, and no brigade order for their relief can be found recorded in the brigade order-book; nor are there produced the rolls of any detachment by which they were relieved, unless it be the one commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, before specified, which entered on duty on the 7th July, nearly a week previous to the termination of their services.

At Camden.—A detachment commanded by Ensign Joseph Hall, from June 26 to July 31, 1814.

A detachment commanded by Lieutenant Hanford, from August 8 to August 19, 1814.

A detachment of Captain Kinney's company, from July 21 to August 10, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$950 50
Deduct payments for clothing	\$104 69	
Deduct payments for use of arms	3 15	
Deduct overpayments	14 46	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	198 83	
		321 13
Admissible		629 37

The following remarks apply to the first of the above-mentioned detachments:

On the roll of the first detachment, Lieutenant Colonel Erastus Foote has certified that the troops therein mentioned were called out under the general order of July 3, 1812, there being imminent danger of invasion, and stationed at Camden harbor as guards, at the request of the civil magistrates and selectmen of Camden. As to the services for the month of July, 1814, it appears that Major General King, in a letter to the State adjutant general, dated June 27, 1814, wrote as follows: "General Payson forwarded me

this day a letter from Colonel Foote: three companies on the first alarm, were ordered out by Colonel Foote, and discharged, with the exception of forty-five men. I shall direct the discharge of twenty-five more, which, I think, will leave to that section of country about their proportion." And that, in a division order issued by General King on the day of that letter, General Payson was required to direct a detachment from Lieutenant Colonel Foote's regiment of twenty men, under a lieutenant, for thirty days, to serve as guards or patrols, at such places as Colonel Foote might direct; and for carrying this order into effect brigade orders appear to have been issued, and under which the services in July were performed.

The following remarks apply to the second of the foregoing detachments, commanded by Lieutenant Hanford:

This detachment appears to have been made by a brigade order issued by Lieutenant Colonel Foote on the 6th of August, in pursuance, as therein expressed, of a brigade order of the previous day, directing a detachment for the State service for thirty days of a lieutenant, a sergeant, a drummer, and twenty privates, to be stationed at the parapet at Camden harbor. And among the documents there is a letter relating to it, of which the following is a copy:

DIVISION ORDERS, 11TH DIVISION.

BATH, August 13, 1814.

Brigadier General PAYSON:

SIR: Your letter, under date the 10th instant, came to hand this day. I notice what you say in relation to the guard at Camden, having wrote the commander-in-chief some time since on the subject of a guard at that place, and not having received any reply, under existing circumstances there would not be a propriety in continuing of it, particularly as the justices and other inhabitants there think a large proportion of the men can be dispensed with. You will, therefore, on receipt of this letter, order the guard at Camden to be discharged. When the justices of the peace and other inhabitants will take the responsibility on themselves, I think there should not be any interference, except in the case of invasion or imminent danger, on the part of the military. The number of men considered necessary to do the duty of guards, on the part of the magistrates and other citizens of Camden, is not beyond the number that may be furnished by the town as a watch by night. In the day time every man almost in the town can do the duty as well as the guards themselves, from their particular situation. You will forward to Colonel Foote a copy of this letter, with your order, and believe me,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KING.

JOSEPH F. WINGATE, *Aide-de-Camp, and ordnance officer 11th division.*

And under a regimental order dated August 18, 1814, referring to this division order, the detachment was discharged.

The following remarks apply to the third or last of the foregoing detachments:

The men are stated, at the head of the muster-roll, which is certified by Captain Kinney, and countersigned by the selectmen of St. George, to have been ordered out at the request of the selectmen. No entry in relation thereto can be found in the order books of the major general, brigadier general, or lieutenant colonel of the regiment to which the company belonged.

At Fort Burrows.—Three detachments, commanded by Lieutenant Oliver Bray and Sergeant John Lowell, commencing the 5th November, 1814, and ending the 23d February, 1815.

Aggregate expenditure		\$1, 822 31
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$177 99	
Deduct overpayments	7 48	
Deduct excess of rations.....	83 80	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	397 50	
		666 77
Admissible.....		1, 155 54

The detachment commanded by Lieutenant Bray entered the service on the 5th November, 1814, under a division order, of which the following is a copy:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS, 12TH DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND, November 5, 1814.

Lieutenant Oliver Bray is authorized to raise, by voluntary enlistment, for the service of the State, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and forty-eight privates, for the term of sixty days, *unless sooner discharged*, to be stationed at Fort Burrows and Fish point, for the protection of the forts, ordnance, munitions of war, and other property belonging to the Commonwealth. Adjutant Bray will make daily reports of his proceedings to the major general, and use all possible despatch in obtaining the force required, without, however, subjecting the Commonwealth to any extra expenses or to any bounty whatever in procuring the enlistments. The major general will designate a second officer, and from time to time direct Adjutant Bray as to the duties to be required of him.

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Major General.*

The foregoing described guard was discharged on the 25th November, 1814, and was succeeded the day following by the guard described in the division order, of which the following is a copy :

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS, 12TH DIVISION.

PORTLAND, November 6, 1814.

Sergeant John Lowell is appointed to command a sergeant's guard at Fort Burrows for sixty days unless sooner discharged, and is empowered to enlist for that term of time one corporal and twelve pri-

vates, liable to be discharged as before stated. Sergeant Lowell will be considered accountable for the safe keeping of all the ordnance, munitions of war, barracks, and other property, in Forts Burrows, Allen, and Lawrence, belonging to the Commonwealth or United States.

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Major General.*

This last-mentioned guard was discharged February 23, 1815.

At North Yarmouth.—A detachment commencing September 11, and ending October 25, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....	\$100 33
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$14 58
Deduct overpayments.....	72
	15 30
Admissible.....	85 03

This guard consisted of one corporal and three privates, and entered on duty under a regimental order issued by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Baker on the 11th September, 1814, and was stationed at North Yarmouth.

Recapitulation.

Aggregate expenditures on account of guards.....	\$39, 810 39
Deductions therefrom:	
Payments for clothing.....	\$4, 475 13
Payments for use of arms.....	718 49
Overpayments.....	238 92
Rations reduced.....	1, 289 38
Excess of rations.....	130 60
Payments to officers for forage.....	14 66
Sundry miscellaneous charges.....	5, 231 67
	12, 098 85
Admissible.....	27, 711 54

The letter, of which the following is a copy, appears to have a general bearing on the expenditures detailed in this statement:

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Headquarters, Boston, August 12, 1814.*

SIR: The citizens of the towns of Duxbury and Cohasset are very desirous of having some small force stationed for the defence of their respective villages and vessels, and it is probable that similar applications will be made from other places on the sea-coast. If practicable, it would be very desirable to have such small detachments as may be required in such cases turned out from the immediate vicinity of the several places, respectively, without the formality of troubling his excellency the governor on every such occasion. Will you be so obliging as to inform me whether an authority is or probably may be vested in yourself, or in any committee of which you are a member, for giving the necessary orders for turning out such small detachments as I have alluded to, say of twenty-five or fifty men, for such places as it may be deemed necessary or expedient to afford such protection to. It is not easy to decide at present, or probably at any one time, the precise number of places that it may be expedient to post such detachments at or the number of men for each. The movements of the enemy, and his measures from time to time, must, in a considerable degree, determine what shall be probable or necessary to be done on our part; hence the convenience of having small detachments from the militia made in the most prompt and convenient manner.

If neither yourself nor any committee of which you are a member now possess such authority as I have mentioned, would not his excellency the governor probably think it advisable to grant the necessary authority? Any communications you may please to make in reply to my observations will confer a favor on

Your very humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

No answer to the foregoing letter has been found among the documents furnished in support of the State's claim.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

B.

ALARMS.

A statement applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenses occasioned by calls of militia into service in consequence of alarms, and without any other authority from the State executive than is given by a general order thereof, issued on the 3d July, 1812, whereof the following is an extract:

“The commander-in-chief further orders and directs that the generals, and other officers of the whole militia of the Commonwealth, bearing in mind the possibility of a sudden invasion, hold themselves, and the corps under their respective commands, in constant readiness to assemble and march to the defence of

any part or parts of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the orders to be given by him; but without waiting for such orders in case of actual invasion, or such imminent danger thereof as will not admit of delay."

First alarm at Scituate.—Six companies, and Lieutenant Colonel Turner's field and staff, for the 11th and 12th days of June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$251 59
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$27 54	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	3 83	
Deduct overpayments.....	14 44	
Deduct rations reduced.....	8 19	
Deduct payment to officers for forage.....	1 59	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	5 25	
		<u>60 84</u>
Admissible.....		<u>190 75</u>

In this case the calls appear to have been occasioned by several barges from two British ships-of-war having, on the morning of June 11, 1814, entered Scituate harbor, and set fire to some and taken other vessels. The particulars will be found more fully explained in pages 80 and 81 of the printed documents accompanying the President's message to Congress, of February 28, 1824.

Second alarm at Scituate.—Five companies of Lieutenant Colonel Turner's regiment, for the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$291 21
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$37 97	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	7 26	
Deduct rations reduced.....	13 65	
		<u>58 88</u>
Admissible.....		<u>232 33</u>

These companies formed part of Lieutenant Colonel Turner's regiment; and in a letter addressed by him on June 24, 1814, to Major General N. Goodwin, to whose division the regiment belonged, (see page 83 of the before-mentioned public documents,) he represents that, on the Sunday evening then last, a ship, two brigs, and several small craft, came to anchor near Scituate harbor; that on the application of the inhabitants near the harbor, he, on the Monday morning, ordered the middle company in Scituate to march to the harbor and keep guard twenty-four hours, and the company in Hanover to relieve them on the Tuesday morning, and that he directed Captain Talman to furnish a sergeant's guard for three nights. It would not seem by this letter of the commanding officer of the regiment, which appears to have been written at the time of the transaction, and at the place where it occurred, that (exclusive of a sergeant's guard) more than two companies were called out, and one of them but for twenty-four hours. Five companies, it will be seen, have been paid; two of them for one day each, another for two days, and the remaining two for three days each.

Third alarm at Scituate.—Captain Daniel Elme's company for July 1, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$29 68
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$3 70	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	73	
Deduct overpayments.....	1 07	
Deduct rations reduced.....	1 38	
		<u>6 88</u>
Admissible.....		<u>22 80</u>

No explanation of the cause of this company's being then called out can be found in any of the documents furnished in support of the State's claim.

Fourth alarm at Scituate.—Six companies, and Lieutenant Colonel Turner's field and staff, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of July, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$342 20
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$39 81	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	4 71	
Deduct overpayments.....	28 53	
Deduct rations reduced.....	10 05	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	3 19	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	4 25	
		<u>90 54</u>
Admissible.....		<u>251 66</u>

According to a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Turner to Major General Goodwin, dated Scituate, July 9, 1814, (see pages 84 and 85 of the printed documents before referred to,) a fishing-boat, on the morning of the 6th, was called alongside the British ship *Nymph*, the captain whereof sent to the town a memorandum of some sauce and provisions wanted, retaining a man from the boat as a hostage for their delivery; and Lieutenant Barrell (who for several days had been stationed at Scituate harbor, in command of a militia detachment of two sergeants and eight privates) and the committee of defence, having, on consultation, decided not to comply with the request, it was agreed between the committee and Lieu-

tenant Colonel Turner to prepare for defence. An alarm ensued. The troops in the town and its vicinity were called upon, and a force of five companies of infantry and one of artillery soon collected, which was thought to be a sufficient one to oppose what the Nymph could land, although the Bulwark was in sight; and on the 7th, it appearing that the Bulwark was steering over to the north shore, and the Nymph easterly, and almost out of sight, the militia called in for the purpose was discharged.

Alarms at Cohasset.

Captain Joshua Bowker's company, for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.	
Captain William Peak's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Samuel Tolman's company, for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.	
Captain E. F. Jacob's company, for the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.	
Lieutenant Colonel Tenner's field and staff, for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.	
Captain Zenas Smith's company, for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th June, 1814.	
Captain Duncan McB. Thaxter's company, for the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June, 1814.	
Captain Martin Fearing's company, for the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.	
Captain Joseph I. Whiton's company, for the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.	
Captain Jacob Loud's company, for the 12th, 13th, and 14th June, 1814.	
Captain Moses L. Humphrey's company, for the 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 17th June, 1814.	
Captain Benjamin Derby's company, for the 11th, 12th, and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Jona. Cleverly's company, for the 12th, 13th, and 14th June, 1814.	
Captain Peter Lothrop's company, for the 11th to the 17th June, 1814.	
Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Webb's field and staff, for the 11th to 17th June, 1814.	
Captain Ralph Arnold's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Thomas Tirrell's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Edmund M. Smith's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Edward Vinton's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain John Belcher's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Calvin White's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain John Lillie's company for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Captain Francis Davenport's company, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Lieutenant Colonel Barnabas Clark's field and staff, for the 12th and 13th June, 1814.	
Aggregate expenditure.....	\$2, 659 55
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$319 59
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	49 34
Deduct overpayments.....	58 24
Deduct rations reduced.....	111 18
Deduct excess of rations.....	1 60
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	29 23
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	25 50
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	7 36
	<hr/>
	602 04
	<hr/>
	2, 057 51
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Of the occasion of the call of these militia into service the fullest explanation furnished is afforded in page 82 of the before-mentioned printed documents, and in a certificate at the foot of the pay-roll of Captain Lothrop's company, a copy whereof follows:

COHASSET, June 11, 1814, 6 o'clock a. m.

This town being alarmed by the enemy's barges at the entrance of the harbor, where they captured and set fire to a coasting sloop, and it being the general opinion of the inhabitants that they would attempt the destruction of the vessels in the harbor, I ordered out the militia, agreeably to general orders of the 3d July, 1812; were kept under arms till the 17th at sunset, and were then discharged by order of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Webb.

SAMUEL WEBB, JR.,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 2d Regiment 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

The companies of Captains Thaxter, Fearing, Whiton, and Humphreys, of Lieutenant Colonel Webb's regiment, were, it will be seen, after having been discharged on the 12th or 13th June, again called out on the 14th and 15th; the cause of the latter is unexplained. By a general order of the governor, dated at Boston, June 13, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Webb was required to detail from his regiment, for two months' service at Cohasset, a captain, lieutenant, ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates, and this force appears to have been accordingly detailed and stationed at Cohasset from the 15th June to the 16th August, 1814. If the companies above alluded to were called out, or others kept in service for the purpose of carrying this order into effect, the expense attending such service would not, it is considered, be allowable.

Alarm at New Bedford.

Captain Stall's company, for the 13th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.	
Captain Swift's company, for the 14th and 15th June, 1814.	
Captain Nathaniel Nelson's company, for the 13th, 14th, and 15th June, 1814.	
Aggregate expenditure.....	\$104 44
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$13 39
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	1 00
Deduct rations reduced.....	5 07
	<hr/>
	19 46
	<hr/>
	84 98
	<hr/>
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The circumstances giving rise to the call of these militia into service are explained in the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln to General Goodwin, dated June 21, 1814, set forth in the statement as to militia called out under the general order of the 16th of that month for the defence of New Bedford and Fairhaven.

Alarms at Barnstable and its vicinity.

Captain Calvin Crocker's company, for the 28th and 29th January, 2d and 3d February, 17th and 27th September, and 2d and 3d October, 1814.

Captain Thomas Swift's company, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, and 3d, 4th, and 5th October, 1814.

Captain Obed B. Nye's company, from the 28th January to 3d February, and from the 3d to 12th October, 1814.

Lieutenant Edward Nye's company, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, 1814.

Lieutenant N. B. Gibbes's company, from the 6th to the 12th October, 1814.

Captain Benjamin Hamblin's company, for the 29th, 30th, and 31st January, and from the 3d to 12th October, 1814.

Lieutenant James Fish's company, from the 7th to the 15th October, 1814.

Captain Timothy Parker's company, from the 28th to the 31st January, 1814.

Captain Timothy Parker's company, from the 3d to the 7th October, 1814.

Captain Seth Hamlin's company, from 28th to 31st January, 13th and 14th June, and 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th October, 1814.

Captain Weston Jenkins's company, from 28th to 31st January, 13th to 18th June, 3d to 6th and 7th to 15th October, 1814.

Captain Micajah Handy's company, for 2d and 3d February, 17th September, and 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th October, 1814.

Captain Ebenezer Lothrop's company, for 2d, 3d, and 4th February, 17th September, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th October, 1814.

Captain Jonathan Hallett's company, for 17th and 27th September, 2d and 3d October, and 5th and 6th November, 1814.

Captain Joshua Hamblin's company, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th October, 1814.

Captain Elnathan Lewis's company, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th October, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel David Nye's field and staff, for services in January, February, June, September, and October, 1814.

Captain Josiah Whitman's company, for the 9th and 10th July, and 15th September, 1814.

Captain Moses Higgins's company, for the 4th, 5th, and 10th July, 13th and 14th September, 2d and 3d October, and 19th and 20th December, 1814.

Captain Abiel Crosby's company, for the 14th and 15th September, 1814.

Captain Henry Knowles's company, for the 4th, 5th, and 10th July, 14th and 15th September, 2d and 3d October, and 19th and 20th December, 1814.

Captain Freeman Foster's company, for the 15th and 16th September and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Captain Obed Brookes's company, for the 15th and 16th September and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Snow's company, for the 15th and 16th September, 1814.

Captain Hugh Nickerson's company, for the 15th and 16th September, 1814.

Captain Harding Knowles's company, for the 17th and 18th August, and 14th, 15th, and 16th September, 1814.

Captain Nathan Nickerson's company, for the 15th and 16th September and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Snow's field and staff, for the 15th and 16th September and 3d and 4th October, 1814.

Brigadier General Ebenezer Lothrop, for services in February, June, September, and October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$6,814 18
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$825 00	
Deduct payments for use of arms	145 79	
Deduct overpayments	189 81	
Deduct rations reduced.....	280 50	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	17 96	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts	309 86	
		<u>1,768 92</u>
Admissible		<u>5,045 26</u>

Of the militia called out at Barnstable and its vicinity, those in service in January, 1814, appear to have been called out by regimental orders, issued by Lieutenant Colonel David Nye, on the 28th of that month, and wherein the British brig Nimrod is represented to have anchored off the wharf at Falmouth and demanded the field-pieces and other property lying there, and threatened, in case of refusal, to fire upon the town.

Those which entered on duty in February, 1814, are also alleged to have been called out by him, but his orders are not produced, nor is the cause explained, unless the letter from him to General Goodwin (whereof the following is a copy) relates thereto, and which it probably does, no militia appearing to have been called out in the interim:

FALMOUTH, *March 16, 1814.*

SIR: Being actually invaded, I have called out the militia under my command for the defence of this town, viz: from the three companies in Sandwich, about 60 men, officers included, for three days, with provisions for that time; then discharged them. On the bombardment of the town, I called the remainder of the militia in Sandwich, and Captain Crocker's in Barnstable, and afterwards made other detachments,

while the British lay in Tarpaulin Cove and off the harbor, which I hope will meet your honor's approbation, it being agreeable to your orders of July, 1812.

Yours, &c.,

DAVID NYE, *Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade.*

General N. Goodwin.

The call of Captain Hamblin's company into service on the 13th June, 1814, appears also to have been by a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Nye, which mentions, as the cause, the Nimrod's having anchored in the bay opposite Falmouth, in the midst between there and Rochester, and an inability to determine the ultimate design of the enemy.

As to the services of Captain Whitman's company in July, 1814, it appears that on the 8th of that month a letter was written to the principal inhabitants of Wellfleet, by the captain of the British ship Nymph, demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the master of the schooner Bee, of Wellfleet, which had, on the 5th, been captured by the ship's tender, and two men put on board her; of whom one is alleged to have been, by the master, (who had men secreted below,) most inhumanly treated, by throwing him overboard, and endeavoring, with billets of wood, to beat out his brains whilst in the water; and the other he was suspected to have murdered, and then, with his crew, escaped in a fog; and further demanding to be informed of the result, that the British captain might inflict that punishment which was due for such atrocity. According to a paper annexed, purporting to be a copy of a letter from Captain Whitman to Lieutenant Colonel Snow, the threatened punishment (in the event of the non-delivery of the man, who, in the reply, is declared to have been neither murdered nor ill-treated, but committed to the care of an officer) was the laying the town in ashes and burning every vessel belonging thereto. Captain Whitman, in consequence of this affair, is stated to have had his company on duty two days, and Lieutenant Colonel Snow has certified that, in his opinion, the captain had good and sufficient reason.

The other militia in service in July were the companies of Captains Henry Knowles and Moses Higgins, each of which received pay, &c., for the 4th, 5th, and 10th of that month. Lieutenant Colonel Snow has certified on the rolls that these companies turned out for the defence of Orleans on these days; and this is all the information which can be found on the subject.

The services of Captain Harding Knowles's company, on the 17th and 18th August, are stated in a certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Snow to have been at an alarm occasioned by the enemy's landing at Eastham.

The militia in service on the 17th and 27th September, 1814, are certified by the brigade major to have been called out by Brigadier General Lothrop, since deceased. Of the cause of either of these calls there is, however, no explanation.

Relative to the services in October, it appears that on the 3d a brigade order was issued by Brigadier Lothrop, calling out Captain O. B. Nye's company for the defence of Barnstable, which, as the order expresses, was threatened to be laid in ashes by the enemy, whose squadron was in Barnstable bay and was expected to make an immediate attack; the order also states that the major part of the whole brigade had been ordered to march there.

On the 6th October several companies appear to have been called out by Lieutenant Colonel David Nye, and the cause thereof is explained in a letter from him, of which the following is a copy :

FALMOUTH, *October 8, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave most respectfully to inform your honor that on the 6th instant, about 11 o'clock in the evening, I received information from the committee of safety that six vessels of the enemy had that afternoon come hard in Tarpaulin Cove, and that, in their opinion, the neighborhood militia ought to be called in to our assistance; and I sent orders to the officers commanding the infantry at Sandwich to march immediately to the defence of this town, which they immediately complied with by furnishing about one hundred and fifty men. The number of vessels has increased every day since they first appeared, which was one seventy-four, three frigates, one brig, and one schooner; yesterday they were joined by two more; this day it is said that one or two others have joined the fleet; but we have not been able to obtain any considerable information respecting them, only that they are frequently passing off and on this morning; and it would seem that the vessels had fallen in there, and that they were no particular fleet, and Admiral Hotham was bound to Halifax; and most of the fleet being under sail and appearing to be going from thence, I have ordered the troops to be dismissed.

Yours,

DAVID NYE, *Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.*

On the roll of Captain Henry Knowles's company for services on the 19th and 20th December, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Snow has certified that the company turned out for the defence of Orleans; and the following extract from a letter addressed by Wm. Myrich, jr., to General Goodwin, on the 26th of that month, states the particulars of the attack:

"You have heard, it is probable, that the Newcastle has been aground on the cape, the consequence of which has brought the enemy upon us in a very sudden manner. On Monday last, the 19th instant, in the dusk of the evening a barge with twenty-two men came to the creek where our vessels lay, and immediately entered on board four of our vessels, and hoisted sail on them before they were discovered by the people, and began to fire on the houses and people on the shore; four or five of the militia stood the fire of the enemy for a considerable time before others could come to their assistance; at length they drove them from two sloops (after they had set fire to them) and killed one and wounded two of the enemy without any loss of life on our part. But they took away with them one sloop and one schooner laden partly with salt. This expedition has cost the enemy nine prisoners, driven on shore (in the schooner they took from Orleans) at Yarmouth, and two men and two barges at Orleans, besides the killed and wounded."

Alarm at Saco and Biddeford.

Captain W. Waterman's company, for the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th June, 1814.

Captain S. Woodsam's company, for the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 1814.

Captain Samuel Merrill's company, for the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 1814.

Captain James Curry's company, from the 16th to the 21st June, 1814.

Captain Thos. Benson's company, for the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, 1814.
 Captain Sam'l Moody's company, from the 16th to 20th June, 1814.
 Captain Thos. Warren's company, from the 16th to 20th June, 1814.
 Major John Spring and staff, from the 16th to 21st June, 1814.
 Brigadier General John McDonald, for the 17th, 18th, and 19th June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$920 38
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$104 25	
Deduct overpayments.....	45 44	
Deduct excess of rations.....	2 40	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	38 55	
		190 64
Admissible.....		729 74

A deposition of Thomas Cutts, of Biddeford, dated 17th November, 1824, represents, that on the morning of the 16th June, 1814, the British ship Bulwark, of about 90 guns, anchored and despatched five large boats with one hundred and sixty men or more, with orders, as he learned, from the commanding officer to burn and destroy; and who landed on the beach near his wharf and burnt three vessels, took out another, cut down the frame of a large ship on the stocks, and entered his stores and took therefrom property to a considerable amount.

The muster-rolls of the militia are certified by Major John Spring, who had the command of them; and to sustain the charges in respect of their services, letters have been produced, of which the following are copies. The first of them, it will be seen, gave authority to Major Spring to order out the militia. According to the rolls the services of several of the companies commenced before this authority was given, and the communication from him to which this reference is made is not amongst the documents. That it contained, however, information of his having previously called out the militia, is evinced by the letter to General Goodwin:

LIMERICK, June 17, 1814.

I have this moment received your communication by the hand of Mr. Cumston, wherein you inform me that a British force has landed in or near Saco, and destroyed some property, and that said force now is near Saco harbor; therefore, you will order out a sufficient force of the militia under your command, and erect such fortifications on those points of the river as shall enable you to repel any force which the enemy may presume to send against you. You will proceed with due caution, and preserve good order and firmness. Captain Warren, of the artillery, will attach himself to the troops, and act with you under your command. I shall be to your assistance immediately.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN McDONALD, *Brigadier General.*

Major JOHN SPRING, *Com. of the 1st Reg. in the 2d Brig. and 6th Division.*

LIMERICK, June 14, 1814.

DEAR SIR: Last evening I received a messenger from Major Spring, commanding the first regiment, informing me that a British force came into Saco harbor, and had landed, burnt, destroyed, and carried away a considerable amount of property, and said force now lay in Saco harbor, and was able to land seven hundred men, with brass pieces; and that he had ordered out a part of the militia under his command, which now was on duty, and waited for directions from me.

I am this morning bound to Saco to see what is necessary to be done, and there shall wait for directions from your honor, that I may proceed with propriety. Please to send by the hand of my brigade major.

JOHN McDONALD, *Brigadier General.*

Major General GOODWIN.

SATURDAY, 5 o'clock, June 19, 1814.

SIR: Received yours by Major Fogg, which informs me that the enemy had landed, burnt, and destroyed considerable property near Saco harbor, and that you expected to be at Saco this day, and that Major Spring had called out part of the first regiment. I expect there are continental troops quartered at Saco, who will afford all the assistance, with such of the militia as may be mustered, to make the best defence in their power. You will call out the company of artillery, if necessary, and watch the motions of the enemy, if they have not withdrawn, and take all the necessary steps which you may judge expedient for the protection of persons and property. I expect to be at Saco on Monday if possible.

In haste, from

ICHABOD GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Brigadier General McDONALD, *at Saco.*

There appears to have been at the time about one hundred and sixteen United States troops at Saco, under the command of Colonel Isaac Lane, of the 33d regiment of infantry; no application for any militia is shown to have been made by him.

Alarms at Bath.

Captain James Williams's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Thomas Motherwell's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Lieutenant Samuel H. Rogers's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Ensign Davis's company, for 23d and 24th June, 1814.
 Captain John Pettes's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain William Torrey's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Jeremiah Fisher's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain William Davenport's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Richard Heagen's company, for 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Ellis Percy's company, from the 20th to 26th June, 1814.
 Captain Abel Boynton's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Reed's field and staff, from the 20th to 22d June, 1814, &c.
 Captain Thomas S. Estabrook's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Duston's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Peter Jordan's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain R. T. Dunlap's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Ebenezer Warren's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain David Johnson's company, from the 20th to 25th June, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Charles Thomas's field and staff, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814, &c.
 Captain Nathaniel McLellan's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Trues's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Hugh Gatchell's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain George F. Patton's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Ebenezer Hatch's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Aaron Dwinall's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain John White's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain John Wilson's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain H. Purinton's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Peter Whitney's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Abel Merrill's field and staff, from the 20th to 23d June, 1814.
 Captain Peter O. Alden's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Sprague's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Walker's company, for the 20th, 21st, and 22d June, 1814.
 Captain Richard Heagan's company, for the 3d, 4th, and 5th July, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$5, 575 28
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$368 66	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	23 25	
Deduct overpayments.....	480 15	
Deduct excess of rations.....	38 20	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	3 16	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	2, 173 64	
Deduct payments to officers for servants	10 85	
		<u>3, 097 91</u>
Admissible		<u>2, 477 37</u>

The following remarks apply to Colonel Reed's regiment, and in part to Colonels Thomas and Merrill's regiments, and the artillery companies commanded by Captains Alden, Sprague, and Walker.

A division order of Major General King, dated May 16, 1814, directs that in case of either threatened or actual invasion the officer first receiving the information should govern himself by the order of the commander-in-chief dated July 3, 1812, and should give immediate information to the major general of such measures as had been adopted. Another like order, issued by him on the 17th of June, 1814, designates an alarm post for each of the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Reed's regiment, and requires that whenever information should be received of any disposition of the enemy to land in the vicinity of Bath three guns should be fired near the gun-house in that place, and that the commanding officers of such companies respectively should assemble the same with the least possible delay, at the alarm posts so designated, upon the signal of alarm being given, or, if occasion required, upon any other notice or information.

And in Lieutenant Colonel Reed's regimental record book there are entries as follows:

"Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, June 20, 1814, a messenger arrived from Phipsburg, informing the major general that a British man-of-war was at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and that her barges were above the fort, proceeding up the river, on which the alarm guns were fired, the bells rung, and every man was soon at his alarm post."

"About noon, informed that the barges had not come into the Kennebec, but had gone up Sheepscot, from whence they returned to the ship (which was the Bulwark 74) in the afternoon."

The following remarks apply to Colonel Thomas's regiment:

Entries in the record book of Lieutenant Thomas's regiment mention that at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 20th of June, an alarm was made at Brunswick; that the companies of Captains Estabrook, Jordan, Dunlap, and Duston reached Bath in the afternoon of that day, and those of Captains Warren and Johnson on the following morning; that in the afternoon of the 21st a council was held at General King's; that he afterwards addressed the troops, and his aid read an order for their discharge; and that at or near sunset they were discharged by the lieutenant colonel at Bath.

Captain Johnson's company appears to have been, by a separate division order of General King, dated June 21, directed to march to Harpswell, and there take post at the most exposed place and wait for further orders; and by another like order, issued on the 25th of June, this company was then discharged.

The following remarks apply to Lieutenant Colonel Merrill's regiment:

The companies of Lieutenant Colonel Merrill's regiment were, by a regimental order issued by him

on the 20th of June, required to appear forthwith at the court-house in Topsham, armed, equipped, and supplied as the militia law directed, and thence to proceed to Bath to repel an invasion; and they appear to have been discharged under the same division order as were the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas's regiment.

The following remarks apply to the artillery companies of Captains Alden, Sprague, and Walker:

No copy of any order for calling out these artillery companies is produced, nor does it appear by whose order they were called out. A brigade order for the discharge of Captain Sprague's company was issued on the 22d of June, and which takes no notice of the companies of Captains Alden and Walker.

The following extracts from letters addressed by Major General King to the State adjutant general explain the measures pursued by him in relation to the militia called out, as before specified, for the defence of Bath and its vicinity:

BATH, June 21, 1814.

"Since my letter of the 18th a seventy-four has anchored near Seguin; they have made several attempts to land at the mouth of this river and on the Sheepscot, and have been beat off in every instance, with the exception of a landing they effected at Fowle's Point, where they spiked a six-pounder. I have ordered four companies into the fort at Georgetown; other companies are ordered out at various points on the back river, which, together with those in this town, will amount to little short of six hundred. I shall immediately proceed down the river and learn the situation of things there, and then discharge such proportion of the troops as our safety will justify."

BATH, June 24, 1814.

"Referring his excellency to my letter of the 21st instant, in the morning, for the occurrences previous to that time, I proceeded, immediately after closing that letter, to the United States fort at the mouth of the river, and there received information that the barges had been again sent off from the Bulwark, and that they took a direction for Damariscotta; the ship was then under way and following in the same direction. Being convinced that the enemy had met with more opposition at the mouth of this river, as well as on the Sheepscot, than they expected, and that there was no probability of their return, the companies from Bath were ordered to return to that place. The companies from Phippsburg then in the fort, as well as the companies from Georgetown, on the east side of the river, were ordered to be discharged, with an exception of a detachment of forty men from the Phippsburg companies, that number having been requested by the lieutenant of the fort; and they will remain in service and wait the orders of the commander-in-chief, our magistrates and people generally being solicitous that this should be the case."

The troops assembled at Bath were discharged, with the exception of the troops of the town, on the evening of the 21st, and those belonging to the town the next morning. The troops from Woolwich stationed at Hurlsgate were discharged on the evening of the 21st instant, with the exception of a detachment of twenty men, which was discharged on the 22d.

The following remarks apply to the services of Captain Heagan's company in July, 1814:

Of the cause of the call of Captain Heagan's company into service at this period no information can be found in the documents, nor does it appear by whose order it was in service.

First alarm at Wiscasset.

Captain John Erskine's company, for the 3d, 4th, and 5th of April, 1813.

Captain James Hunnewell's company, for the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of April, 1813.

Captain Dan'l R. Adams's company, for four days in April, 1813.

Captain Dan'l R. Adams's company, for three days in April, 1813.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$233 32
Deduct overpayments.....	\$5 77	
Deduct rations reduced.....	6 91	
		<hr/>
		12 68
Admissible.....		<hr/> <hr/> 220 64

By a brigade order of General Payson dated April 3, 1813, and issued, as therein expressed, pursuant to general orders of July, 1812, and in consequence of the threatening aspect of the invading force off the harbor, Colonel Ezekiel Cutter was directed to order out immediately the north company in Wiscasset for the defence of the town and harbor. Agreeably thereto, an order was issued by Lieutenant Colonel Cutter, directing Captain Erskine to assemble his company without delay. By a brigade order of April 5, 1813, this company was directed to be immediately discharged; and by another like order of April 6, 1813, the south company in Wiscasset was directed to be ordered out for the defence of the town and harbor; and on the 9th, by another like order, this company was directed to be forthwith discharged.

The following remarks apply to Captain Daniel R. Adams's company.

Major John McKown has certified on the rolls that these militia were ordered out by him on the occasion of the sloop-of-war Rattler entering the harbor of Townsend, in Boothbay, and the barges of which were repulsed.

A letter from Governor Strong to the State adjutant general, dated April 13, 1813, contains the following paragraph, and which is presumed to have relation to the call of the foregoing companies into service:

"General King, in his letter, states that 200 of the United States troops were at Wiscasset; but notwithstanding, as the militia were called out by such respectable advice, I presume that under all the circumstances it was a discreet measure. Such alarms may frequently happen, but it is impossible to foresee the particular circumstances, and therefore general instructions only can be given. These will be found in the general order of the 3d of July."

Second alarm at Wiscasset.

- Captain John Erskine's company, from the 18th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain James Hunnewell's company, from the 20th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain Samuel Johnson's company, from the 20th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain Henry Whitney's company, from the 20th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain Samuel Tarbox's company, from the 20th to the 23d of June, 1814.
- Captain Samuel G. Wilson's company, from the 20th to the 23d of June, 1814.
- Captain David R. Adams's company, from the 20th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain Wm. Reed's company, from the 20th to the 23d of June, 1814.
- Captain Robert McLean's company, from the 21st to the 23d of June, 1814.
- Lieutenant Colonel Ezekiel Cutter's field and staff, from the 18th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain Nathaniel Morse's company, from the 20th to the 22d of June, 1814.
- Captain Jacob Auld's company, from the 20th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain Erskine's company, from the 21st to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Captain McLean's company, from the 24th to the 25th of June, 1814.
- Captain Tarbox's company, from the 24th to the 25th of June, 1814.
- Captain Reed's company, from the 24th to the 26th of June, 1814.
- Captain David R. Adams's company, from the 30th of June to the 5th of July, 1814.
- Captain W. M. Reed's company, from the 29th of June to the 5th of July, 1814.
- Captain S. G. Wilson's company, from the 30th of June to the 5th of July, 1814.
- Captain Jacob Auld's company, from the 29th of June to the 5th of July, 1814.
- Major McKown, from the 27th of June to the 5th of July, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$2,726 03
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$287 79	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	15 62	
Deduct overpayments.....	19 99	
Deduct excess of rations.....	25 08	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	5 36	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	198 80	
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	7 65	
	560 29	
Admissible.....		2,165 74

Captain Erskine's company appears to have been called out pursuant to an order, of which the following is a copy :

BRIGADE ORDERS.

SECOND BRIGADE—11TH DIVISION, *Wiscasset, June 18, 1814.*

The brigadier general, viewing the threatening aspect of the enemy on our sea-coast, and taking into view the petition or request of citizens of this town, and governing himself by the general orders of July 3, 1812, directs that Lieutenant Colonel E. Cutter, of the first regiment, detach sixty-four of the rank and file and officers to make one company of infantry complete. They will rendezvous at Major Abiel Wood's wharf, each being equipped agreeably to the militia law; and any delinquents will be dealt with according to the 24th section of the militia law.

By order of Brigadier General David Payson:
 SAMUEL PAGE, *Brigadier Major, 2d Brigade, 11th Division.*

The letters whereof copies follow also relate to the call of Captain Erskine's company into service:

WISCASSET, June 18, 1814.

SIR: Mr. Sheppard, the bearer, will hand you a request of the justices of the peace and other citizens, for a company of militia to be called out and kept in service during the threatening aspect of the enemy on our sea-coast. I have given orders, in compliance with the above request, for a company immediately to assemble. I therefore wish for your orders whether they shall be continued in service, or how long. We are without powder or balls for the artillery; will you please to inform the governor of this circumstance, and request a supply.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID PAYSON.

BATH, June, 18, 1814.

SIR: I now enclose, for the consideration of the commander-in-chief, a letter from Brigadier General Payson. The people of Wiscasset being at this time considerably alarmed, I have stated to General Payson, in reply, that the company might remain out until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief is known, which I hope to be advised of by return mail.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KING.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS

No copy of any reply to the foregoing letter is furnished. The following remarks apply to Colonel Cutter's regiment:

No division or brigade orders for calling out Lieutenant Colonel Cutter's regiment, except the company commanded by Captain Erskine, appear to have been issued. At the heads of the rolls they are chiefly

represented to have been ordered out by Lieutenant Colonel Cutter; but of the orders he issued for that purpose no copies are furnished, nor any explanations as to the cause.

The companies commanded by Captains Nathaniel Morse and Jacob Auld belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Eben. Thacher's regiment of artillery, and appear to have been in service, one of them at Wiscasset, and the other at Boothbay, and, as is presumed, under the same circumstances as the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Cutter was. Of the orders for calling them out no copies have been furnished.

As to the company commanded by Captain Erskine, from the 21st to the 24th of June, 1814, it appears that a regimental order issued on the 21st of June, and whereby the officers and privates were required to be assembled immediately for marching; and by another like order, issued on the same day, Captain Erskine was directed to repair with the company under his command to Fowle's Point, on Sheepscot river, and, when there, to make such breastworks for the defence of the river as the situation would admit of.

The following extract from a letter of Major General King, dated Bath, June 24, 1814, and addressed to the Hon. John Brooks, the State adjutant general, relates to the several companies before noticed, belonging to Lieutenant Colonels Cutter's and Thacher's regiments:

"On the 22d, in the morning, I proceeded to Wiscasset, and there received information that the enemy had been in the Damariscotta river and near to the fort, which, however, they did not choose to attack. Being informed that there were ten companies out for the defence of the town and various narrow passes in the river below Wiscasset, an order for the discharge of all but three companies was issued, the magistrates of the place, and some from other towns, having requested this number of companies for their defence. The officers whom I assembled to advise with concurring with the magistrates in opinion, I did not think it my duty to discharge a larger number until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief should be known, particularly after being informed of the situation of the garrison. In order that I should be enabled to make up an opinion understandingly in relation to the number of men that should be retained in service at and near Wiscasset, I sent for Captain Perry, the commanding officer of the fort, and requested him to state to me what number of men he considered necessary to defend his fort in case of an attack. His answer was 'one hundred at least.' To the question 'how many men have you in the fort?' he answered 'eight.' Captain Perry was informed, if he wanted more men and would make the request, he should have them; his answer was that he had no instructions to make any such request. I consider it necessary to state these facts to show that we are not only *not defended by the United States, but that there is no disposition to do it.*"

The division order for discharging the militia is dated June 22, and directs Brigadier General Payson to detach the three companies it excepts from the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Cutter, and to keep them on duty until further orders from the major general, unless, in the opinion of General Payson, they might sooner be discharged, which would be as early as circumstances would justify.

This order was followed by a brigade order of the same date directing Lieutenant Colonel Cutter to discharge the companies on duty, with the exception before expressed, and to detail a field officer to command the battalion which would be retained in service; and, by a regimental order dated on the 23d of June, three companies were required to be detached from the several companies of the regiment, in such portions as are therein designated: one of them to be under the command of Captain McLean, and to be stationed at Wiscasset; another of them to be under the command of Captain Tarbox, and be stationed at Fowle's Point, on Jeremy Squam island; and the other of them to be under the command of Captain Reed, and be stationed at Boothbay; and Major McKown was directed to take charge of these detached companies.

By a brigade order issued by Brigadier General Payson on the 25th of June, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Cutter was required to discharge the troops doing duty at Wiscasset, Squam island, and Boothbay, except a sergeant's command at each post, whose duty it would be to keep guard day and night; and relative whereto entries will be found in the statement as to militia employed on guard duty.

The following remarks apply to the companies commanded by Captains Daniel R. Adams, W. M. Reed, S. G. Wilson, and Jacob Auld, whose services run into July, 1814:

On the 29th or 30th (the date being altered from the former to the latter) June, 1814, General Payson appears to have issued a brigade order, wherein, after noticing that a representation had been received from Boothbay of that place being threatened with invasion from a considerable force of the enemy, and of the commanding officer there not having a force sufficient, direction is given to Lieutenant Colonel Cutter to order Captain Wilson, with the company under his command, to repair immediately to Boothbay, and report to Major McKown; and a regimental order to this effect appears to have been issued by Lieutenant Colonel Cutter on the 30th June. Of the orders for calling out the other companies copies are not furnished. A letter of General King to the State adjutant general, dated July 4, 1814, mentions that the British ship Tenedos had been at anchor in Boothbay harbor a week, and that the ship's barges had been out every day attempting a landing, but had been beaten off in every instance.

Alarms at Bristol.

- Captain Benjamin Flint's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
- Captain Richard Hiscock's, company for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
- Captain Joel Howe's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
- Captain James Robinson's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
- Captain John Sprowl's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
- Captain John Winslow's company, for the 21st and 22d June, 1814.
- Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day's field and staff, from 21st to 22d June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....	\$410 01
Deduct payments for clothing.....	51 33
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	5 45
Deduct overpayments.....	172 96
Deduct excess of rations.....	40
	230 14
Admissible.....	179 87

The following extract from Major General King's letter to the State adjutant general, dated June 24, 1814, and before referred to, relates to these militia:

"From Wiscasset I proceeded, on the 22d, to Damariscotta. Eight companies from the regiment of Colonel Day had been out; they were all discharged but one company, which is stationed at various places, and will remain until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief is known. It may be considered as a fortunate circumstance that the enemy did not attack the fort at Damariscotta, as there was but one heavy gun, and that without balls. They had, however, taken the precaution to procure stones to fire in case it was necessary to make a defence. The last information which I had of the movements of the enemy left them at St. George's, where they had burnt some small vessels, which is a subject of regret. The fort having one man only in it, and the militia not having been out in time, has been destroyed. This, while it encourages the enemy, will stimulate the government of the United States, it is presumed, to a little more exertion, at least so far as it respects their own fortifications."

Alarms at Bristol continued.

Lieutenant Joseph Richards's company, from the 21st to the 30th June, 1814.
 Captain Benjamin Flint's company, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Captain Richard Hiscock's company, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Captain Joel Howe's company, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Captain James Robinson's company, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Captain John Winslow's company, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Captain James Yeates's company, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Captain John Sprowle's company, from the 29th June to the 3d July, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day's field and staff, from the 30th June to the 1st July, 1814.
 Sergeant James Blunt's command, from the 29th June to the 4th July, 1814.
 Captain Simon Parker's company, from the 21st to the 25th June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure	\$751 49
Deductions—Payments for clothing	\$95 38
Payments for use of arms	12 29
Overpayments	36 51
Excess of rations	4 80
Miscellaneous accounts	71 08
	220 06
Admissible	531 43

The company under the command of Lieutenant Joseph Richards appears to have entered the service pursuant to a regimental order of June 20, 1814, and is presumed to be the company referred to in the foregoing extract from General King's letter as the one remaining in service and stationed at various places.

The following remarks apply to Lieutenant Colonel Day's regiment :

In the regimental report made by Lieutenant Colonel Day, for the 30th June and 1st July, 1814, he has noted in the column of remarks as follows:

"On the night of the 29th instant, at twenty minutes past one o'clock a. m., our guards were attacked at Pemaquid Old Fort by three of the enemy's barges, supposed 300 men, when hailed by our guards, and immediately commenced firing; succeeded, however, in driving them off. The barges then proceeded to New Harbor, where they made an attempt to land at ten minutes past four o'clock a. m., where they met with a warm reception by our guards and militia. They were, however, beaten off, and supposed a number killed, as they were seen to fall. We had one man slightly wounded.

"ROBERT DAY, *2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 11th Division.*"

The following remarks apply to Sergeant James Blunt's command:

It is remarked on the muster as follows: "At four o'clock a. m., June 29, the alarm gun was fired at Pemaquid Old Fort; proceeded there immediately with a part of the company residing in this vicinity, and succeeded in driving the enemy, with other assistance, from our land. June 30, the committee of safety thought proper for us to remain on duty for the present. July 4, at four o'clock p. m., the fears of the inhabitants being generally subsided, and the enemy having left these harbors, discharged the men under my command, by and with the advice of the selectmen and the committee of safety of this town."

The company to which these men belonged formed part of Lieutenant Colonel E. Thacher's regiment of artillery. It would seem, however, by their being comprehended in the regimental report of Lieutenant Colonel Day, before noticed, that they were placed under his command; and it is manifested, by the companies of his regiment having been discharged on the 1st of July, that no necessity existed, in his opinion, for keeping them longer in service. They appear to have entered on duty one day earlier than the companies of his regiment.

The following remarks apply to Captain Simon Parker's company:

This company belonged to a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thatcher, who appears, on June 21, 1814, to have issued a regimental order, wherein, after referring to the general order of the State executive of July 3, 1812, and to certain division and brigade orders for carrying the same into effect, direction is given for strict obedience to these orders; and on the muster-roll, Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher has certified that, under his order of June 21, 1814, Captain Parker, the sergeants, and privates performed the duty mentioned in the roll; and that he, in the opinion of the lieutenant colonel, exercised his discretion very properly on the occasion; the company is expressed to have been stationed at Friendship, but what the occasion was is not explained.

Alarms at Camden.

Captain Calvin Curtis's company, for the 22d and 23d June, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Tolman's company, for the 22d and 23d June, 1814.
 Captain Asher Palmer's company, for the 22d and 23d June, 1814.
 Captain Asher Palmer's company, for the 24th and 25th June, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$346 30
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$32 76	
Deduct overpayments.....	1 00	
Deduct excess of rations.....	8 75	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	102 24	
		<u>144 75</u>
Admissible.....		<u>201 55</u>

These three companies belonged to a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Erastus Foote, and appear to have been called out by an order issued by him on the 22d of June, 1814, in consequence, as is therein expressed, of a representation of the magistrates and selectmen of Camden, and other information, that a British force was off the coast, and that their barges had entered George's river and destroyed much property.

The services of Captain Palmer's company for the 24th and 25th of June, 1814, were, according to a certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Foote indorsed on the roll, performed under a regimental order of June 24, 1814.

Major General King appears to have, on the 27th of June, 1814, addressed to the State adjutant general a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"General Payson forwarded to me this day a letter from Colonel Foote. Three companies, on the first alarm, were ordered out by Colonel Foote, and discharged, with the exception of forty-five men. I shall direct the discharge of twenty-five more, which I think will leave to that section of the country about its proportion. That the people will complain generally in this section of the country that they have not the necessary number of men I have no doubt; but as the alarms may be frequent and of considerable continuance, it is better that there should not be too many on duty at a time."

Alarms at Thomaston.

- Captain E. Sprague's company, from the 22d to the 27th of June, 1814.
- Captain Archibald G. Coombs's company, from the 22d to the 26th of June, 1814.
- Captain John Haskell's company, from the 22d to the 27th of June, 1814.
- Captain John Haskell's company, from the 21st to the 22d of August, 1814.
- Brigadier General David and staff, from the 18th to the 24th of June, 1814.
- Major General William King and staff, from the 20th to the 25th of June, 1814.
- Captain Elkanah Spear's company, from the 22d to the 27th of September, 1814.
- Captain George Coombs's company, from the 20th to the 25th of September, 1814.
- Major A. G. Coombs and staff, from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1814.
- Captain Calvin Curtis's company, from the 21st to the 23d of September, 1814.
- Captain Samuel Tolman's company, from the 21st to the 23d of September, 1814.
- Captain Asher Palmer's company, from the 21st to the 23d of September, 1814.
- Captain Noyes Payson's company, from the 21st to the 23d of September, 1814.
- Captain James Weed's company, from the 21st to the 23d of September, 1814.
- Major John Wilson and staff, from the 21st to the 23d of September, 1814.
- Captain George Coombs's company, from the 2d to the 3d of November, 1814.
- Captain Calvin Curtis's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain Samuel Tolman's company, from the 2d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain Asher Palmer's company, from the 2d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain Noyes Payson's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain James Weed's company, from the 2d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Lieutenant Colonel E. Foote's field and staff, from the 2d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain Jona. Fuller's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain David Grafton's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain John W. Lindley's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain Simon Parker's company, from the 3d to the 5th of November, 1814.
- Captain Lemuel Andrews's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain Moses Robinson's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Major Reed's staff from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.
- Captain John Haskell's company, from the 3d to the 7th of November, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$3, 531 51
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$394 46	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	40 29	
Deduct overpayments.....	217 94	
Deduct excess of rations.....	33 65	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	4 00	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	171 75	
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	11 91	
		<u>874 00</u>
Admissible.....		<u>2, 657 51</u>

The following remarks apply to Captains Sprague and Coombs's companies for service in June, 1814:

Captain Sprague's company is stated, in a certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Foote indorsed on the roll, to have been called out by Lieutenant Dwight, under the general order of July 3, 1812; and in a certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Foote, on the roll of Captain Coombs's company, said company is expressed to have been called out under said general order and company orders of June 22, 1814, there being an actual invasion.

The services of Captain Haskell's company in June, 1814, appear to have been rendered in obedience to an order issued by Major Ebenezer Thatcher on the 22d of June, 1814. The cause is not assigned.

The services of Captain Haskell's company in August, 1814, are represented to have been performed at West Keag, in Thomaston; and Lieutenant Colonel E. Thatcher, in a certificate on the muster-roll, states that in his absence, and there being no senior officer present, Captain Haskell ordered out a part of his company for the defence of Thomaston, under the order of 1812. The occasion of the call is not mentioned. No other militia appear to have been called out at this period.

As regards the services of Captains Coombs and Spear's companies in September, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel Foote has certified, on the rolls of the former, that it was called out by Major A. G. Coombs, under the general order of July 3, 1812, the enemy's fleet being at anchor near the shore of Thomaston, and attempting depredations with their barges. The company of Captain Spear is stated at the head of the roll to have been called out by a regimental order, but none such is recorded in Lieutenant Colonel Foote's orderly book, nor has he certified the rolls; but there is a certificate of the performance of the service from Major Coombs thereon.

On the rolls of Captains Curtis, Tolman, Palmer, Payson, and Weed's companies, there are certificates of Lieutenant Colonel Foote representing that in his absence they were called out by Major Wilson, under the general order of July 3, 1812, to support the detached company stationed at Camden, the enemy's fleet being at anchor off that place, and their barges attempting depredations.

The companies commanded by Captains Coombs, Curtis, Tolman, Palmer, Payson, and Weed, in November, 1814, appear to have been called out by a regimental order issued by Lieutenant Colonel E. Foote on the 2d of November, 1814, in consequence, as therein expressed, of "the enemy's force, consisting of one frigate, one brig-of-war, and one bomb-ketch, being now off Camden, and their commander having demanded of the citizens of Camden the restoration of a sloop and cargo seized by the officers of the revenue or the payment of £20,000, the amount of the vessel and cargo, and having threatened, in case his demand is not complied with, to destroy the village of Camden and lay waste the whole coast within his command."

According to a letter of Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher to Colonel Sumner, dated the 17th December, 1814, it would seem that the companies commanded by Captains Fuller, Grafton, Lindley, Parker, Andrews, and Robinson, in November, 1814, were called out by a regimental order issued in his absence by Major Reed on the 3d November, 1814. The cause of the call is not explained; but, as the companies were in service at Camden, it is presumed to have been the same as is before set forth with regard to the companies of Lieutenant Colonel Foote's regiment.

As regards the services of Captain Haskell's company in November, 1814, Lieutenant Colonel E. Thatcher has certified on the muster-roll that the services were rendered in pursuance of an order issued by him. The company is stated to have been stationed at Thomaston, an adjoining town to Camden, and on the same occasion, it is presumed, for which the militia of Lieutenant Colonels Foote and Thatcher's regiments were called out.

Alarm at Mount Desert island.

A part of Lieutenant Colonel John Black's regiment, from seven to nine days, in March and April, 1813.

Aggregate expenditure.....	\$537 64
Deduct overpayments.....	39 89
	497 75
Admissible.....	497 75

It is stated by A. Bradford, esq., in his report of the 22d of November, 1822, to the executive of Massachusetts, relative to the services of the militia of said State during the late war, that Colonel Black's regiment was ordered out in consequence of an alarm at Mount Desert; but what the circumstances were that produced the alarm are not stated.

Alarm at Belfast.

Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Ulmer's field and staff, and ten companies, from the 2d to the 21st September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....	\$5,455 30
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$596 46
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	109 37
Deduct overpayments.....	56 07
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	10 87
	772 77
Admissible.....	4,682 53

The following letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ulmer, to the adjutant general of the State, explains the circumstances under which he called out his regiment on the 2d September, 1814:

LINCOLNVILLE, *September 29, 1814.*

SIR: On the 2d instant I was informed of the enemy's landing a force of about 500 or 600 men at Belfast, which is ten miles from my residence, and immediately I ordered the regiment of militia which I have the honor to command to be under arms and to march against him. I was, at the first instance, informed they had marched to Hampden with about 300 men, with an intention to destroy the shipping on the Penobscot river. I accordingly put myself in motion, with as many of my regiment as could immediately be collected to pursue him, and to co-operate with the force at Hampden. In this I was disappointed; having marched within ten miles of that place through woods, &c., I there learned, to my great mortification, the total defeat of all the militia at that place. I then fell back to Belmont, five miles from Belfast, and there encamped, waiting for reinforcements which I expected, with an intention then to attack the enemy, then in Belfast; taking care to cut off and prevent supplies going to him from the extensive country around about there. On the 6th instant he precipitately embarked with his whole force from Belfast, and we marched in and took the ground they had lately left, expecting then

an immediate attack would be made on Camden. At that time Colonel Cummings, with his regiment of the 11th division, was encamped in Belmont with me. We being destitute of any general officer in the 10th division, I acted under the orders of Major General King, of the 11th division, who was on the spot, and continued to do so until the 21st instant, when I received a communication from Colonel Sumner, accompanied with some additional remarks made by the bearer of said despatch, the original of which I enclose for your consideration and notice. I must confess, to me it appears quite novel and unpleasant to see George Watson, or any private gentleman, not officially authorized, nor in any way concerned in the militia of this Commonwealth, interfering or assuming any unwarrantable command of any part of the 10th division, although they unhappily are at present in an unpleasant situation; yet I feel myself in duty bound, and always ready, to obey any orders I may receive from my superiors, and from proper authority. In obedience to the despatch received and alluded to, I have dismissed the regiment under my command, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, wherever they may be ordered by his excellency the commander-in-chief. The effects produced by their discharge is the almost daily passing of beef, cattle, grain, and supplies of almost every description the country affords, from Belfast and other places in the vicinity of the Penobscot river, in large quantities, bound towards the enemy at Castine; which, as I am credibly informed, can be proved, and, I think, might be prevented by vigilant militia guards, stationed on and about the Penobscot river, in proper places. I am extremely sorry to see so many as there appears to be in Belfast and its vicinity show such striking marks of favor for the enemy, and prejudices against our own militia, as evidently seen, with an intention to trade with and supply the enemy all in their power. The enemy at Castine frequently send out their foraging parties and plunder the inhabitants, which they attempted on the 23d instant, in Northport, with five barges. I met them with a party of my regiment, and they were repulsed. Sometimes they demand their fire-arms, and at other times such supplies as they may want, frequently robbing houses, &c. Desertion from Castine has been quite common, and I believe would be still more so, if there was any military force on or near the Penobscot river, on this side, to secure and assist them in their escape. I have taken the liberty to give you this information, not wishing or meaning, by any means, to dictate; but always ready to obey, and relying on his excellency's doing all that can be done for the general good and security.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with high consideration and esteem, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JACOB ULMER,

Lieut. Col., Commanding 2d Reg., 1st Brig., 10th Division, Massachusetts Militia.

General JOHN BROOKS.

A copy of the communication referred to in the foregoing letter appears to have been forwarded by Colonel Sumner to the State adjutant general, prefaced by the following remarks:

Mr. George Watson has requested me to forward the enclosed papers. In consequence of his representations, and other intelligence, and by the advice of General Sewall, I wrote a letter of which the following is a copy:

WISCASSET, *September 20, 1814.*

LIEUT. COL. ULMER: Since I have arrived in this place I have learned that you intend to take the responsibility of ordering out the troops of the 10th division, or a part of them, to the Penobscot.

The change of circumstances on that river, which has become our eastern frontier, is such, that some general arrangement will be made by the government for the regulation of the officers in that quarter. From my knowledge of the views of the government respecting that position, I think no authority vested in the commanders on that station would be usefully exercised by them till they have special instructions from headquarters. I therefore think that you had better report to the commander-in-chief the situation of the people on that frontier, and act according to such directions as you shall receive.

Alarm at Hampden.

Captain John Emery, jr.'s, company, for three days in September, 1814.
 Captain Abraham Hill's company, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Solomon Blake's company, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Lot Rider's company, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Warren Ware's company, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain James Patten's company, from the 1st to the 3d of September, 1814.
 Captain Peter Newcomb's company, from the 1st to the 3d of September, 1814.
 Captain Amos Weston's company, from the 1st to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Butman's company, from the 31st of August to the 3d of September, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Neally's company, from the 1st to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Elisha Thayre's company, from the 1st to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Timothy W. Sibley's company, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Webster's company, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Major Thomas George's field and staff, from the 2d to the 4th of September, 1814.
 Brigadier General John Blake, from the 1st to the 10th of September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$6, 672 75
Deduct payments for clothing	\$146 04	
Deduct payments for use of arms	26 08	
Deduct overpayments.....	54 88	
Deduct excess of rations	164 51	
Deduct miscellaneous accounts.....	4, 368 90	
		<u>4, 760 41</u>
Admissible.....		<u>1, 912 34</u>

The foregoing militia appears to have entered the service in pursuance of orders issued on the 6th of September, 1814, by Brigadier General John Blake and Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Grant; which orders

directed the troops to repair forthwith to Hampden, for the purpose of protecting the shipping at that place, the enemy being hourly expected there to destroy it.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$37, 652 86
Deduct payments for clothing.....	3, 344 13	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	445 01	
Deduct overpayments.....	1, 422 69	
Deduct rations reduced.....	436 93	
Deduct excess of rations.....	279 39	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	64 49	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	7, 480 69	
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	37 77	
		<u>13, 511 10</u>
Admissible.....		<u>24, 141 76</u>

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

C.

MILITIA CALLED OUT UNDER THE GENERAL ORDER OF JUNE 16, 1814.

A statement applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenditures consequent on calls of militia into service under the authority given to several major generals of militia, by a general order issued by the adjutant general of the State, by direction of the State executive on the 16th June, 1814, an extract of which follows:

"The constant alarm excited and kept up by the predatory course of warfare lately adopted on our seaboard renders it necessary that guards should be kept up at some of the places, those particularly exposed by having quantities of shipping lying therein. To facilitate the execution of such a purpose, and to render the necessary aid as prompt and efficacious as possible, his excellency the commander-in-chief directs me to signify it to you as his pleasure that you furnish to every town whose situation, from the present pressure of the war, is exposed to surprise and immediate danger, such military force, and more especially such guards by night, as its peculiar situation and circumstances require."

At Scituate.

A detachment consisting of Lieutenant Elisha Barrell, two sergeants, and eight matrosses, from the 1st July to 6th September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$634 21
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$85 36	
Deduct overpayments.....	10 35	
Deduct rations reduced.....	20 22	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	109 25	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel.....	2 25	
		<u>227 43</u>
Admissible.....		<u>406 78</u>

This detachment was in service pursuant to a division order issued by Major General N. Goodwin on the 28th June, 1814, directed to Lieutenant Colonel Turner, and requiring him to detach from the artillery company under his command a lieutenant, one of his pieces, with apparatus complete, and a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and privates to manage the same; to be marched immediately to the harbor of Scituate, for the defence of that place and its vicinity, and be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Turner. The town is not shown to have applied for this force. On the 24th June, 1814, an application, at the instance of the town, for a permanent guard was made by Lieutenant Colonel Turner to the general, and who, on that day, issued a division order, under which a sergeant, two corporals, and fifteen privates of infantry, were stationed at Scituate during the whole of the period this artillery detachment was in service. Both detachments were discharged on the 6th September, 1814, in consequence of a division order issued by him on the 29th August, 1814; and, agreeably to this order, another guard was called out, and remained in service till November 5, 1814. *

At Plymouth.

Captain Edward F. Jacob's company of artillery, from the 19th September to the 19th October, 1814.
 Captain Peter H. Pierce's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 15th October, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Cushman's company of infantry, from the 26th September to the 19th October, 1814.
 Captain Elisha Daggett's company of infantry, from the 26th September to the 19th October, 1814.
 Captain Joshua Howe's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 18th October, 1814.
 Captain Nehemiah Lincoln's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 16th October, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Edson's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 12th October, 1814.
 Captain Isaac Keith's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 15th October, 1814.
 Captain Sears Washburn's company of infantry, from the 20th September to the 12th October, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Eddy's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 12th October, 1814.
 Captain Greenleaf Pratt's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 15th October, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Le Barron's company of infantry, from the 21st September to the 12th October, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Howard's field and staff, from the 20th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure.....		\$16, 500 65
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$1, 765 68	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	292 47	
Deduct overpayments.....	204 84	
Deduct rations reduced.....	1, 025 79	
Deduct excess of rations.....	44 57	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	50 38	
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	17 29	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel.....	67 59	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	2, 162 17	
		6, 530 78
Admissible.....		10, 869 87

The foregoing militia appear to have been called out by a division order issued by Major General N. Goodwin on the 17th September, 1814, and to have been discharged under other like orders issued by him on the 8th, 12th, and 15th October, 1814.

The circumstances occasioning the call are set forth in a written application made to General Goodwin on the 13th September, 1814, by the selectmen and committee of safety of the town of Plymouth; wherein, after requesting him, pursuant to a vote at a town meeting held on that day, to order out for the defence and protection of the town and its vicinity such a portion of the militia as he should judge necessary for the purpose, they proceed: "The time having arrived, in our opinion and that of all wise and prudent men, that we are in danger of an invasion from the enemy, and it has become imminent and alarming, there being a large British force in our bay, daily in sight from the town, taking and destroying even our little fishing vessels; and they have landed at Brewster and other towns in the bay; put some under heavy contributions and threatening others. Their boats and barges have landed several times, one of which was sunk by the small fort at the entrance of our harbor, and, from information which we can fully rely upon, it is the intention and determination of the squadron to attack our fort, making a landing at the same time, and destroy the shipping at our wharves; in doing which they must destroy a great part of the town. Under these impressions, the inhabitants of all ages and situations are moving into the country with their families and effects. We do, therefore, think it indispensably necessary for you to call in some troops to our aid and assistance; such a number as will be necessary to repel an attack. While you are affording aid to other towns within your command, we trust you will not leave us defenceless at this critical and important crisis; therefore, we rely on your granting our request." Appended to this there is the following note: "Notwithstanding the foregoing application for assistance, (and many previous ones,) it being my native town and place of residence, I did not order out any troops before I consulted with his excellency the commander-in-chief and the commissioners for the sea-coast defence at Boston personally on the subject."

General Dearborn appears to have, on the 8th of July, 1814, made a requisition on Governor Strong for certain detachments of artillery and infantry, to be placed at different posts on the seaboard of the State, and to remain in service of the United States for three months. This requisition was complied with by the State executive, and the detachments were received into the United States service, and were paid and supplied by the United States.

Of these detachments, a lieutenant and 18 non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery, and a lieutenant, ensign, and 40 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, were, by General Dearborn's direction, marched to the Gurnet fort in the harbor of Plymouth, and where they, together with a lieutenant and 22 men of the United States army, were stationed from the 4th of August to the end of October, 1814, a period comprehending the whole time of service of Lieutenant Colonel Howard's regiment.

It will be seen, too, on reference to the statement relative to guard duty, that there were, during the same time, between 30 and 40 more militia stationed at Plymouth.

At New Bedford and Fairhaven.

Captain Samuel Stall's company of artillery, from the 16th of June to 1st of August, 1814.

Captain Reuben Swift's company of artillery, from the 17th of June to 30th of June, 1814.

Captain Wm. Nye's company of artillery, from the 17th of June to 29th of June, 1814.

Captain Jonathan Davis's company of artillery, from the 18th of June to 28th of June, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Nelson's company of artillery, from the 16th of June to 5th of July, 1814.

Captain Simeon Ashley's company of artillery, from the 18th of June to 30th of June, 1814.

Captain Lynde Hathaway's company of artillery, from the 20th of June to 28th of June, 1814.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, explains the cause of the call of these militia into service:

NEW BEDFORD, June 21, 1814.

Sir: The bearer of this, Lieutenant Frederick Mayhew, I send to you, express, to communicate the situation of this place. Sir, we are in a state of great alarm. On the morning of the 13th instant, at daybreak, about nine barges full of men appeared in our harbor. By information since received it appears that there were in the barges about four hundred men. I immediately called out three companies of our militia in this vicinity, and in the evening, the enemy disappearing, they were discharged. On the 16th I received a communication from the selectmen of our town with a request to call out five hundred men from the regiment under my immediate command to protect this town and harbor, which request I complied with. We have now about three hundred and fifty men under arms in this town and Fairhaven; under these circumstances I thought proper to send an express to you for advice and direction, and should be extremely gratified was it convenient for you to visit us in these times of agitation. We every hour expect an attack. Our force is very small. We have a small fort, with seven guns and 23 men and boys, and two gunboats with about twenty men and boys, which are all the defence our general government has thought proper to furnish us. We have a great amount of property in this port, upwards of fifty ships and brigs, together with a great number of small vessels, exposed to the enemy. We have but very little means of defence, only one small company of artillery and six small pieces of cannon, and very little

ammunition. I have sent an express to the governor, who will probably return by way of your place. Under these circumstances I wish for orders by this express, if convenient.

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieut. Col. 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade.*

Major General Goodwin.

This letter and the rolls of the seven companies last before specified are far from corresponding, so far as respects the number of militia in service at New Bedford and Fairhaven at the time the letter was written. According to it, only about three hundred and fifty men were then under arms there; whereas the rolls, the certificates of services on which are not dated till some months after the companies were discharged, exhibit a force which, with the field and staff officers, exceeded 520.

Captain Isaac Lane's company of artillery, from the 29th of June to the 9th of July, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Wilder's company of infantry, from the 24th of June to the 10th of July, 1814.

Captain Gain Shaw's company of infantry, from the 24th of June to the 8th of July, 1814.

Captain Joseph Cushman's company of infantry, from the 24th of June to the 10th of July, 1814.

Major Levi Pierce and staff, from the 23d of June to the 10th of July, 1814.

The company of artillery and three companies of infantry last mentioned were called out by division orders, issued by Major General N. Goodwin, on the 21st June, 1814, in consequence of the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln, to him before set forth, and to which he appears to have replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, June 22, 1814.*

Your letter, by express, I have this moment received, stating the situation of your place requires all your energy in those difficult times. I flatter myself you are competent to the duty imposed, and presume, should the enemy attempt an attack, you will give a good account of them. Under the present excitement, I think you are justified in calling in the troops to your aid and assistance in defence of the place. You will retain them no longer than the exigency of the case requires, and, being on the spot, you must be the best judge.

Upon your representation, and considering the weakness of the United States garrison, together with the possibility of an attack from the enemy, I have ordered the company of artillery from Norton, and a battalion of infantry, under the command of a major, from Colonel Abiel Washburn's regiment, being the nearest your place, to be placed under your command, as by the order enclosed.

You will direct the troops to mount guard day and night. If more remains than is necessary for that purpose, you will place them in the fort, with a sufficient number of others to man that fortress, by permission of the commanding officer there, as it appears that the United States troops stationed there are insufficient to defend it. Should the number of troops that I have ordered, in your opinion, be insufficient for the defence of New Bedford and its vicinity, you will order a further supply or detachment from your regiment from those most remote, or from those residing nearest you, belonging to the second brigade. In case you should be invaded, upon any alarm I presume the militia generally would march to your assistance; orders have been already given to that purpose. You will dismiss the troops, or most part thereof, when you shall judge the safety of the place will permit. But as necessity obliges us for our defence to make those supplies of men, &c., which in justice and good faith should have been made by the general government, we must have strict regard to economy, and no expense should be incurred but what, in your opinion, is indispensable. Upon the arrival of the above detachment you can dismiss some that are there, if you judge expedient, and call in others. You must exercise your judgment. I hope soon to hear from you.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *2d Brigade.*

Captain William Nye's company, from the 30th June to the 10th July, 1814.

Captain Silas Shepard's company, from the 8th July to the 25th July, 1814.

Captain Giles G. Chase's company, from the 8th July to the 25th July, 1814.

As to the company in service from the 30th June to the 8th July, under command of Captain Nye, no explanation is furnished. It was probably called out to relieve the other company that had been commanded by him, and which was discharged on the 29th June. The companies of Captains Shepard and Chase belonged to the third regiment, and the reason for calling them out appears in the following letter:

NEW BEDFORD, *July 3, 1814.*

SIR: Agreeably to your orders the detachment from Colonel Washburn's regiment have arrived, under the command of Major Peirce, also the artillery from Norton, and are on duty. Their prompt attention to order and discipline does them honor. I have to state, however, that in consequence of your instructions, I have ordered out two companies from the third regiment in this brigade (being nearest to us) for the purpose of relieving those now on duty from the second regiment, and to supply the place of others discharged, it being my opinion the number on duty is inadequate for the defence of so important a place as this. Having already had a great proportion of the troops from the second regiment on duty, the pressing calls of their families and little plantations were such as induced me to discharge more than I otherwise should. Last evening I received a communication from Captain Shepard and Colonel Deane, of the third regiment, which induces me to think they will not join, as ordered. We have only 390 men, officers included; have hove up a battery at the Smoking Rocks to annoy the enemy, should they again attempt to enter our harbor. We need some lumber to complete the battery and to mount the guns that we have taken out of some vessels in the river; wish to know if I should be justified in procuring the same. The commandant of the United States garrison is opposed to the militia being quartered there. If that fortress is to be defended, it must be without the walls; there are not men sufficient to defend it. Should the enemy get possession, they will command both sides of the river. The enemy are in sight of the harbor continually.

Yours,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General Goodwin.

To the foregoing letter the following reply appears to have been sent:

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 4, 1814.*

The major general extremely regrets the necessity of retaining in service so large a detachment of the militia for the defence of New Bedford and its vicinity. On the arrival of the two companies you have detached from the third regiment and second brigade, you will discharge the troops belonging to the fourth regiment, first brigade, under the command of Major Peirce. Should your force be insufficient to protect your town, the number must be augmented by a new draft, it being extremely inconvenient for farmers to be long absent from home at this busy season of the year.

By order of the major general, 5th division:

N. HAYWARD, *Aide-de-camp.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

Captain William Nye's company, from the 25th July to the 6th August, 1814.

Captain Reuben Swift's company, from the 25th July to the 12th August, 1814.

The commencement of service of these two companies agreeing with the date at which the detachment referred to in the following letter was to enter, they are presumed to have been part thereof. No other explanation in relation to the call of them into service can be found in any of the documents furnished.

NEW BEDFORD, *July 21, 1814.*

SIR: Nothing of much importance has occurred since you left this place, excepting a small affair at Westport harbor. On Friday night last a British barge, with thirty or forty men, entered there; but our small guard stationed there being vigilant, after exchanging a few rounds with them, they thought best to return to the ship. The British force in our sound has been recently augmented. I have this day ordered a detachment of 170 men, (officers included,) Monday next, from the third regiment, and shall discharge those on duty from the second regiment; have stationed eighteen at Slocum's river, and reduced the guard on Scouticut Point to four, with tar barrels, and placed the others in various places. The whole number of troops is 210, artillery included. A considerable alarm has been excited by the augmentation of the British force off the harbor; and the recent arrival of the privateer Yankee, which has been very mischievous to the enemy, and their determination to obtain her, keeps them off here in expectation of taking her. I am strongly importuned by our citizens to call in more force, and I wish your instructions on that head. If troops are taken, I would suggest the propriety of taking them from the interior. The inhabitants met yesterday, and agreed to furnish me with materials to complete the small fort, also a guard boat.

Yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General GOODWIN.

As appears by the foregoing letter and the following one, General Goodwin had personally visited New Bedford, and had given directions for a reduction of the force under Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln's command to about one hundred men; he, notwithstanding, kept in service nearly double that number.

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, July 23, 1814.*

SIR: I should have written you before this had I not waited for an answer from the adjutant general, which I have not yet received. But, sir, I presume you have discharged the detachment of guards doing duty at Russell's Mills, and reduced the others at Westport and Ponigansett, and also the troops from the 3d regiment, and called in some of the 2d regiment to supply their places, (in part,) agreeably to my directions when I left you; and you will retain no more troops than is sufficient for guards, sentinels, &c., viz: 40 for the harbor, cove, sentinels at Russell's Mills and head of the river; 40 to be stationed at the fort; 21 at Ponigansett and Westport, making in the whole about 100. I expect orders daily respecting the distribution of the troops, and will give you information. You will observe, by orders accompanying this, that part of the detachment is to be stationed at Fairhaven. You will lose no time or exertion in having the detachment from your brigade completed and marched to the place of rendezvous, as directed; to expedite the business, forward you 50 general orders and 60 blank rolls to be distributed.

Yours, with due respect,

NATH'L GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

N. B.—You will endeavor to cultivate harmony with the officer commanding the United States fort, that you may act in concert in case of an attack.

On July 29, 1814, General Goodwin appears to have replied to the foregoing letter of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln of the 21st, and of that reply the following are extracts: I received yours of the 21st with its enclosures; I am sorry you ordered so large a number of men from your regiment—they cannot be wanted; I stated to you in my last of the 23d instant a number that I imagined necessary, and is about the same number of men as when with you. On the arrival of the detached artillery and infantry you will discharge Captain Hall's (Stall's) company of artillery, and all the troops doing duty at Fairhaven and New Bedford, excepting the sentinels necessary to be detained as named to you in my last; those with the assistance of night signals, viz: 9 at Scouticut, 6 at foot of the Rocks, 3 at Lighthouse Point, 3 at the westerly point of the cove, 10 row-guard across the cove to Dartmouth shore, 3 up the cove, 3 at Russell's Hill, 3 at the head of the river, 21 at Dartmouth and Ponigansett, varying their positions as you may judge best. I am happy to be informed your committee are to supply materials to enable you to finish your little fort. I hope soon to hear they have manned it with exempts; surely they cannot be so blind to their own interest, safety, security, and protection, as not to do it.

The detached artillery and infantry referred to were called out on the requisition of General Dearborn, and will be hereafter more particularly noticed.

Captain Noah Reed's company, from August 10 to September 10, 1814..

To this company the following letter is presumed to have reference:

NEW BEDFORD, *July 31, 1814.*

SIR: To relieve the troops we have now on duty from my regiment, I have this day ordered a detachment from the 4th regiment, one company of 77 men, (officers included,) which was our only alternative, or be left without men. Should this proceeding not suit your approbation, you will please give immediate advice, and the order shall be countermanded. The people here are all very much alarmed; it is reported that an expedition is fitting out by the enemy for this place, which I hope will prove to be nothing but report.

In haste, I am yours, with respect,

BENJ. LINCOLN, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

General Goodwin.

On the 8th and 9th of August, 1814, a company of infantry, commanded by Captain Kingman, and a detachment of artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Lane, constituting together (including officers) a force of nearly 90 men, (being parts of certain militia detachments called out pursuant to a requisition of General Dearborn upon Governor Strong, and which were received into the service of and were paid and supplied by the United States,) arrived at Fairhaven and remained stationed there till November, and where, too, a detachment of regular troops, consisting of a lieutenant and about twenty men, were also stationed from June to November.

Captain Joseph Reed's company, from September 6 to October 6, 1814.

This company is represented in a letter of Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln to General Goodwin, dated September 3, 1814, to have been, agreeably to the general's orders, detached from the 3d regiment for one month to relieve those of the 4th regiment. The colonel mentions that he had discharged all the men from Westport, and had then on duty at Clark's cove, Scouticut, with signals; in all 69.

Captain Samuel Wilbor's company, from the 27th September to the 18th October, 1814.

Captain Seth Staple's company, from the 27th September to the 20th October, 1814.

Captain John Hood's company, from the 25th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Captain Joseph Watson's company, from the 25th September to the 20th October, 1814.

Major E. Hunt's company, from the 30th September to the 19th October, 1814.

Major General N. Goodwin appears to have issued, on the 19th September, 1814, a division order requiring Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln to detach one major, four captains, four lieutenants, four ensigns, and 280 non-commissioned officers and privates, to be formed into four companies, and stationed at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and vicinity, and to have accompanied the order with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

PLYMOUTH, *September 19, 1814.*

Enclosed is an order providing for the defence of your place. I believe the time has arrived that we must make preparation to defend ourselves, being left by that government who is bound in duty and good faith to protect us. The late depredations of the enemy, by their unheard-of mode of warfare, not practiced by any civilized nations, leave us no hopes or expectation of lenity from them. We are left to make every exertion in our power to repel a hostile invading foe. I hope the late disasters will teach them moderation and a just sense of propriety. They, by way of excuse, say we set them the example. They have landed at Eastham, and taxed the salt-works \$1,200; also at Brewster, \$4,000. If you can give Major Pope the command of this detachment, I presume you will. Last week, in Boston, General Dearborn informed me he had consented to the exchange of Kingman. It is highly important to have a good officer to command that fortress. Suppose the term of the last detachment from the 3d regiment has nearly expired. You will use your own judgment respecting detaining them till that time. You will make the detachment from that part of your brigade most remote, if compatible with your former drafts of duty—not make a general detail. Should you be assailed by the enemy, you will alarm the country—do not neglect your night signals. I have received no answer to my last two letters of the 20th August and 3d instant.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Colonel B. LINCOLN.

For the discharge of the last-mentioned detachment, a division order, of which the following is a copy, was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, *Plymouth, October 15, 1814.*

In compliance with orders received from the commander-in-chief, you are hereby directed to discharge immediately the four companies of militia, now doing duty at New Bedford, Fairhaven, and its vicinity, that were detached agreeably to my order to you of the 19th of September last. If you want troops to defend your place, your committee will apply directly to the commander-in-chief, he having resumed all the power to himself, and most properly; at least I presume so, by the late order. You will advise me of the receipt of this by the first mail.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN, *Major General 5th Division.*

Colonel B. LINCOLN, *New Bedford.*

Lieutenant Colonel B. Lincoln and part of his field and staff, for different periods between the 13th of June and the 18th of October, 1814.

Major General N. Goodwin, for extra services performed by him between the 16th of June and the 16th of November, 1814.

The services of General Goodwin and Colonel Lincoln, and the field and staff officers of his regiment, are connected with the different detachments that were called into service at New Bedford, &c.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing detachments at New Bedford, &c.	\$21, 538 17
Deduct payments for clothing	\$2, 318 62
Deduct payments for use of arms	392 68
Deduct overpayments	400 85
Deduct rations reduced	905 46
Deduct excess of rations	263 28
Deduct payments to officers for forage	8 90

Carried forward 4, 289 79 21, 538 17

	Brought forward	\$4,289 79	\$21,538 17
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....		33 98	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel.....		8 33	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....		3,059 26	
			<u>7,391 36</u>
Admissible			<u>14,146 81</u>

At Portland.

Captain E. Andrew's company, from the 4th of July to the 2d September, 1814:			
Aggregate expenditure.....			\$2,843 09
Deduct payments for clothing.....		\$343 64	
Deduct overpayments.....		62 73	
Deduct excess of rations.....		56 20	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....		14 25	
			<u>476 82</u>
Admissible.....			<u>2,366 27</u>

As regards this company the information contained in the following copies and remarks has been collected from the documentary testimony, &c.

To his excellency the commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, the selectmen and others, a committee of general safety and defence of the town and harbor of Portland, respectfully acquaint your excellency that, considering the great consternation and alarm which universally prevail among the inhabitants of this town, the committee, as instructed by the town, applied to Brigadier General Alford Richardson, the senior officer of this division, for a military force for the immediate defence of the town and harbor; to which General Richardson made the reply of which a copy is enclosed. General Richardson, it seems, does not feel himself authorized to act, under any emergencies whatever, with his existing orders, although he does conceive that the commanders of the Portland regiment of infantry and battalion of artillery are authorized to act. Yet these commanders consider they have no authority unless it be *previously* vested in their superiors; and they therefore cannot comply with the request of the town, in ordering out two companies of infantry.

Under these circumstances, we are constrained to beg your excellency, in the most earnest terms, to issue an order for two or more companies of infantry forthwith to be ordered out. The principal part of the United States forces have marched off.

The inhabitants are removing their goods and effects out of town, in consequence of our want of preparations of defence. In fine, a universal consternation prevails, and the inhabitants, unless better protected, will generally remove their families and effects.

A full meeting of the town was held on Monday last, and the committee act by order and vote of the town.

Such is our defenceless condition that we want a permanent force as long as these threatened circumstances of invasion exist.

We have the honor to be, with the most respectful consideration, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,
COTTON B. BROOKS,
PETER WARREN,
LEMUEL WEEKS,
ROBERT ILSLEY,
A. W. ATHERTON,

Selectmen and Committee of General Safety and Defence for the town of Portland
PORTLAND, June 22, 1814.

NORTH YARMOUTH, June 21, 1814.

SIR: Yours of yesterday has this moment been handed me, in which you observe that the danger of invasion is now so imminent the committee of safety desire me immediately, if I shall conceive myself properly authorized under the general order of July 3, 1812, to order a detachment of two companies to be made, to serve in the interim while an answer is expected from his excellency the commander-in-chief. I do not conceive that I am authorized by said general order of July 3, 1812, to order a detachment in any case, but do conceive that Lieutenant Colonel Nichols and Major Weeks are clothed with all the power necessary to call out the troops under their commands, or any portion of them, "in case of actual invasion, or such imminent danger thereof as will not admit of delay." If said general order has been complied with, the troops in the neighborhood of Portland are in constant readiness to assemble and march to the defence of any point the enemy may choose to attack.

As senior and commanding officer of the 12th division I shall cheerfully co-operate in every necessary and proper measure to be taken for the defence and safety of the town of Portland, and promptly carry into effect any orders that I may receive from his excellency the commander-in-chief for that purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ALFORD RICHARDSON.

DANIEL TUCKER, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Portland.*

At the foot of the official copy of the general order of June 16, 1814, referred to at the head of this statement, it is noted that a copy thereof was sent to General Richardson on the 24th of that month; and by his orderly book it appears that, on the same day, the letter next hereinafter set forth, giving additional instructions, was written to him:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, June 24, 1814.*

SIR: Since my letter to you of this date was written, I have thought that some special notice of the town of Portland might be expected. The committee of safety of that town express strong wishes that two companies may be stationed there. The commander-in-chief had flattered himself that a measure of that sort would not have been required, as he learned from General Cushing, on Saturday last, that two companies of United States troops were retained at that post in consequence of the menacing movements of the British cruisers on that part of our maritime frontier.

However this may be, the subject is referred to your discretion, and the commander-in-chief entertains no doubt that the result will justify the confidence he places in your judgment. That some force may with propriety be called out as a guard for that town is indisputable, and the sooner the measure is adopted the better. I recommend to you an immediate interview with the selectmen and committee of safety.

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

J. BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

Brigadier General ALFORD RICHARDSON.

PORTLAND, *June 27, 1814.*

SIR: The undersigned, the selectmen and others, a committee of general safety and defence of the town and harbor of Portland, appointed by the town at the last annual town meeting, having addressed letters to the commander-in-chief, the adjutant general, and yourself, upon the exposed situation of this place, and finding that the governor has intrusted the defence of this town and neighborhood to your discretion, we beg leave to call your immediate attention to the defence of Portland, the shipping and other property exposed to the predatory depredations of the enemy now on our coast, burning and carrying off such effects as come within their reach; and we are of opinion that two companies of infantry are indispensable necessary for this purpose.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,
COTTON B. BROOKS,
PETER WARREN,
LEMUEL WEEKS,

Committee of Safety.

Brigadier General ALFORD RICHARDSON, *North Yarmouth.*

On June 28, 1814, General Richardson, by a division order, directed the detaching, forthwith, of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and sixty-four privates, to form one company, for the service of the State, for sixty days, and to march to the town of Portland and report themselves to Major Weeks, who was requested to make such disposition of them as he should judge most conducive to the safety of the place, after advising with the selectmen and committee of general safety and defence of said town and harbor, until further orders. Under this order Captain Andrews's company appears to have entered on duty; and another division order of General Richardson, issued August 29, 1814, required its discharge on the 2d September then next, and when it appears to have been discharged accordingly.

In the beginning of August, 1814, about two hundred infantry and artillery, under Majors Rogers and Weeks, (being part of certain detachments which were furnished on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, and were received into the service of and were paid and supplied by the United States,) entered on duty at Forts Scammel and Preble, in the harbor of Portland; and when it would seem by the application hereafter set forth to have been contemplated by General Richardson to discharge Captain Andrews's company, and from then so doing he was probably deterred by the representation therein made.

PORTLAND, *August 6, 1814.*

SIR: The undersigned, committee of general safety and defence for the town and harbor of Portland, having understood that you had it in contemplation to discharge the detachment of militia now performing duty at Fort Burrows, beg leave to state their reasons why said detachment should be continued on duty the remaining part of the term for which they were detached:

1st. The cause of alarm and dangers of invasion have by no means decreased since the application was made for a detachment. On the contrary, it is known that an expedition is fitting out from Halifax, and it is at least as probable that its destination is for this as any other place.

2d. The detachment ordered into the service of the United States, it is understood, is to be the whole force to defend Forts Preble and Scammel, as the rest of the United States troops are to be withdrawn; consequently the town will not be benefited by even a guard from this military force.

3d. If this detachment is disbanded it will subject the town to the expense of a military watch, which is a burden that ought not to be thrown on the town at a time when it is subjected to extraordinary expenditures.

4th. The detachment can for the remaining term of service, which is understood to be less than a month, be very advantageously employed, a part of the time on fatigue, to complete the works at Fort Burrows, and throw up a breastwork on Fish point for the better security, in time of attack, of the heavy ordnance on travelling carriages. The town is at this moment mounting a thirty-two and twenty-four-pounder at their own risk, to be placed at Fort Burrows as a further safeguard to that post.

5th. The detachment having undergone all the inconveniences of assembling for the defence of the

town, would it not be good policy, even as it respects the militia, to let them serve out the last month, that they may draw pay for the expected term of service? It certainly would be more satisfactory to the men, and encouragement to the militia in these times is a very desirable object, although it would not be proper to continue the detachment for this reason only.

Captain Andrews will pay strict attention to the drill and discipline of his men, and the advantages to be gained in this way will in a degree indemnify the Commonwealth for the expenses.

It cannot, it is conceived, be an object with the State government, in competition with the safety of a town like this, to incur the trifling expense of one company as a guard to the town, so long as the present state of alarm and anxiety exists among the inhabitants.

We trust, sir, you will think proper to continue, under all these circumstances, the present detachment on duty to the expiration of the two months.

We are, with great esteem and respect, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOSEPH H. INGRAHAM,
PETER WARREN,
ROBERT ILSLEY,
A. W. ATHERTON,

Committee of Safety.

General RICHARDSON.

At Portland.—Continued.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Foxcroft's regiment, from September 10 to 24, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Hobb's regiment, from September 8 to 20, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel John Burbank's regiment, from September 7 to 20, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin Nicholls's regiment, from September 7 to 19, 1814.

Major L. Weeks's staff, from October 9 to 27, 1814.

Brigadier General James Irish and his staff, from September 7 to 20, 1814.

Colonel William Ryerson's regiment, from September 14 to 27, 1814.

Colonel Samuel Holland's regiment, from September 14 to 27, 1814.

Colonel Cyrus Carter's regiment, from September 13 to 27, 1814.

Major John Greenwood's battalion, from September 13 to 22, 1814.

Major Alden Blossom's battalion, from September 12 to 24, 1814.

Major James Steele's regiment, from September 13 to 24, 1814.

Brigadier General John Turner and his staff, from September 12 to 27, 1814.

Brigadier General John McMillan and his staff, from September 13 to 24, 1814.

Major General A. Richardson and his staff, from November 8 to 9, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure		\$53, 442 56
Deduct payments for clothing	\$4, 597 84	
Deduct payments for use of arms	257 74	
Deduct overpayments	302 24	
Deduct excess of rations	1, 751 30	
Deduct payments to officers for forage	31 44	
Deduct payments to officers for servants	65 86	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel	33 60	
Deduct miscellaneous items	12, 507 30	
		<u>19, 547 32</u>
Admissible		<u>33, 895 24</u>

The following documents show the circumstances under which the foregoing enumerated troops, which were drawn from the 12th and 13th divisions, and were commanded by Major General Alford Richardson, assembled at Portland in September, 1814:

PORTLAND, *September 5, 1814.*

At a meeting of the magistrates, selectmen, and committee of safety, fully attended, after taking into consideration the present alarming situation of this town and harbor, in consequence of the increasing force of the enemy, the destruction of the Capitol, the taking of Eastport, Castine, Belfast, &c., and the strong apprehensions that we are daily exposed to an invasion from the enemy, and conceiving that one of the emergencies contemplated by the laws of the land for calling out the militia does exist, it was unanimously voted that application be forthwith made to Brigadier General Richardson, the senior officer of this division, to order out two thousand five hundred men, for the defence of the town and harbor of Portland, until relieved by other troops, or until the existing cause of alarm cease.

The secretary was directed to furnish General Richardson with a copy of the foregoing vote. Adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Attest:

A. W. ATHERTON, *Secretary.*

MONDAY, *September 5, 1814, at 3 o'clock p. m.*—The gentlemen within-mentioned met agreeably to adjournment, and voted so far to modify the within vote as to request of General Richardson to hold his whole division in requisition, and to order, as soon as may be, into actual service two full regiments thereof, to be stationed in the town of Portland or its vicinity. *Voted*, that General Richardson be also requested to order into actual service the regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nichols, to be stationed in Portland, to guard the town until the other troops shall arrive.

In the absence of Captain A. W. Atherton, I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the votes of the meeting.

DANIEL TUCKER, *Chairman.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS.

NORTH YARMOUTH, *September 6, 1814.*

The senior and commanding officer of the twelfth division having received a request from the magistrates, selectmen, and committee of safety of the town of Portland, occasioned by the present alarming situation of that place, in consequence of the increasing forces of the enemy, the destruction of the Capitol, the taking of Eastport, Castine, and Belfast, and the apprehension of an immediate invasion, that he would order a large detachment from said division for the defence of the town and harbor of Portland, orders that one thousand two hundred and fifty-three men, including officers, be detached from the infantry of the twelfth division, to remain in service until the first day of October next, unless sooner discharged.

By order of Brigadier General Alford Richardson, senior and commanding officer of the twelfth division.
EDWARD RUSSELL, *Brigadier Major, 1st Brigade.*

At an adjournment of the meeting of the magistrates, selectmen, and committee of safety, Tuesday, September 6, 1814, it was voted that Brigadier General Irish be requested forthwith to order out the whole brigade under his command, to repair direct to Portland for its defence, and there to make the detachment of his quota of two regiments, and to remain there until relieved by other troops.

By order of the meeting.

DANIEL TUCKER, *Chairman.*

Brigadier General IRISH, *Gorham.*

PORTLAND, *September 7, 1814.*

SIR: You will, with all possible despatch, carry the within request into immediate effect.

JAMES IRISH, JR., *Brigadier General, 2d Brigade, 12th Division.*

Major FRANCIS OSGOOD.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DIVISION ORDERS.

PORTLAND, *September 10, 1814.*

Brigadier General James Irish, jr., of the second brigade, will retain the troops of his brigade, now in Portland, until further orders.

Brigade Major Russell will transmit this order.

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Brigadier General, commanding 12th Division.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 9, 1814.*

SIR: I have received your letter dated the 7th instant. The state of your frontier, now the British forces have fallen down to Penobscot, must be not only in a state of alarm, but of danger. The orders under which you have been acting have been discretionary. They must be so still. And should a large force menace Portland, you must call on both Brigadiers Turner and McMillan, of the 13th division, for such a part of their force as you may need; they will both be prepared for the call. It is possible that one of the commander-in-chief's aides may shortly be with you. In the mean time you must exercise your discretion, and act with vigor. You will receive herewith a commission for Paymaster Lobdell.

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

J. BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

To Major General ALFORD RICHARDSON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 9, 1814.*

SIR: As an attack on some part of the sea-coast of the 12th division may soon be expected that may require more force than the militia of that division can furnish, Major General Richardson has been directed to apply to you for such a part of your brigade as he may need as a reinforcement. It is the order, therefore, of his excellency, the commander-in-chief that, in the event of a requisition from Major General Richardson, you forthwith comply with the same, and cause the troops ordered out to march with all possible despatch to the place he shall point out.

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

J BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

Brigadier General JOHN TURNER.

P. S. I have sent an order to General McMillan to the same effect as this, with this difference, that it is to march to the aid of the 6th division.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH DIVISION MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA, *Portland, September 11, 1814.*

SIR: By a letter received this morning from the adjutant general I am directed to call on you and Brigadier General McMillan for such part of your force as I may need should a large force menace Portland. The British have left Penobscot with most of their force, and have been, as I understand, reinforced. This town is in danger of being attacked every hour. The services of the troops of your brigade, as well as the whole of the 13th division, may be wanted as soon as they can possibly arrive here. You will, therefore, be pleased to have your troops on the march to this town as soon as possible.

I am, &c.,

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Major General.*

Brigadier General JOHN TURNER.

On the 19th September, 1814, Major General Richardson issued an order for forming a detachment from the troops then assembled at Portland for the United States service, and the particulars of which will be found set forth in the statement as to militia called into service by the State executive. That detachment appears not to have been fully organized before the 25th or 26th of September, 1814, at, or previous to which time, the services of the militia assembled at Portland and not included in the detachment had ceased, with the exception of those of General Richardson and his staff, which continued till the 9th November, 1814, and those of two artillery companies, and the staff of Major Weeks, who commanded them, which terminated on the 27th October, 1814.

At Bath, Wiscasset, &c.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Rogers's detachment from the 22d to 5th July, 1814.

In the letter of Major General King to the State adjutant general dated the 24th June, 1814, an extract whereof is set forth in the statement relative to militia called out at an alarm at Bath and its vicinity, reference, it will be seen, is made to a detachment of forty men excepted out of an order issued on the 21st of that month for the discharge of certain militia on duty at the United States fort at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and on the opposite side of that river, and which was to be continued in service at the request of the lieutenant of the fort.

Another order appears to have been issued by General King, on the 22d June, 1814, in which he directs the discharge of all except twenty men, who were to remain in that fort. Under this order Lieutenant Rogers's detachment was made, and under another division order issued by General King on the 5th July it was then discharged.

On the 27th June, 1814, a letter appears to have been written by General King to the State adjutant general, an extract of which follows. In it more than one letter of the 23d from the State adjutant general is, it will be observed, referred to, but only one of that date is produced, and which, with slight variations, is of the same import as the general order of the 16th June, 1814, noticed at the head of this statement.

"Your letters, under date the 23d instant, are now before me. No more of the militia have been retained in service than is necessary to guard the various points and narrow passes on the river. When we were first alarmed some of the companies were ordered into the forts, which were almost destitute of men, presuming they would be more useful there than in any other situation. But as I had no instructions that would authorize me to place them under the command of any officer of the United States, they were, therefore, when in these forts, under the command of their own officers. It is so manifestly improper that in the same fort there should be officers acting independently of each other, that, unless it is the intention of the government of the United States immediately to place the necessary number of men in the forts at Georgetown, Edgecomb, and Damariscotta, the most acceptable service they can render the people on these rivers is to withdraw what troops they have, as interested individuals could do more voluntarily than there is now done by the United States, and these persons would act at least in concert with the militia." In the reply of the State adjutant general to this letter, dated July 1, 1814, General King was instructed as follows: "In relation to any posts occupied by the United States troops as forts I am instructed by the commander-in-chief to observe to you that should application for aid in case of danger from the approach of an enemy be made to you by the officers commanding them, from an authority derived from the President of the United States, you forthwith furnish the number of men required. It will not be expected, however, that an officer of the militia of superior grade to the United States officer commanding at any such post should be assigned to that service. The idea of two independent commands at one military station is absurd. Among officers of the same grade precedence to the national commission will be expected, but beyond this I presume the United States government would never exact a concession. In furnishing men to reinforce and defend a fort commanded, for example, by a captain of the United States army, no officer of the militia above that grade should be detailed for that duty. Between General Cushing and myself two opinions on this subject did not exist, and all arrangements contemplated by us were intended to comport with this principle."

Captain Joseph Duston's company, from June 27 to July 11, 1814.

Captain Joseph Duston's company, from July 9 to July 27, 1814.

Captain William Torrey's company, from July 25 to August 6, 1814.

By a division order, issued by Major General William King on the 24th June, 1814, Brigadier General McCobb was required to detach from his brigade one full company of infantry, for the defence of the town of Bath and the vicinity, to be stationed at such place or places as he might think best, and to be continued in service until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief should be known. Under this order, and brigade and regimental orders issued pursuant thereto, the first-mentioned company, commanded by Captain Duston, entered on duty. On the 2d July he issued another division order, wherein, after mentioning that the detachment then on duty had been ordered to be furnished at less notice than would have been convenient to the soldiers, direction is given for discharging them, except the commissioned officers, after having served fifteen days, and also for General McCobb's ordering out another detachment of the same number of non-commissioned officers and privates, to take the place of those to be discharged.

Agreeably to this order, and to brigade and regimental orders issued in consequence thereof, the second company under Captain Duston's command was detached, and, having entered on service, the first company was, by a brigade order issued on the 11th July, then discharged. General McCobb, by another division order of the 18th July, was directed to detach a full company, with the requisite number of officers, to relieve the detachment then out, which was to be discharged after having performed fifteen days' service, or as soon after as the detachment then ordered should be on duty. Conformably to this order, and to brigade and regimental orders issued in compliance therewith, the company of Captain Torrey was detached; and on the 27th July (it having previously entered on duty) the second company of Captain Duston was, by a brigade order then issued, discharged.

On the 8th July, 1814, a requisition appears to have been made upon Governor Strong by Major General Dearborn for certain militia detachments, to be placed at different posts on the sea-shore of the State, and to remain in the service of the United States for three months. This requisition was complied with, and the detachments were paid and supplied by the United States. Their services appear to have commenced early in August; and, by a division order of Major General King, dated on the 2d of that month, Brigadier General McCobb was required to order the portion thereof from his brigade to proceed to the garrison of Phippsburg, and there observe such orders as might be received from General Dearborn,

and to discharge the militia then on duty in the State service on the 5th August, when a brigade order for discharging Captain Torrey's company appears to have been issued, and on the following day it was discharged.

As to the circumstances occasioning the call of the companies of Captains Duston and Torrey into service, it appears that a requisition or petition, signed by the selectmen of the town of Bath, nine justices of the peace and twelve other persons, was presented to General King, of which the following is a copy:

"BATH, June 24, 1814.

"At a meeting of the selectmen of the town of Bath, in the county of Lincoln, and the magistrates of said county residing in said town, and other inhabitants, voted unanimously that, in the present alarming situation, arising from the depredations of the enemy on our coast and in our vicinity, we request and petition Major General King immediately to detach for actual service two full companies of militia for the defence of this town and vicinity, to be continued in service till discharged by the commander-in-chief. We are induced more particularly to urge this request from information recently received from the enemy, which cannot be doubted, of their intention to attack this place."

It appears also that General King, in a letter to the State adjutant general, dated at Bath on the 24th of June, 1814, after detailing various calls into service of the militia of his division, and the measures he had pursued as to their discharge, expressed himself as follows:

"I also enclose the copy of a petition handed me this morning, from which I am to infer that there has been, in the opinion of the magistrates, a larger number of troops discharged than the safety of this place will justify. It was quite an object with me to lessen the expense as much as possible. In order to discharge the troops at Wiscasset and Damariscotta, I considered it necessary to discharge those first that were ordered out here. As there has been one company kept in service at Damariscotta and three at Wiscasset, I am inclined to think that I shall order out at least one company at this place, until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief is known, which I hope to be advised of by return mail, as also his opinion in relation to the other companies now out."

The reply to this letter and to another letter of General King's is dated July 1, 1814, and the following is an extract therefrom:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters dated the 24th and 27th ultimo, and have great satisfaction in expressing to you the approbation of his excellency the commander-in-chief as to the arrangements you have made and the measures you are pursuing for the safety of the navigation, &c., on the seaboard of your division. The value of property at stake is great, and the commander-in-chief wishes and expects the means of protection, when within your control, to be commensurate to the object, whatever expenses may be incurred.

"The care you have taken personally to visit the most important and exposed parts of your division, and to regulate the number of men to be held in service, and the promptitude with which the men have turned out on the late alarming occurrences, are subjects highly satisfactory to the commander-in-chief."

Captain Aaron Potter's company, from July 2 to July 31, 1814.

Captain James Yeates's company, from June 28 to July 28, 1814.

Lieutenant Samuel Johnson's detachment, from July 4 to July 10, 1814.

Captain William M. Reed's company, from July 6 to July 10, 1814.

In elucidation of the services of these last mentioned three companies and detachment, the following information has been collected from the documents; the extracts are from letters of Major General King to the State adjutant general.

Letter dated June 24, 1814.

"In order that I should be enabled to make up an opinion understandingly in relation to the number of men that should be retained in service at and near Wiscasset, I sent for Captain Perry, then commanding officer of the fort, and requested him to state to me what number of men he considered necessary to defend his fort in case of an attack. His answer was, 'one hundred at least.' To the question 'how many men have you in the fort?' he answered 'eight.' Captain Perry was informed if he desired more, and would make the request, he should have them. His answer was that he had no instructions to make any such request. I consider it necessary to state these facts, to show that we are not only *not defended by the United States, but that there is no disposition to do it.*"

Letter dated June 27, 1814.

"There is now on these rivers more than 40,000 tons of shipping. The owners have commenced moving their vessels up the rivers; when this is effected, the number of the militia out can be reduced. But the least number that now will satisfy the people is one company for the various passes on the Kennebeck, one on the Damariscotta, Bristol, and Boothbay, and one at Wiscasset, and on the Sheepscot. To the latter place the force will be so much less than is expected, that in my order to General Payson I shall permit him to exercise a discretion to let two companies remain until I obtain an answer to my letter of the 24th instant, provided he should think absolutely necessary—as there is no other place where there is any number of vessels, so there is no other within my division where I think there is much danger."

On the day of the date of the last mentioned letter, a division order appears to have been issued by General King, directing Brigadier General Payson to detach from his brigade two companies, to serve as guards or patrols principally by night, to prevent surprise at the points most exposed in the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, and the towns of Bristol and Boothbay for 30 days, unless sooner discharged. This was followed by a brigade order, requiring Lieutenant Colonel Cutter to detach one company, and Lieutenant Colonel Day another; and agreeably thereto the company of Captain Potter was detached by Lieutenant Colonel Cutter, and that of Captain Yates by Lieutenant Colonel Day. On the 2d July, General King issued a division order directing the company of Captain Potter, then on duty at Wiscasset, to proceed immediately to Boothbay; Captain Reed to select from the troops at Boothbay a company with a complement of officers, for a term not exceeding 30 days; and General Payson to order out not exceeding

45 men, under a lieutenant and ensign, to do the duty of guards at Wiscasset and on the Sheepscot river that was to have been performed by Captain Potter; and to discharge this detachment as soon as Captain Potter could do the duty intended for him. Conformably to this order, the company of Captain Reed and the detachment of Lieutenant Johnson entered on duty.

Letter dated July 4, 1814.

"Having been absent for several days at and near Boothbay, making the necessary arrangements for the defence of that place, is the reason for not having communicated to you the situation of the enemy for a few days past.

"The only ship now lying in our waters is the Tenedos; she has been at anchor in Boothbay harbor now a week. The barges of this ship have been out every day, and have been constantly attempting a landing either at Boothbay, Damariscotta, or Bristol, where they have in every instance been beat off; in some instances with considerable loss to themselves; with no other loss, however, on our part, than one man killed from Captain Reed's company at Boothbay, on the 2d instant. Having examined some men who had been on board the frigate and reported themselves to have been taken, as to the questions asked them by the officers of the frigate, I am convinced it is their intention to make Boothbay harbor, which is one of the best in this district for their purpose, their place of rendezvous. As this harbor is equally distant from Damariscotta, Wiscasset, and Bath, by the back river, in the event of their being permitted to have the least communication with the shore, or the fishermen in the bay, which is their object, they would every day get from them the most correct information as relates to the state of preparation at the above places. This must either be submitted to, or there must be at least two companies out at Boothbay. The latter I have considered the most correct course to be pursued, and have, at the request of the selectmen and magistrates, ordered a company, in addition to one company from Boothbay, to that post, as long as the frigate or any other ship of that size remains there, or until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief shall be made known to me, which I hope to be advised of by return of mail." "The place of the company ordered to Boothbay is now supplied from the militia near the posts, for a few days, presuming that it will not be necessary for the detached company ordered to Boothbay to remain there but a short time, when they will do the duty intended for them."

Letter dated July 8, 1814.

"I acknowledge, with great pleasure, the receipt of your letter under date the 5th instant. To defend the people on the seaboard of my division from the depredations of the enemy, and to do this in a way that would be likely to meet the approbation of the commander-in-chief, has been my object. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction I receive the information that the measures I have pursued are approved by his excellency. Since my letter of the 4th, the Tenedos has left the harbor of Boothbay; and no other vessel appearing there to take her place, Reed's company has been discharged. Potter's company, detached to do duty as guards on the Sheepscot and at Boothbay, has been ordered on that service; and the forty men which took the place of Potter's company on the Sheepscot have been discharged."

Of the letter referred to of the 5th July, from the State adjutant general to General King, no copy is furnished.

A few days after the discharge of the companies of Captains Potter and Yeates, the militia called out on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, and which, as has been previously noticed, were received into the service of, and were paid and supplied by the United States, entered on duty; and so many of them as were furnished from Brigadier General Payson's brigade were by General King's division order, of the 2d August, directed to be marched to the garrison at Edgecombe, St. George, and Damariscotta, and there to observe such orders as might be received from General Dearborn.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing detachments at Bath, &c.....		\$5, 584 05
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$697 46	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	91 48	
Deduct overpayments.....	171 49	
Deduct excess of rations.....	38 00	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	30 00	
		<u>1, 028 43</u>
Admissible		<u>4, 555 62</u>

At Wiscasset and several other towns between the Sheepscot and Penobscot rivers.

Captain David Grafton's company, from the 3d to the 8th September, 1814.

Captain John W. Lindley's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

Captain Simeon Parker's company, from the 3d to the 10th September, 1814.

Captain George Clouse's company, from the 4th to the 10th September, 1814.

Captain Philip Keisar's company, from the 4th to the 10th September, 1814.

Captain Charles Miller's company, from the 4th to the 10th September, 1814.

Captain Moses Robinson's company, from the 4th to the 9th September, 1814.

Captain Jonathan Fuller's company, from the 5th to the 8th September, 1814.

Captain Lemuel Andrews' company, from the 5th to the 8th September, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thatcher's field and staff, from the 3d to the 10th September, 1814.

Orders, of which the following are copies, appear to have been issued for calling out Colonel Thatcher's regiment :

BRIGADE ORDERS.

2D BRIGADE, 11TH DIVISION, *September 2, 1814.*

The enemy having occupied Castine and Belfast, the commanding officer of the brigade considers the time as now arrived when it becomes the indispensable duty of the militia to fly to arms. Lieutenant

Colonel Thatcher of the third regiment will order his whole regiment immediately to assemble near John Gleason's tavern, in Thomaston. The troops must all be well equipped for actual service and with three days' provision, himself, his field officers and staff, and will meet the commanding officer of the brigade there as soon as possible.

DAVID PAYSON, *Brigadier General 2d Brigade, 11th Division.*

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

All the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 3d regiment, 2d brigade, and 11th division, will immediately obey the above order and assemble at the place above-mentioned, armed and equipped according to the above order, and also with three days' provision.

SAMUEL THATCHER, *Lieut. Col. 3d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 11th Division.*

JESSE PAGE, *Adjutant.*

Captain John Haskell's company, from the 5th to the 9th September, 1814.

This company belonged to Major Ebenezer Thatcher's regiment of artillery, and to have been, by a regimental order issued by him on the 3d September, 1814, pursuant, as therein expressed, to brigade orders of the same date, called into service to do duty with the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Thatcher.

Captain Elkanah Spear's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

Captain George Coomb's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

Captain Calvin Curtis's company, from the 3d to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Samuel Tolman's company, from the 3d to the 10th September, 1814.

Captain Thomas Kinney's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

Captain Asher Palmer's company, from the 3d to the 10th September, 1814.

Captain Noyes Payson's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

Captain James Weed's company, from the 3d to the 9th September, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Erastus Foote's field and staff, from the 2d to the 9th September, 1814.

The assembling of this regiment near Camden harbor, in Camden, appears to have been directed by a brigade order issued by Brigadier General Payson, similar in form and of the same date as that before set forth relative to the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher.

Captain Gideon Barton's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Captain Moses Burley's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Captain Job Lord's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Captain James Daggett's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Captain John M. Sinclear's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Captain Robert Thompson's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Captain James Wallace's company, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel John Comings's field and staff, from the 3d to the 20th September, 1814.

The militia of this regiment is stated at the head of the rolls to have been called out by a regimental order of Lieutenant Colonel Comings, dated 3d September, 1814, and of which no copy is furnished. It does not appear that any order for calling out this regiment was issued by Brigadier General Payson.

Captain John Erskine's company, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Benjamin Goodwin's company, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Joseph Johnson's company, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Samuel Johnson's company, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Robert McLean's company, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Aaron Potter's company, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

The foregoing six companies constituted one of the battalions of the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. Cutter.

Captain John Glidden's company, from the 7th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain Richard Hiscock's company, from the 7th to the 12th of September, 1814.

Captain James Robinson's company, from the 7th to the 12th of September, 1814.

Captain John Winslow's company, from the 7th to the 12th September, 1814.

Captain James Yeates's company, from the 7th to the 12th September, 1814.

The foregoing five companies formed one of the battalions of a regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day's field and staff, from the 6th to the 12th September, 1814.

Colonel Day commanded the two next preceding battalions:

Captain David Boynton's company, from the 11th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain Benjamin Flint's company, from the 10th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain John Glidden's company, from the 13th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain Richard Hiscock's company, from the 13th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain J. Robinson's company, from the 13th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain A. Richardson's company, from the 10th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain John Sproul's company, from the 10th to the 15th September, 1814.

Captain J. Winslow's company, from the 13th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain James Yeates's company, from the 13th to the 24th September, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Day's field and staff, from the 13th to the 23d September, 1814.

Captain David R. Adams's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.

Captain John Erskine's company, from the 13th to the 28th September, 1814.

Captain Benjamin Goodwin's company, from the 13th to the 28th September, 1814.

Captain James Hunnewell's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.

Captain Joseph Johnson's company, from the 13th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Johnson's company, from the 13th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Robert McLean's company, from the 13th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Aaron Potter's company, from the 13th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain William M. Reed's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Tarbox's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Samuel G. Wilson's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Henry Whitney's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel E. Cutter's field and staff, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Cutter commanded the next foregoing twelve companies.
 Lieutenant William McCobb's detachment of artillery, from the 12th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Morse's company, from the 10th to the 28th September, 1814.
 Captain Marius Howe's company, from the 10th to the 29th September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Eben Thatcher's field and staff, from the 10th to the 29th September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher commanded the next preceding three companies or detachments.
 Captain John Chism's company of cavalry, for the 5th and 6th September, 1814.
 Captain Isaac Bernard's company of cavalry, from the 5th to the 9th September, 1814.
 Captain John Chism's company of cavalry, from the 10th to the 24th September, 1814.
 Major Thomas McCrate and staff, from the 5th September to 5th October, 1814.
 Major McCrate commanded these companies of cavalry.
 Brigadier General David Payson and his staff, from the 4th to the 28th September, 1814.
 General Payson commanded the five regiments of infantry and the detachments of artillery and cavalry last hereinbefore specified.

For calling out, &c., and discharging the militia of Brigadier General Payson's brigade, in service in September, 1814, as hereinbefore specified, division orders appear to have been issued by Major General William King, as follows, viz.:

September 5.—Directing Brigadier General Payson to order out, without delay, the regiment of Colonel Thatcher to rendezvous at Warren; the regiment of Colonel Foote to rendezvous at Camden; one battalion of Colonel Day's regiment, and one battalion of Colonel Cutter's regiment, to rendezvous at Nobleborough, to be commanded by Colonel Day, and to be marched to Union; the artillery company of Captain Haskell to rendezvous at Thomaston; and the cavalry of Major McCrate to rendezvous at Wiscasset and Thomaston; one of the companies to proceed to Union, and the Major to consider himself on duty at Wiscasset. Also directing that the regiment of Colonel Comings, then out, as therein expressed, should remain near Belfast.

September 6.—Directing the discharge of Captain Chism's company of cavalry.

September 7.—Directing the discharge of the regiments of Colonels Thatcher and Foote (with the exception of one company, which Colonel Foote was to detach from his regiment to do duty at Camden) as soon as, in their opinion, the safety of Camden and its vicinity would permit, each determining in relation to his own regiment.

September 9.—Directing Brigadier General Payson to call out the remaining battalions of the regiments of Colonels Cutter and Day, with the artillery and light infantry attached thereto; and, when out, those officers to command their respective troops; and which, with the exception of one company at Bristol and another at Boothbay, were to rendezvous at Wiscasset.

September 19.—Directing the discharge of Lieutenant Colonel Comings's regiment.

September 27.—Directing Brigadier General Payson to detach four companies for fifteen days' duty on Squam island, and three more companies for forty days' service at other places; granting permission to Captain Reed to raise a company for forty days' service at Boothbay; requiring Major McCrate to continue in service twenty-six cavalry for vidette duty, under his direction, and Colonel Thatcher to discharge the artillery under his command; and declaring that no other troops than those designated in this order were to consider themselves in State service.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing troops at Wiscasset, &c.		\$25, 560 63
Deduct payments for clothing	\$2, 589 55	
Deduct payments for use of arms	283 56	
Deduct overpayments	452 53	
Deduct excess of rations	106 40	
Deduct payments to officers for forage	47 91	
Deduct payments to officers for servants	36 20	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel	3 00	
Deduct miscellaneous items	918 20	
		4, 437 25
Admissible		21, 123 38

At Bath and its vicinity.

Captain Benjamin Davenport's company, from the 5th to the 9th of September, 1814.

Captain John Pettes's company, from the 5th to the 9th of September, 1814.

Captain Thomas Motherwell's company, from the 5th to the 9th of September, 1814.

Adjutant Z. Hyde and Quartermaster Charles Clapp, from the 5th to the 9th of September, 1814.

By a division order, issued by Major General King on the 5th of September, Brigadier General McCobb was required to detach from his brigade three companies, to rendezvous at Bath without delay; and by a brigade order of the same date, issued, as therein expressed, in obedience to that division order, the companies of Captains Davenport, Pettes, and Motherwell were directed so to rendezvous. The adjutant and quartermaster do not appear to have been called into service by either division, brigade or regimental order.

Lieutenant J. C. Whitmore's detachment, from the 6th to the 10th of September, 1814.

Captain William H Webster's company, from the 7th to the 12th of September, 1814.

Lieutenant Robert Hunter's detachment, from the 7th to the 11th of September, 1814.

As is previously shown, a division order was issued by Major General King on the 5th of September,

1814, requiring Brigadier General McCobb to detach three companies, to rendezvous at Bath without delay; and pursuant whereto, a brigade order was issued on the same day, and under which three companies, commanded by Captains Davenport, Pettes, and Motherwell, forthwith entered on and remained in service till the 9th. Another brigade order appears to have been, on the 5th of September, issued by Brigadier General McCobb, and professedly in obedience to the same division order, requiring Colonels Thomas and Reed each to detach one company from his regiment, to rendezvous at Bath without delay; and Lieutenant Colonel Merrill to detach a subaltern and all the rank and file of Captain Roger's company, to rendezvous in like manner; and under this latter brigade order, and regimental orders issued in conformity therewith, the three companies or detachments last specified entered on duty, thus putting into service six companies or detachments instead of three, as called for by Major General King.

Captain J. Williams's company, from the 11th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain T. Motherwell's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain F. D. A. Foster's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain John Pettes's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain William Torrey's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain Jeremiah Fisher's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain B. Davenport's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain Ellis Parcy's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Captain R. Heagan's company, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Reed's field and staff, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Colonel Reed commanded the next preceding nine companies.

Captain R. D. Dunning's company, from the 9th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain Joseph Duston's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain Peter Jordan's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain R. T. Dunlap's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain S. Snow's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain David Johnson's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain E. Warren's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain William Webster's company, from the 13th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Thomas's field and staff, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Colonel Thomas commanded the next preceding eight companies.

Lieutenant Robert Hunter's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Nat. McLellan's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Samuel True's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Aaron Dwinal's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Peter Whitney's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Hugh Gatchell's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain David Hayne's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain George F. Patten's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Henry Snow's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain Ebenezer Hatch's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Captain John White's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Lieutenant Nat. Sandford's company, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Lieutenant Colonel Abel Merrill's field and staff, from the 10th to the 28th of September, 1814.

Colonel Merrill commanded the next preceding twelve companies.

Captain Peter O. Alden's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Sprague's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain Nathaniel Walker's company, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Lieutenant Samuel Noble's detachment, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

Major Daniel Holden and staff, from the 10th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Major Holden commanded the next preceding four companies or detachments.

Captain Abel Boynton's company of cavalry, from the 6th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Captain Samuel Jack's company of cavalry, from the 6th to the 29th of September, 1814.

Major Benjamin Ames and his adjutant, from the 5th to the 30th of September 1814.

Major Ames commanded the next preceding two companies.

Brigadier General Denny McCobb and his staff, from the 10th of September to the 1st of October, 1814.

General McCobb commanded Colonels Reed's and Thomas's regiments of infantry, and Majors Holden's and Ames's battalions of artillery and cavalry.

The militia of General McCobb's brigade, in service in September, 1814, as before specified, appear to have been called out pursuant to division orders, issued by Major General King, as follows, viz: three companies under an order issued on the 5th of September, requiring them to rendezvous at Bath without delay; and the residue of the brigade under an order issued on the 10th of that month, directing that the same should report at Bath forthwith; and for discharging the militia of this brigade, division orders appear to have been issued by Major General King, on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of September, 1814.

Major General William King and staff, from the 5th to the 30th September, 1814.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing militia at Bath and its vicinity		\$27, 295 96
Deduct payments for clothing.....	\$2, 473 71	
Deduct payments for use of arms.....	272 41	
Deduct overpayments.....	389 57	
Deduct excess of rations.....	462 20	
Deduct payments to officers for forage.....	14 40	
Deduct payments to officers for servants.....	224 55	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel	5 00	
Deduct miscellaneous items	1, 788 05	
		5, 629 89
Admissible.....		21, 666 07

At Wiscasset and its vicinity.

- Captain William O. Vaughan's company, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain Benjamin Dearborn's company, from the 12th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain Jacob Davis's company, from the 11th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain David C. Burr's company, from the 12th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain Edward Swan's company, from the 11th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Asa Fairbank's company, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain David Wall's company, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain Simeon Norris's company, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain David P. Bailey's company, from the 12th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Benjamin Burbank's company, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain Stephen Jewett's company, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain John Dennis's company, from the 12th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Captain Jonathan Young's company, from the 11th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel John Stone's field and staff, from the 11th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Colonel Stone commanded the next preceding thirteen companies.
 Captain Moses Sprague's company, from the 13th to the 25th of September, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Pettingill's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Aaron Daggett's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain John A. Torrey's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain David Lindsey's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Jewell's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain George Williams's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Moses Boynton's company, from the 13th to the 27th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Levi Foss's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Walter R. Blasdel's field and staff, from the 13th to the 26th September, 1814.
 Colonel Blasdel commanded the next preceding nine companies.
 Captain Robert Morrison's company, from the 14th to the 18th of September, 1814.
 Captain Joel Whitney's company, from the 14th to the 19th of September, 1814.
 Captain Elijah Butler's company, from the 14th to the 19th of September, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Russel's company, from the 14th to the 18th of September, 1814.
 Captain Increase Hawe's company, from the 14th to the 19th of September, 1814.
 Captain John Drury's company, from the 14th to the 19th of September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Towle's company, from the 14th to the 19th of September, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Knowlton's company, from the 14th to the 19th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Fairbank's field and staff, from the 14th to the 18th of September, 1814.
 Colonel Fairbank commanded the next preceding eight companies.
 Captain Elijah Davenport's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Henry Watson's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain George Waugh's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Ebenezer Norris's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain John Smith's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Thomas Nickenson's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Timothy L. Stevens's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain John Judkin's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Jacob Haskell's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Ellis Sweet's field and staff, from the 12th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Colonel Sweet commanded the next preceding nine companies.
 Captain Matthias Lane's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Baker's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain John Gould's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Beale's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain John Trask's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Charles Morse's company, from the 12th to the 29th of September, 1814.
 Captain Nathaniel Whittier's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Linscutt's company, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Captain William Hussey's company, from the 13th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel David McGaffey's field and staff, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 Colonel McGaffey commanded the next preceding nine companies.
 Captain Samuel G. Ladd's company of artillery, from the 12th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Samuel Ranlet's company of artillery, from the 14th to the 23d of September, 1814.
 Captain Dean Bang's company of artillery, from the 12th to the 24th of September, 1814.
 Captain Abraham Johnson's company of artillery, from the 14th to the 18th of September, 1814.
 Major Joseph Chandler's field and staff, from the 14th to the 22d of September, 1814.
 Major Chandler commanded the next preceding four companies.
 Brigadier General William Gould and his staff, from the 12th to the 28th of September, 1814.
 General Gould commanded the next preceding five regiments of infantry, and the last mentioned battalion of artillery.
 Captain Stephen Lovejoy's company, from the 13th to the 24th of September, 1814.
 Captain Richard Smith's company, from the 13th to the 24th of September, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Sylvester's company, from the 14th to the 25th of September, 1814.
 Captain Levi Barrett's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Hitching's company, from the 14th to the 25th of September, 1814.
 Captain Stephen Morrill's company, from the 13th to the 26th of September, 1814.
 Captain Amasa Lessley's company, from the 13th to the 25th of September, 1814.
 Captain William Pullen's company, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Captain James Minott's company, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Sergeant Ansel Tobey's company, from 13th to 26th September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Elnathan Sherwin's field and staff, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Colonel Sherwin commanded the next preceding ten companies.

Captain John Greenleaf's company, from the 13th to the 26th September, 1814.
 Captain Elias Work's company, from the 14th to the 26th September, 1814.
 Captain George Gray's company, from 13th to 26th September, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Patton's company, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Flander's company, from 14th to 25th September, 1814
 Captain Nathaniel Russell's company, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Beedy's company, from 13th to 26th September, 1814.
 Captain Isaac Holt's company, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel James Waugh's field and staff, from 14th to 25th September, 1814.
 Colonel Waugh commanded the next preceding eight companies.
 Captain John Moore's company, from 12th September to 1st October, 1814.
 Captain Trial Hall's company, from 12th September to 1st October, 1814.
 Captain Joseph Wing's company, from 13th to 30th September, 1814.
 Captain Robert Fletcher's company, from 12th to 30th September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Wyman's company, from 12th to 30th September, 1814.
 Captain Daniel Crowell's company, from 12th to 30th September, 1814.
 Captain Jeremiah Farwell's company, from 12th to 29th September, 1814.
 Captain James L. Child's company, from 12th September to 1st October, 1814.
 Captain Benjamin Robinson's company, from 12th to 30th September, 1814.
 Captain Joel Wellington's company, from 12th September to 1st October, 1814
 Lieutenant Benjamin I. Rackliff's company, from 12th September to 1st October, 1814.
 Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Moore's field and staff, from 12th September to 1st October, 1814.
 Colonel Moore commanded the next preceding eleven companies.
 Brigadier General William Kendall and his staff, from the 14th to the 25th September, 1814.
 General Kendall commanded the next preceding three regiments.
 Major General Henry Sewall and his staff, from the 14th to the 28th September, 1814.
 General Sewall commanded the next preceding eight regiments of infantry and battalion of artillery.
 Captain Thomas Eastman's company of cavalry, from 11th September to 6th November, 1814.

Major General Sewall, by a division order issued on the 11th September, 1814, directed that the regiments commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Stone and Sweet, and Captain Ladd's company of artillery, should march immediately for Wiscasset; that the regiments commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Blasdel and McGaffey should, on the 13th September, march to Hallowell; that the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Moore should, on the same day, march to Pittston; that the company of artillery at Waterville should then march to Augusta; that Captain Eastman's company of cavalry should march to Augusta, to be ready to act as expresses, as occasion might require; that Brigadier General Kendall should order two of his nearest regiments (being those of Lieutenant Colonels Sherwin and Waugh) to march on the 14th September for Hallowell; and that Brigadier General Gould should order the remaining regiment of his brigade (being Lieutenant Colonel Fairbank's) and the artillery of Monmouth, to march on the same day for Gardiner.

According to the rolls, the services of the regiments of Lieutenant Colonels Stone and Sweet, and of the artillery companies of Captains Ladd and Ranlet, were performed at Wiscasset, and those of Lieutenant Colonel Moore's regiment partly there and partly at Edgecomb; the other five regiments, the remaining artillery companies, and the company of cavalry, do not appear to have been marched to the sea-coast, but to have been kept on duty in the interior, at towns varying in distance from 20 to 60 miles from Wiscasset.

Aggregate expenditure on account of the foregoing detachments at Wiscasset, &c.	\$44, 089 77
Deduct payments for clothing	\$4, 542 81
Deduct payments for use of arms	753 22
Deduct overpayments	1, 277 16
Deduct excess of rations	491 97
Deduct payments to officers for forage	104 01
Deduct payments to officers for servants	125 22
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel	105 35
Deduct miscellaneous items	843 26
	8, 243 00
Admissible	35, 846 77

From the documentary evidence adduced, the information contained in the following copies, extracts, and observations has been collected, as elucidatory of the circumstances under which the before-mentioned militia of the divisions of Major Generals King and Sewall, in service in September, 1814, were called out, stationed, and discharged, &c.:

WISCASSET, August 31, 1814.

SIR: I have just received information, by express from Camden, that a large fleet was entering the Penobscot river, supposed to attack Castine and other places on the Penobscot river; and they will, it is probable, next bend their course this way. I have not received the particulars, except that the number of ships is stated by my informant to be sixteen; other accounts say twenty sail. Please to inform Major General King, who is now in Boston, of the above news. I shall immediately set out for Camden, and do what we can to prevent the enemy from committing any depredations within my brigade.

In haste, your obedient servant,

DAVID PAYSON.

Hon. J. Brooks.

BATH, September 2, 1814.

DEAR SIR: An express arrived here last evening, bringing information of an attack upon Castine, by a pretty formidable force of the enemy, consisting of ten or twelve frigates and smaller vessels, accompanied by six or eight transports; the number of troops the latter contained not precisely ascertained.

It is, however, understood that the place surrendered after the slight resistance a very inferior force was enabled to make; and it is said that several of the vessels were afterwards seen standing in a direction of Camden and Belfast. In the absence of General King, I conceive it my duty to communicate the above information, with the least possible delay, to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, dear sir, your obedient servant,
 JOS. F. WINGATE, *Aide-de-Camp*, 11th Division.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General*.

BATH, *September 5, 1814.*

SIR: I obtained the information of the enemy's landing at Castine and Belfast on my way to this place. I find the people here expect something done for their further defence. I shall order out, from General Cobb's brigade, three companies, to do duty on the Kennebec until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief is known, or until I obtain more correct information in relation to the views of the enemy. I shall leave for Wiscasset this day; and, as I am at present advised, shall order to that place three companies also, and one company at Damariscotta. I shall proceed on immediately to Camden, and there make such arrangement for the defence of what may be now considered a part of our eastern frontier as on inquiry may be necessary. As General Blake will be much engaged on the Penobscot river, I shall have such a force near Belfast as will be able to drive the enemy from that place in a few days, and hope to have some advice on this as well as the other movements by return of mail. I shall write you again from Camden; and in the meantime remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KING.

General Brooks.

BELFAST, *September 8, 1814.*

SIR: Since my letter of the 5th instant, I proceeded to Wiscasset. Learning that the British were fortifying Belfast, I immediately ordered out Colonels Comings's and Thatcher's regiments, and a battalion each from Day's and Cutter's regiments, to take up their line of march without delay from this place. When I arrived at Warren, on the 6th, I received information from Belfast that the enemy were leaving that place, and had taken the west passage on their way to Camden. Colonel Foote's regiment was out. I ordered Thatcher's to that place, where I left them on the 7th, in the morning, with orders for their discharge as soon as the vessels left Clam Cove, which were then there at anchor. The vessels which left Belfast, with three others from Castine, passed Camden on the 6th at night, and early in the morning of the 7th, in all ten sail, in sight of the regiments of Thatcher and Foote. Believing that there — not be an attack made upon Camden, and as Comings's regiment was within a few miles of Belfast, I ordered him to that place, where I met him on the afternoon of the 7th. I also met at Belfast a regiment commanded by Colonel Ulmer, who requested me, in the absence of the major general of the 10th division, and being also deprived of the services of the general of brigade, (Blake,) to direct the movements of his regiment, which I have consented to, until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief shall be made known to me. I shall recommend to the officers commanding regiments within General Blake's brigade a compliance with the general orders of July, 1812, and shall endeavor to get such a force together as will prevent the enemy from taking down the Penobscot the vessels, all of which they consider as prizes. I have sent an express to General Sewall, advising him of the situation of things on the Penobscot, and have named to him that two or three of his regiments, if immediately ordered to the Penobscot, to strike the river at Bangor, would be of great service at the present moment, particularly if commanded by himself in person. I am sensible of the very great responsibility which I take upon myself, in the first place, in leaving the district of my local command at a time when an attack may soon be expected, and also in consenting to organize and command troops with whom I am unacquainted, and who are very far from being well equipped. As no effective movement can be made with the troops now under my command until the arrival of General Sewall, or a reinforcement from his division, I shall avail myself, probably, in two or three days which may elapse, to visit Bath and Wiscasset, to put those places in the very best possible state of defence.

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

WILLIAM KING, *Major General* 11th Division.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General*, Boston.

BATH, *September 11, 1814.*

SIR: Since my letter to you of the 8th instant, from Belfast, I have been at Wiscasset, and have ordered out the remaining battalions from Cutter's and Day's regiments, together with the artillery attached to them; so that two regiments are now at Wiscasset, with the exception of one company at Boothbay, and one other company at Bristol. I have ordered to Bath Thomas's, Merrill's, and Reed's regiments, and expect they will be all in this day. The expedition which the enemy have fitted out from the Penobscot consists of all the vessels and troops which were at Belfast, seven vessels which lay off Owl's Head, and which I have not been able to ascertain with correctness whether they were ships-of-war or transports. To these must be added six armed vessels which left Castine on the 9th instant, the same day the fleet left Clam Cove, (near Owl's Head,) which have been at anchor there. On the 9th, in the evening, they were off Bristol; had some barges out, and attempted a landing. They did the same on the 10th, at noon. The barges were from a ship, a gun brig, and a schooner; no other part of the fleet then in sight. Their intention is evidently to divide our force, which will be avoided as much as possible. The people on the shore of the seaboard will complain. I hope it will be without a cause, for I am confident no other place

can be an object for them in this district, with their present force, excepting Portland, Bath, or Wiscasset; and it is probable that one of these places is to be shortly attacked. Was it their intention to attack either Boston or Portsmouth, they would have taken with them their whole force, which is not the case, as they have left one 74 west of Long island, near Belfast, and two 74's and two frigates at Castine.

One battalion of Colonel Thatcher's regiment was discharged on the 8th instant, and, agreeably to my orders to Colonels Thatcher and Foote, the remainder of Thatcher's regiment was discharged on the 9th, as also one battalion of Foote's. I have not received advices of this from those officers, but they were ordered, when the fleet left the cove, immediately to discharge the troops, as above, which I presume they have done. Every preparation is making at Bath and Wiscasset for the defence of these places. Should there not be an attack within two or three days, I shall commence, by degrees, to discharge the militia. [A lengthy statement on the subject of the application to General Sewall, referred to in the last preceding letter, and on his declining to accede to the proposition there made, is here omitted, as immaterial to the present purpose.]

MONDAY MORNING.

The enemy's fleet is east of us, or in the offing. Three armed vessels only were seen on the coast from Seguin to Bristol yesterday. A letter has this morning been forwarded to me from Wiscasset from General Sewall, directed to the committee of safety of that place, of which a copy is enclosed. I am much pleased to find that General Sewall is so prompt in aiding in the defensive measures of this division. Should General Sewall consent to let three of his regiments remain on the seaboard, at and near Bath and Wiscasset, a large proportion of the troops of this division could be discharged, as they could be assembled again at a very short notice. I have not been honored with any instructions from the commander-in-chief since I left Boston. At this important crisis instructions as particular as the situation of things will permit will be quite agreeable to me. I expect to have an interview with General Sewall this afternoon—the result I shall advise you of; and have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KING, *Major General 11th Division.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General, Boston.*

WISCASSET, *September 11, 1814—Sunday Morning, 8 o'clock.*

SIR: We have been informed from several quarters, and in many ways to be depended upon, that a British fleet of seven or eight sail were yesterday off the mouth of our river and approaching; other reports, which we think may be relied upon, say they were landing men near Boothbay and Damariscotta, and we have not, in our opinion, a sufficient force here to repel an attack by so formidable a force. We therefore request that you will order out two or three regiments from your division—say about 1,000 men at least—to march forthwith to this place and the neighborhood for our protection. Our present force here does not exceed one thousand men.

ABIEL WOOD,
SAMUEL CONEY,
SAMUEL MILLER, *Committee of Safety.*
DAVID PAYSON, *Brigadier General.*

Major General HENRY SEWALL.

On the receipt of this application, General Sewall appears to have issued his division order, the purport of which is before set forth.

AUGUSTA, *September 12, 1814.*

SIR: Although I had advised your excellency, by letter of the 5th instant, that having put the division under my command in requisition to march on the shortest notice, I should wait your excellency's further orders, yet, by an urgent request from the committee of safety, &c., at Wiscasset, yesterday morning, stating that a British fleet was off their harbor; that they expected an attack every hour; that the militia assembled there did not exceed a thousand; and requesting me forthwith to send 1,000 men for their relief, I was induced yesterday afternoon to order out the principal part of this division. Two regiments, with a company of artillery, were directed to march this day, and several of the companies of one of them were at Wiscasset this morning by 8 o'clock; three regiments more tomorrow, to halt at Hallowell and Gardiner; and three more on Wednesday next, unless countermanded. Whether it will be necessary to move the whole of this force to Wiscasset I cannot yet decide. No new alarm is excited at Wiscasset to-day. To facilitate the communication of intelligence, I have established a line of expresses, from the cavalry, on the roads to Wiscasset, Bath, Belfast, and Hamden.

I am, respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant,

H. SEWALL, *Major General 8th Division.*

His Excellency Governor STRONG.

Colonel Wm. H. Sumner, (who appears to have been constituted an executive agent for providing defensive means in the district of Maine, and whose appointment and instructions will be found set forth in the statement as to militia called into service by the State executive,) in a letter dated Portland, September 15, 1814, and addressed to Adjutant General Brooks, after detailing his transactions at that place, Saco, Biddeford, &c., says: "I have given you, sir, this particular recital, (which I fear you will be tired of reading,) hoping that, if I have not acted on proper principles in this case, you will have the goodness to instruct me more particularly in the course to be pursued in the Lincoln and Kennebec divisions, which will next receive my attention, as nearly the whole of both of them are now ordered out by Generals Sewall and King, of which you are probably officially advised. I shall proceed on the same principles of reduction as I get there, unless otherwise advised; in doing which, I shall feel greater confidence if I should be informed that thus far my conduct meets the approbation of his excellency and that of the commissioners."

In a letter from Adjutant General Brooks to Colonel Sumner, dated 24th September, acknowledging the receipt of the before-mentioned letter of the 15th and other communications, Colonel Sumner was told that the same had been laid before his excellency the commander-in-chief, the council, and the board of commissioners, and produced an expression of entire approbation from each of the gentleman to whom they were presented.

Another letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Wiscasset, September 19, 1814, contains as follows: "General King agreed to meet me this forenoon at General Sewall's quarters in this place. From them I learn that from General King's division there is one regiment stationed at Georgetown, engaged in building a fort, two at Bath, and three at Wiscasset. This disposition was made by General King without a knowledge of General Sewall's intent. While General King was at Bath, the committee of safety of Wiscasset wrote a pressing letter to General Sewall requesting 1,000 men. Upon consultation with his friends, he immediately marched his nearest regiments, some of the companies in which were notified in the afternoon, and the next morning at 8 o'clock were in Wiscasset, having in the meantime equipped themselves and marched a distance of 21 miles. This is the most remarkable instance of expedition I have known; but the whole country is animated with the same spirit, and march with the most zealous alacrity. The river companies having marched away, the inhabitants then became alarmed, and General Sewall not knowing the extent of the danger at Wiscasset, ordered out all the rest of his division, except one regiment, and they are now encamped on the banks of the Kennebec awaiting orders. The troops of both these divisions are supplied by the selectmen of their respective towns. We have dismissed one of General King's regiments this evening, and all agree that further reductions are necessary, which will be carried into effect immediately, and of which I shall advise you. I have some hopes, also, of getting General Chandler to supply a detachment both for this place and Bath, if they are placed in the United States service, to which there appears to be no objection."

On the 22d of September, 1814, an arrangement appears to have been made by Generals Sewall and King and Colonel Sumner, under which General Sewall was to furnish nine companies for the defence of Wiscasset and Sheepscot river, and eight companies to be stationed at Bath and Phippsburg; and General King was to furnish four companies for the towns of Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, &c.; and it was stipulated, that until General Sewall should furnish his detachment for Wiscasset, he should retain of his troops then there a number somewhat greater than that detachment, and that General King, for the defence of the Kennebec, should retain of his troops then stationed there about the same number as was intended for its defence until General Sewall's detachment should arrive to relieve them. The entries as to these detached troops will be found in the statement as to militia called out by the State executive. It does not appear that this arrangement was intended to extend to any cavalry, nor that Colonel Sumner sanctioned the retention in service of troops of that description belonging to General Sewall's division. The cavalry company of Captain Eastman, which was called out on the 11th of September to act as expresses, was, it will be seen, kept in service until November 6, 1814, the time at about which the detached troops were discharged, and during the greater part of whose services there were cavalry of General King's division on duty as videttes.

Recapitulation.

Aggregate expenditure		\$197,489 09
Deduct payments for clothing	\$19,414 57	
Deduct payments for use of arms	2,343 56	
Deduct overpayments	3,271 76	
Deduct rations reduced	1,951 47	
Deduct excess of rations	3,213 92	
Deduct miscellaneous items	21,431 74	
Deduct payments to officers for quarters and fuel	225 12	
Deduct payments to officers for forage	257 04	
Deduct payments to officers for servants	503 10	
	52,612 28	
Admissible		144,876 81

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

D.

EXECUTIVE CALLS.

A statement applicable to such items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts as relate to expenditures consequent on the calls of militia into service by the State executive; also, on the erection, by authority thereof, of works of defence; and on the purchase, by the same authority, of ordnance, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, camp equipage, and other military stores.

At Boston.

Expenditures in respect of eleven different companies or detachments in service in succession, from June 12 to June 23, 1814, as night guards at Chelsea bridge, and of Captain Sullivan's company, stationed from the 13th to the 23d of the same month at the navy yard in Charlestown		\$781 99
Deduct for clothing	\$152 55	
Deduct for use of arms	20 07	
Deduct for excess in the price of rations beyond the United States contract price ...	28 05	
	200 57	
Admissible		581 42

General orders of the State executive for calling out these militia, and expressing the calls to have been made at the instance of Commodore Bainbridge, are shown to have been issued on the 12th and 13th of June; and letters, of which the following are copies, appear to have been written on the subject. In a written declaration of Captain Sullivan, he says that the guards and company were under the orders and command of the commodore.

NAVY YARD, *Charlestown, June 13, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: The force of the enemy in Boston bay justifies, in my opinion, apprehensions of an attack being made on this place, and calls for united exertions to repel it. The important public property intrusted to my charge within this establishment, might, in such an event, suffer severely, and would, in a considerable degree, expose the towns of Boston and Charlestown. I therefore hope that such measures will be directed by his excellency the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as shall guard against the threatening danger. I beg leave particularly to recommend that orders be given to the militia in this neighborhood to hold themselves in readiness to act immediately on the alarm; that a guard with two pieces of artillery be stationed every night on this side of Chelsea bridge to give the alarm, and repel the enemy if advancing by that passage; and that a lookout be kept on the heights beyond Chelsea meeting-house to watch the movements of the enemy, and to make them known, if of moment, by a man on horseback, to carry the intelligence to the navy yard, &c. Should his excellency the governor be pleased to direct the foregoing arrangements to be made, it will contribute to the safety of the United States property within this navy yard. At the bottom are the signals which will be made from this yard in cases of alarm, when the assistance of five or six hundred of the militia might prove of the utmost importance to the preservation of the public stores and the seventy-four at this place

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of high esteem and respect, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

General JOHN BROOKS.

P. S.—I will feel obliged by your ordering the New England Guards and their artillery to do duty within this navy yard every night until Monday or Tuesday next. My only reason for preferring the New England Guards is that I am acquainted with the officers, and know many of the corps.

Signals.—By day: two guns fired in quick succession, and a red flag hoisted in the navy yard. By night: three guns fired in quick succession, two lanterns hoisted perpendicularly, and the navy yard bell rung as loud as possible.

MEDFORD, *June 12, 1814.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date I have received and laid before his excellency the commander-in-chief, and I have this moment been instructed by him to call out a company of militia to guard the approach to the navy yard by the way of Chelsea. Brigadier General Austin, of Charlestown, is charged with executing that order. The commander-in-chief is fully disposed to do every thing in his power to aid you in defending the navy yard and the ships in the harbor, which his authority by the Constitution warrants.

I shall see you to-morrow, and make some further communications on the subject of defence.

I am, with sentiments of great respect and esteem, my dear sir, your obedient servant,
J. BROOKS.

Com. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

NAVY YARD, *Charlestown, June 23, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of this day in behalf of the New England Guards, whose services in guarding the United States ship Independence of 74 guns, on the stocks within this yard, can at present be dispensed with. The disposition and conduct which have been manifested by the valuable corps under your command, in rendering their military services within this establishment under my command, claims and receives my grateful thanks. I beg you, sir, to present the same to them, with my best wishes for their fame and happiness.

Believe me, with real regard, yours, most sincerely,

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Captain GEORGE SULLIVAN, *Commanding the New England Guards.*

Expenditures in respect of a regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Peter Osgood, in service from the 1st to the 30th July, 1814.....		\$13, 775 35
Deduct for clothing.....	\$1, 656 76	
Deduct for overpayments.....	265 16	
Deduct for excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States contract price.....	1, 494 04	
Deduct for excess in the number charged for beyond that to which the troops were entitled.....	106 25	
Deduct for allowances to officers for quarters.....	136 96	
Deduct for sundry miscellaneous items.....	461 94	
		4, 121 11
Admissible.....		9, 654 24

It appears that a general order for calling out the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Osgood was issued by the State executive on the 22d June, 1814, and another like order for its discharge on the 30th July following. An extract from the records of the executive council shows that on the 9th June,

1814, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the memorials of the select men, &c., of the towns of Boston and Charlestown, praying for the aid and assistance of the State in enabling them to protect and defend said towns and their vicinity. Neither the memorials referred to nor the report of the committee are produced, nor any other document explaining the cause of the call of the regiment into service

Expenditures in respect of a corps commanded by Major General Joseph Whiton, in service from about the 10th September to the beginning of November, 1814, and consisting of himself, his two aides-de-camp, an adjutant general, a quartermaster general, two deputy quartermasters general, an assistant quartermaster general, Brigadier General Maltby and staff, Brigadier General Bliss and staff, five regiments of infantry, a regiment and battalion of artillery, and a battalion of riflemen, constituting a force of about 3,700 men.....		\$169, 326 09
Amount of credits, viz: \$37 18 refunded, and \$543 for fuel, forage, &c., sold by the quartermaster general.....		580 18
		<hr/> 168, 745 91
Deduct for clothing.....	\$18, 526 93	
Deduct for use of arms.....	2, 352 68	
Deduct for overpayments.....	4, 528 58	
Deduct for excess in the cost of rations over the United States contract price, and in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to.....	17, 105 36	
Deduct for allowances to officers for forage.....	867 06	
Deduct for allowances to officers for seryants.....	882 71	
Deduct for allowances to officers for quarters and fuel.....	1, 155 48	
Deduct for sundry miscellaneous items.....	4, 348 85	
		<hr/> 49, 767 65
Admissible.....		<hr/> 118, 978 26

On the 6th of September, 1814, a general order of the State executive appears to have been issued, whereby, after a preamble in these words, "The war between the United States and Great Britain having lately become more destructive in consequence of violations of our territory by the forces of the enemy, which continue to menace our cities and villages, the shipping in our harbors, and private property on shore," his excellency the commander-in-chief ordered the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march, at a moment's warning, with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States and of the State of Massachusetts required; and, the more effectually to meet impending danger, he further ordered the troops therein particularly designated, belonging to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th divisions, to march immediately to Boston, to serve for three months, unless sooner discharged. Under this order the services of General Whiton's command appear to have been rendered; and, as applicable thereto, there has been collected from the documentary evidence the correspondence hereafter set forth.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Boston, September 4, 1814.*

SIR: Having received information of the enemy having taken possession of Castine with a formidable force, it is not improbable that his views may extend to our principal towns on the sea-coast, from Penobscot to this place. I therefore deem it my duty to request your excellency to order out, for the service of the United States, 2,000 infantry and 200 artillery, exclusive of the town of Boston, for the defence of this harbor, town, and vicinity; and 200 infantry and 50 artillery from Kittery, Berwick, and York, to aid in the defence of the harbor and the public ships in the harbor of Portsmouth; and also 1,000 infantry and 100 artillery for the defence of Portland and its immediate vicinity; and, likewise, 1,000 infantry, with 100 artillery, for the defence of the seaboard between Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, &c., I will particularly detail to General Brooks, the adjutant general, and also the place and places of rendezvous.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient seryant,

H. DEARBORN.

His Excellency Governor STRONG.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, *Boston, September 5, 1814.*

SIR: The movements and force of the enemy on our eastern coast appearing to require a considerable additional defence or force, I have deemed it my duty to request his excellency the governor of this State, as well as the governor of New Hampshire, to order out from the two States 5,200 infantry and 550 artillery. From this State the infantry amount to upwards of 4,200 and 450 artillery, exclusive of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, to be organized and to rendezvous as stated in the enclosed detail. To prevent any unnecessary delay it will be desirable that some of the principal officers should be ordered to the respective rendezvous as early as may be, to receive and organize the troops as they may arrive in companies or detachments. It will be necessary that the infantry appear well armed and equipped, and with a suitable supply of ammunition; and that the artillery companies have their field-pieces, with their tumbrels and ammunition complete.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient and humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General JOHN BROOKS.

NAVY YARD, *Charlestown, September 5, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: As I feel extremely anxious in these perilous times, when our country is menaced both north and south by a powerful enemy, to know what security can be calculated upon in this quarter of our country, I am induced to ask the favor of you to communicate to me, as far as is consistent with your official duty and the propriety of my request, the measures that are adopted by the commander-in-chief of this Commonwealth for the defence of this post and the vicinity.

I beg leave to assure you that every means within my naval command has been prepared, and will be executed, for the defence both of the public and private property against any attack the enemy may make. Permit me to assure you that I shall receive with the utmost respect, and keep with proper secrecy, the information of the arrangements that may be making by you. Without the least disposition to dictate, I respectfully suggest the immediate embodying and drilling a respectable force of the militia, to be stationed in different quarters in the vicinity of Boston; to place videttes to prevent the possibility of surprise; batteries on Dorchester heights and Noddle's island, and breastworks thrown up on North Battery wharf. These precautions would in all probability prevent an attack; and, if it did not, would enable us to make an honorable resistance. Allow me, my dear general, to say that, if the militia is not embodied in the field, I should much fear the work of destruction would be over before they could rendezvous or oppose—for four or six hours would be all the time the enemy would require. I am confident your friendship for me would induce you to excuse any impropriety in this communication, should any therein exist. I should have verbally communicated with you had not indisposition prevented it.

With sentiments of real regard and very great respect, I am, dear sir, your obdt serv't,
WM. BAINBRIDGE.

HON. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

BOSTON, *September 6, 1814.*

SIR: Will you permit me to suggest to you the propriety of your proposing to his excellency the expediency of having orders issued for placing the whole of the militia within twenty or thirty miles of the sea-shore on the alert, and in perfect readiness for marching on the shortest notice, and having suitable signals established for giving notice for turning out and being ready to march? We ought not, under present circumstances, to neglect any practicable measures for adding to our means of defence.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major General BROOKS.

BOSTON, *September 7, 1814.*

SIR: The troops of the United States which, at different periods, were stationed on the sea-coast of this State, have been afterwards ordered to join the army on the western frontier, so that very few have remained in the State. We have therefore found it necessary, in the course of the last and present year, to call out small bodies of militia as guards to the towns most exposed. As the danger has increased, the number of detached militia has been augmented, and I have now issued the enclosed general order for the protection of Boston and the towns and property in its neighborhood, and shall immediately issue an order of a similar kind for the security of the District of Maine.

A few weeks since, agreeably to the request of General Dearborn, I detached 1,100 militia for three months for the defence of our sea-coast, and placed them under his command as superintendent of this military district; but such objections and inconveniences have arisen from that measure that it cannot now be repeated. The militia called out on this occasion will be placed under the immediate command of a major general of the militia. I will thank you, sir, to consult with the President, and inform me whether the expenses thus necessarily incurred for our protection will be ultimately reimbursed to this State by the general government, and I shall be particularly obliged if you will favor me with an answer as soon as may be, as the legislature of the State will meet on the 5th of the next month.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Mr. Secretary MONROE.

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 11, 1814.*

SIR: Will you be so obliging as to inform me whether the companies of militia that have recently been ordered by his excellency the governor to this town are to be considered, on their arrival, as in the service of the United States, as it will be necessary, in that case, to have them furnished with quarters and subsistence.

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

H. DEARBORN.

Major General JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *September 17, 1814.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 7th instant. The attack of the enemy on Baltimore, and probable eventual attack on other places, with the heavy duties incident thereto pressing on this department, have prevented my answering it at an earlier day. It may be satisfactory

to your excellency for me to explain the views and principles on which this government has acted in regard to the defence of our eastern frontier.

It was anticipated, soon after the commencement of the war, that while it lasted every part of the Union, especially the seaboard, would be exposed to some degree of danger, greater or less, according to the spirit with which the war might be waged. It was the duty of the government to make the best provision against that danger which might be practicable, and it was proper that the provision should continue while the cause existed. The arrangement of the United States into military districts, with a certain portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, under an officer of the regular army of experience and high rank, in each district, with power to call for the militia as circumstances might require, was adopted with a view to afford the best protection to every part that circumstances would admit. It was presumed that the establishment of a small force of the kind stated, constituting the first elements of an army, in each district, to be aided by the militia in case of emergency, would be adequate to its defence. Such a force of infantry and artillery might repel small predatory parties and form a rallying point for the militia at the more exposed and important stations in case of more formidable invasion. A regular officer of experience stationed in the district, acting under authority and pursuing the will of the government, might digest plans for its defence; select proper points for works and superintend the erection of them; call for supplies of ordnance, for tents and camp equipage, for small arms, and other munitions of war; call for the militia and dispose of the whole force. These duties, it was believed, could not be performed with equal advantage by the officers of the militia, who, being called into service for short terms, would not have it in their power, however well qualified they might be in other respects, to digest plans and preserve the chain of connexion and system in the whole business, which seemed to be indispensable. On great consideration, this arrangement was deemed the most eligible that could be adopted under the authority of the United States. Indeed, none other occurred that could be placed in competition with it. In this mode the national government acts by its proper organs, over whom it has control and for whose engagements it is responsible. The measures which may be adopted by a State government for the defence of a State must be considered as its own measures, not those of the United States. The expenses attending them are chargeable to the State and not to the United States. Your excellency will perceive that a different construction would lead into the most important and, as is believed, into the most pernicious consequences. If a State could call out the militia and subject the United States to the expense of supporting them, at its pleasure, the national authority would cease as to that important object and the nation be charged with expenses in the measures producing which the national government had an agency and over which it could have no control.

This, however, though a serious objection to such a construction, is not the most weighty. By taking the defence of the State into its own hands, and out of those of the general government, a policy is introduced on the tendency of which I forbear to comment. I shall remark, only, that if a close union of the States, and a harmonious co-operation between them and the general government are at any time necessary for the preservation of their independence, and of those inestimable liberties which were achieved by the valor and blood of our ancestors, that period may be considered as having arrived.

It follows, from this view of the subject, that if the force which has been put into service by your excellency has been required by Major General Dearborn, or received by him and put under his command, the expenses attending it will be defrayed by the United States. It follows, likewise, as a necessary consequence, that if this force has been called into service by the authority of the State, independently of Major General Dearborn, and be not placed under him as commander of the district, the State of Massachusetts is chargeable with the expense, and not the United States. Any claim which the State may have to reimbursement must be judged of hereafter by the competent authority, on a full view of all the circumstances attending it. It is a question which is beyond the authority of the Executive. Your excellency will perceive that this government has no other alternative than to adhere to a system of defence which was adopted on great consideration with the best view to the general welfare, or to abandon it, and with it a principle held sacred, thereby shrinking from its duty at a moment of great peril, weakening the guards deemed necessary for the public safety, and opening the door to other consequences not less dangerous. By these remarks it is not intended to convey the idea that a militia officer of superior grade, regularly called into service, shall not command an officer of the regular army of inferior grade, when acting together. No such idea is entertained by the government. The militia are relied on essentially for the defence of the country. In their hands everything is safe. It is the object of the government to impose on them no burdens which it may be possible to avoid, and to protect them in the discharge of their duties, in the enjoyment of all their rights.

The various points which are attacked and menaced by the enemy, especially in this quarter, where they are waging, in considerable force, a predatory and desolating warfare, make it difficult to provide immediately for all the necessary expenditures. Any aid which the State of Massachusetts may afford to the United States to meet these expenditures will be cheerfully received and applied to the payment and support of the militia of that State in the service of the United States. It will be proper that the money thus advanced should be deposited in some bank in Boston, that the disbursement of it may be made under the authority of the government of the United States, as in similar cases elsewhere. Credit will be given to the State for such advances, and the amount be considered a loan to the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES MONROE.

His Excellency CALEB STRONG, &c.

Boston, October 1, 1814.

SIR: In the month of May last I held a conversation with Brigadier General Cushing, at that time the superintendent of military district No. 1, on the subject of a detachment of militia being called out by your excellency, and placed under his command, for the defence of the sea-coast, and particularly of this town and the forts in the harbor.

In this conversation he stated to me the incompetency of the United States troops for manning even one of those fortresses, and expressed great solicitude to have such a number of men furnished him by the State as to secure the forts under his care from surprise. The general, the same interview, observed that

he was fully sensible of the feelings of the militia officers in being placed under the command of United States officers. But to obviate that difficulty as far as was in his power, he added that in case of an attack or alarm, he should immediately repair to one of the forts himself, and that the other fort should be committed to the defence of the militia, which should be subject to the command of no officer of the United States army but himself. In another conversation with General Cushing, some little time afterwards, the same ideas were expressed.

With entire respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,
J. BROOKS.

His Excellency CALÉB STRONG.

OCTOBER 13, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I have handed to the Secretary my answer to General Dearborn's letter in July; at the same time I wrote to General Brooks that if he could make the same arrangements with General Dearborn as was proposed by General Cushing, I wished him to issue an order for calling out the militia by General Dearborn, but otherwise not. What the arrangement was you will see in General Brooks's report, which he handed me the other day, and which I wish you to return, after having it copied, if you desire a copy.

After receiving General Dearborn's letter of the 4th September I laid it before the council. They thought that the militia would not, without extreme reluctance, if at all, be induced to turn out, if they were to be placed under the officers of the United States; and, in my opinion, some of the most respectable militia officers in the neighborhood concurred. The council, therefore, unanimously advised to place the militia under one of their own major generals, and I issued the order of 6th September. The same day General Dearborn's aide called on me to know if I had any answer to send to General Dearborn. I told him that I had just issued a general order, which I would immediately enclose to General Dearborn. He replied, there was no occasion for that, as General Dearborn had that general order. He inquired of me who was to command the militia to be called out. I told him that a major general of the militia would command them. He said that General Dearborn did not expect that, and would personally call on me and converse on the subject. I told him that I should wait on him with pleasure. I expected that he would call, but he did not; and I have not, since that time, seen or corresponded with him.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Hon. THOS. H. PERKINS.

A requisition appears to have been made by Major General Dearborn upon Governor Strong on the 8th July, 1814, for certain artillery and infantry detachments of militia, constituting together, including officers, a force of about 1,300 men, to be in United States service, at different posts on the seaboard of the State, for three months; and, in compliance therewith, these detachments appear to have been ordered out and placed in the United States service, and to have been paid and supplied by the general government. Their services commenced early in August, and terminated in the beginning of November; and four full companies thereof, commanded by a lieutenant colonel, appear to have been stationed at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The letters, of which the following are copies, have reference to militia which, soon after their date, appear to have been called out, and also placed in the service of and been paid and supplied by the United States. They were on duty at Forts Warren and Independence till about the end of November. Brigadier General H. A. S. Dearborn was the officer in service with them, and whose measures for defence are described in a letter addressed by him to Colonel Perkins, set forth in the entries as to fortifications, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Boston, September 17, 1814.

SIR: As the commander-in-chief has authorized me to make a detachment, to be placed under your orders, upon Forts Independence and Warren, agreeably to the suggestion made by you a few evenings since, I have to request you to favor me with a sketch of the number and grade of the officers you should wish to be employed on that service, both artillery and infantry. A considerable proportion of the troops will be ready to receive your orders the day after to-morrow. Should, however, the enemy, in the mean time, appear, the commander-in-chief will furnish you with reinforcements from other parts of the militia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Major General DEARBORN.

HEADQUARTERS, Boston, September 17, 1814.

DEAR SIR: In conformity with your note of this day the following sketch will show the number and grade of the officers for one thousand infantry and two hundred artillery, exclusive of a brigadier general, which I take for granted is to be the one I proposed.

Infantry.—2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 30 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 2 surgeons' mates, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 principal musicians, 50 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 20 musicians.

Artillery.—1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, and 4 musicians.

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

H. DEARBORN.

Major General BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

Expenditures in respect of sundry companies and detachments in service at Fort Strong from 21st September, 1814, to the 28th February, 1815.....		\$3, 024 19
Deduct for clothing.....	\$470 59	
Deduct for arms.....	70 61	
Deduct for overpayments.....	28 91	
Deduct for excess in the cost of rations over the United States contract price....	354 16	
Deduct for excess in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to....	34 25	
Miscellaneous items.....	36 08	
		994 60
Admissible.....		2, 029 59

Fort Strong, where the services of these companies, &c., are stated to have been rendered, appears to have been, by State authority, constructed at a place called Noddle's island, under the superintendence of Loammi Baldwin, engineer, with whose accounts the copy of a letter is filed, of the following import:

Boston, September 21, 1814.

DEAR SIR: The works at Noddle's island have been prosecuted so far that a guard stationed there would be of the first importance; many inconveniences as to the tools would be avoided by such a measure, as we have already lost several of them. I think it my duty to ask your attention to the subject, and to request that a guard may be placed at the fort as early as the arduous duties of your office will permit you to make such an arrangement.

With very great respect, your obedient servant,

LOAMMI BALDWIN.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General, Boston.*

According to the roll, the first of the companies entered on duty on the day of the date of this letter, and was detached under a general order of the same date. The other companies, &c., were called out in succession to relieve each other, and as expressed at the heads of the rolls, by brigade or regimental orders. Of these, or of the general order before alluded to, no copies are produced, nor any further documents in relation to these troops, except three general orders, issued by the State executive on the 8th and 30th November, 1814, and the 30th January, 1815; the first for reducing the force to twelve men, and the next for furnishing a guard of fifteen men for two months, and the last for continuing it another month. The force in service at a time consisted of a company during the first four weeks, of a lieutenant's command during the next three weeks, and of a sergeant's during the residue of the period. Exclusive thereof, as is before shown, there were on duty at and in the vicinity of Boston, for a considerable portion of this period, (and within which nearly two-thirds of the last-mentioned expenditures arose,) a very large militia force in State service, under Major General Whiton, and another in United States service, under Brigadier General Dearborn.

Cape Ann to Boston.

Expenditures incurred in erecting and keeping flag-staffs in the fall of 1814 \$597 53

A paper, of which the following is a copy, has been found amongst the documentary evidence. It is endorsed as being a letter from Colonel Perkins, but has not his signature.

Boston, September 23, 1814.

SIR: It is recommended to you to establish immediately signals between Cape Ann and Boston, to communicate the information of the approach of any *large number of ships*. It is thought that at present nothing more than this can be done with sufficient promptitude for the occasion. You will therefore undertake to erect a flag-staff, of sufficient height, at Gloucester and intermediate stages between that place and this town, and provide flags for them and persons to attend them. A spy-glass should be supplied, by loan or purchase, to each station, and a confidential person placed at each, with a regular relief, sufficient to keep up a constant and vigilant attention to the object. You must, either by yourself or a committee of your town, make this arrangement, and that without loss of time. One station on an eminence at Gloucester, one between Gloucester and Salem, one at Chelsea, and communicated from thence to this town. You will determine upon the sites of the flag-staffs, and procure the flags, which will be paid for by this board. You will understand that it is the wish of the board that in no case are signals to be made but when a fleet of not less than *fifteen ships* are in sight, otherwise the sea-coast will be kept constantly in alarm. We are making similar arrangements on the south shore. Sentinels from the day-dawning to night-fall should be kept; as the lights will be suspended at the light-houses, it is not apprehended that a fleet will approach after dark. Men in whom perfect confidence can be placed should be the sentinels, and boxes built at each station for their protection against the weather, unless there are dwelling-houses immediately in the neighborhood. It is probable your avocations will prevent your personal attendance in the execution of this business; if so, employ some active confidential men, who will attend to it. We presume the flags may be borrowed, which should be done if practicable, as we wish the utmost economy in the expenditures, which, with all our care, will be very great. Should you employ persons at the intermediate stages, Mr. Hough, at Gloucester, Mr. Nicholas Thorndike, at Beverly, being active men, are recommended to your attention. Pool's hill, at Manchester, is mentioned as nearer to Salem, and giving as good a view to the northeast as Pigeon hill. It is not probable that a fleet will attempt this bay but in clear weather, when the flags can be seen. You will please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and inform this board of the measures you are taking in the premises.

In behalf of the board of commissioners for the sea-coast defence.

Brigadier General S. DARBY, *Salem.*

The disbursements were made by Brigadier General Darby.

Cohasset.

Expenditures in respect of a company commanded by Captain Cleverly, in service for two months, ending August 16, 1814.....	\$2, 856 92
Deduct for clothing.....	\$420 00
Deduct overpayments.....	2 86
Deduct excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States contract price.....	137 43
Deduct allowance to officers for rooms	4 00
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	55 45
	619 74

Admissible..... 2, 237 18

An application, of which the following is a copy, appears to have been addressed to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor and commander-in-chief.

To his excellency the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

We, the subscribers, beg leave to represent to your excellency that we have been called upon in our military capacity to aid in protecting the town and harbor of Cohasset from invasion expected to be made by the British force now off that place. It appears they have landed a force at Scituate, burned and carried off all the vessels in that harbor, and have threatened to do the same at Cohasset; as yet they have been prevented by the militia of Hingham, Weymouth, &c. It appears that the harbor of Cohasset is very much exposed to a sudden invasion from the enemy; and it would be in their power to destroy all the shipping and other property around the harbor before any assistance could possibly be afforded from the militia of the neighboring towns, unless a sufficient force could be afforded them to prevent at the first attack. The shipping now in the harbor of Cohasset is valuable, and worth perhaps \$100,000 or more. The harbor is resorted to by many vessels passing from Cape Cod and all the south shore, as a retreat from the enemy, and has been the means of saving many vessels from capture. It is our opinion that if they could be furnished by this Commonwealth with two twelve-pound carronades, and one six-pound cannon, a sufficient quantity of ammunition, one full company of artillery, and two companies of infantry, it would enable them, with their own exertion, to protect the place from invasion, and thereby save to the inhabitants of that town and the Commonwealth a valuable property, and perhaps be the means of saving many valuable lives. We therefore pray your excellency to take into consideration their situation, and afford them such assistance as in your wisdom may be thought proper, and that with as much speed as may be.

BARNABAS CLARK, *Lieutenant Colonel 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade.*
 SAMUEL WEBB, JR., *Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.*
 WASHINGTON CUSHING, *Major 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.*
 JAMES THAYER, *Captain.*
 SIMEON WHITE, *Captain.*
 ZEBADIAH HOLLIS, *Captain.*
 BENJAMIN DERBY, *Captain Artillery.*
 EDWARD F. JACOBS, *Captain Artillery, 1st Brigade, 5th Division.*
 SAMUEL FRENCH, *Fourth Lieutenant.*

COHASSET, June 13, 1814.

The governor, in a general order, dated headquarters, Boston, June 13, 1814, after expressing that he had taken into consideration the representation of the distressed situation of the navigation and town of Cohasset, from the presence of the British force near the harbor of that town, directed that a detachment of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates, be detailed forthwith by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Webb, jr., assembled and marched to Cohasset; the term of service not to exceed two months, and the detachment to be sooner discharged if the safety of the port and town would permit.

Under this order the company commanded by Captain Cleverly was detailed and stationed at Cohasset; and under another general order of the governor, issued on the 10th of August, 1814, the company was discharged on the 16th of that month.

Gloucester.

Expenditures in respect of two companies commanded by Captains Haskell and Witcher, including the pay, &c., of Major Elwell, who commanded them.....	\$11,492 49
Amount credited for articles sold after the war.....	59 89
	<hr/>
	11,432 60
Deduct for clothing.....	\$1,219 04
Deduct for arms.....	125 86
Deduct for overpayments.....	54 88
Deduct for excess in the cost of rations over the United States contract price..	835 66
Deduct for excess in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to...	29 60
Deduct allowances to officers for servants.....	29 43
Deduct allowances to officers for forage.....	28 26
Deduct allowances to officers for quarters.....	8 40
Deduct other miscellaneous items.....	603 02
	<hr/>
	2,934 15
Admissible.....	<hr/>
	8,498 45

It appears that pursuant to a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, held on the 13th June, 1814, a petition was presented to the State executive, of which the following is a copy:

To his excellency Caleb Strong, esq., governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, beg leave respectfully to represent: that the local situation of this town renders it peculiarly exposed to the depredations of the enemy, who have already begun, even within our harbors and creeks, to burn, sink, and destroy the few coasting vessels which remain to us; and the barges from the enemy's ships in our bay on this morning entered one of our harbors, landed on our wharves, burnt several vessels, and carried off others before the inhabitants could assemble to repel them. Our dangers and fears are hourly increasing for the safety of our families and dwellings; our feelings are indescribable when we behold our shores illuminated with the nightly ravages of the foe. We therefore respectfully request that two companies of infantry and four

pieces of travelling artillery, with ammunition, be granted by your excellency and your honorable council, for the immediate succor and protection of your petitioners; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LONSON NASH, *Moderator*.

TIM. ROGERS, *Town Clerk, pro tem.*

Attest:

GLOUCESTER, June 13, 1814.

No copy is furnished either of any reply to his application or of any general order issued by the State executive in consequence thereof; but in the orderly book of Major General Hovey a division order is recorded, dated Salem, June 16, 1814, issued, as it expresses, "in obedience to orders from his excellency the commander-in-chief," and requiring Lieutenant Colonel Appleton, without delay, to detach from his regiment, for actual service by day and night, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, one drummer, one fifer, four sergeants, four corporals, and sixty-four privates; and by the orderly book of Lieutenant Colonel Appleton it appears that in conformity with this division order the company of Captain Haskell was detached. It entered on duty on the 21st June; and on the 4th of August a division order appears to have been issued by Major General Hovey, directing the discharge thereof, and other troops, they being, as therein stated, relieved by a detachment ordered for three months' service. The detachment here referred to was furnished and placed in the United States service on the requisition of Major General Dearborn, dated the 8th July, 1814, and was paid and supplied by the United States. A letter of Major General Hovey, dated Salem, August 6, 1814, and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Appleton, contains as follows: "Yours of the 5th I have received, wherein you say that you have received the division order of the 4th, to discharge the detached company from your regiment; this order was founded on a communication from the adjutant general of the 3d, wherein he says: 'I have no doubt myself that as soon as the detachment for the United States arrive at its station, the State guards may be dispensed with; therefore I felt it my duty to discharge the guards in Gloucester, Salem, and Marblehead. I am fully sensible of the satisfaction Captain Haskell and his company have given to the inhabitants of Gloucester, but I am of the opinion that they cannot be continued in service in consequence of the detachment for three months' service.'" In the record book of the committee of safety of the town of Gloucester there is an entry showing that at a special meeting, held on the 7th August, a committee was appointed to wait on Major General Hovey, to request the continuance of the company commanded by Captain Haskell; and Major General Hovey, by a division order of the 9th August, "in consequence of a representation made to him by the selectmen and chairman of the committee of safety in the town of Gloucester, of the 8th instant, stating their exposed situation and constant danger of being harrassed by the enemy," countermanded his division order of the 4th so far as related to Captain Haskell's company, and directed its continuance in service till the last of September, if not sooner discharged by order of the commander-in-chief; and by another division order issued by Major General Hovey on the 29th September he, after noticing that the term of service of Captain Haskell's company had nearly expired, and that it had been represented that the danger to which the town of Gloucester was exposed was as great as it was when the company was first ordered into service, ordered its further continuance till the last of November, unless sooner discharged by order of the commander-in-chief.

At another meeting of the committee of safety of the town of Gloucester on the 9th of September, 1814, a committee, according to the records, was appointed to wait upon his excellency the governor of the Commonwealth and upon the committee of defence, to represent to them the defenceless and exposed situation of the town, and to request immediate reinforcements of guns, ammunition, and men; and the letter, whereof the following is a copy, is presumed to have been the result:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 13, 1814.*

SIR: His excellency the commander-in-chief directs that you detach one company of 75 privates, properly officered, from the 2d regiment and 2d brigade of your division, to be without delay sent to Gloucester, to be stationed in that town ninety days unless sooner discharged. The captain will report himself on arrival at Gloucester to Major Robert Elwell, jr., who is hereby appointed to the command of all the detached troops in the service of the State stationed in that town.

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

J. BROOKS.

Major General AMOS HOVEY.

Agreeably thereto, Major Elwell appears to have entered on duty on the 15th September, and the company of Captain Witcher on the 19th of that month.

An order for the immediate discharge of the two companies commanded by Major Elwell was issued by the State executive on the 29th of October, 1814; and they and the major were soon after discharged accordingly.

As connected with the services of these militia the testimonials hereafter set forth have been collected from the documentary evidence adduced.

SALEM, August 17, 1814.

SIR: Enclosed are sundry returns, viz: from a company of infantry commanded by Captain Benjamin Haskell of Gloucester, of the Essex Guards in Salem, and the Sea Fencibles in Newburyport, and also the detachment from the 2d division for three months' service, pursuant to general orders of the 18th ultimo. This detachment was mustered in their respective brigades on the 1st day of August, and on the 2d marched to the division rendezvous in Salem; the men, arms, and equipments were in good order. On their arrival in Salem they were immediately assigned to their several posts, viz: Salem, Marblehead, and Gloucester. On the 4th I issued orders to discharge Captain Haskell's company and to discontinue the night guards in Salem and Marblehead; but as soon as the detachment arrived in Gloucester, I had a very pressing letter from the selectmen and committee of safety, stating their exposed situation, and that the detachment just arrived had gone to the United States fort and would not be able to give them that protection which their local situation absolutely required. They informed me that Captain Haskell's company was in a good state of discipline and was willing to be continued in the service of this Commonwealth if necessary; that the company was divided and on duty at the harbor, Sandy bay, and Squam, and had given great satisfaction to the inhabitants. The request of the selectmen, &c., was so urgent, and, I thought, so reasonable, that Captain Haskell's company might not be discharged, that I counter-

manded the order of the 4th so far as related to the discharge of said company, and ordered that they be continued in service until the last of September, unless sooner discharged by order of the commander-in-chief.

[Passages relating to other matters are here omitted.]

Since writing the above I have been called on by Messrs. Nash and Hough, of Gloucester; they inform me that in Stage fort, so called, where a part of Captain Haskell's company are stationed, were three 18-pounders, property of the United States, which were received for by the committee of safety, and to be delivered to the United States when demanded. An officer of the United States has lately demanded and received them, which leaves the fort destitute of ordnance. I have no doubt but Stage fort is well situated to annoy the enemy should he have the temerity to approach Gloucester harbor or its vicinity; and beg leave to give it as my opinion, that if the committee of defence have on hand a pair of 18 or 24-pounders to dispose of, they would be judiciously placed in said fort under the care of Captain Haskell.

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

AMOS HOVEY, *Major General 2d Division.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, Esq., *Adjutant General.*

WENHAM, August 17, 1814.

DEAR SIR: The bearers, Lonson Nash and Benjamin K. Hough, esquires, will show you a vote of the committee of safety of Gloucester, authorizing them to apply to the executive of the Commonwealth for four 18-pounders, to be used in the defence of that town, to supply the place of those withdrawn by the authority of the United States. They will give you information of the circumstances attending the removal of the United States artillery, from which you will conclude that considerations of safety to the town had no influence on the measure. Perhaps your application to General Dearborn may procure their restoration, especially as the whole United States force there, twenty regular artillerists excepted, and these perhaps recruits to be drilled and then marched away, consists of the militia of the Commonwealth lately detached, and these under the command of an officer in whom the citizens have not that confidence which they place in the detachment of *their own militia*, serving under the orders of the governor. It appears that the heavy artillery removed from the town's fort are now absolutely useless, and that they were taken away merely because the town declined delivering the possession of *its own fort* to the United States.

Under these circumstances I am inclined to think it expedient, if General Dearborn cannot be persuaded to restore the cannon, that three or four battering pieces should be furnished from the park of the Commonwealth, with the requisite apparatus and ammunition for the town's fort afore-mentioned. Because if such kind of defence of that harbor be expedient, it should be such as can be relied on, and in strength of force as to numbers as may be reasonably effectual. And it may be questioned whether, in this point of view, both detachments of militia, with the handful of regular artillerists, are more than adequate to such defence. I presume the governor will in a few days be in Boston, and General Cobb also, as one of the council. If any consultation on this and other similar subjects should be deemed requisite, you will have the goodness to inform me. I purpose being in Boston in commencement week.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem, dear sir, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General JOHN BROOKS, *Boston.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 12, 1814.*

SIR: The State quartermaster general reports that there are in the United States fort at Gloucester one 12-pounder and three 18-pounders iron cannon, belonging to the State, which were mounted on garrison carriages with apparatus complete in the year 1798. A committee of Gloucester has represented that the people of that town have erected a fort and built a barrack within it for the accommodation of a company of soldiers, and were furnished with three pieces of artillery, 18-pounders, on loan from the United States for the use of their fort, but that they have lately been taken away. The present emergency is so pressing I have to request, and I do it with earnestness, that the three 18-pounders may be returned to Gloucester, while the alarm and the urgent necessity of employing every efficient means of defence shall continue. A committee of the town of Gloucester will wait on you herewith.

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

J. BROOKS.

Major General HENRY DEARBORN.

The result of this application is not shown.

GLoucester, *September 8, 1814.*

SIR: This morning at two o'clock the enemy effected a landing of 60 or 70 men at Sandy Bay, and took the fort in that place, in which were stationed a non-commissioned officer and ten privates of Captain Haskell's company. Such was the density of the fog that the sentinel was surprised before an alarm could be given. The enemy, after setting fire to the guardhouse and spiking the pieces, retreated to their barges before a force could be collected sufficient to obstruct their retreat. One of the barges, after hauling off, and in the act of firing on the dwellings of the citizens, sprung a leak and rendered it necessary for those that were in her to swim for the shore. By this circumstance, five of the privates who were taken in the fort were recovered and thirteen of the enemy were taken prisoners. These are now in custody and shall wait your direction respecting them.

JAMES APPLETON, *Lieut. Col., &c., 2d Reg., 1st Brig., 2d Div.*

AMOS HOVEY, Esq., *Major General 2d Division.*

SALEM, *September 9, 1814.*

Sir: I have only time to say that your letter of yesterday I have just received. Keep a good lookout and deliver your prisoners to the marshal.

Yours, respectfully,

AMOS HOVEY, *Major General 2d Division.*

Lieutenant Colonel APPLETON.

The record of the last two letters in Lieutenant Colonel Appleton's orderly book is followed by a note in these words: "The above-mentioned prisoners, belonging to the Nymph frigate, the inhabitants of Sandy Bay by some means or other exchanged them for an equal number of American prisoners on board the Nymph." A letter proposing the exchange, from the captain of the ship Nymph, addressed to the commanding officer of the militia or chief magistrate of Sandy Bay, is filed among the papers.

LEANDER, *1 p. m., Tuesday.*

Sir George Collier believes the boat on shore a fisherman. He desires to examine her without recourse to arms; and if objected to he will land or destroy every house within two miles of the cove. This the inhabitants may rely upon.

G. R. COLLIER.

To the principal inhabitant or militia officer on shore.

GLOUCESTER, *September 21, 1814.*

We whose names are hereto annexed, selectmen of the town of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, do certify and declare that during the summer and fall of the year 1814, when we were at war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of the town were constantly exposed to the depredations of the enemy. The fear and alarm of the people were great. A single day scarcely passed without seeing, within shot distance of our dwellings, some of the enemy's ships. Half of the dwelling-houses of our whole population, which exceeds six thousand, were greatly exposed. The enemy was constantly attempting to land, and was prevented from this and other outrages only by the militia. The occasions for calling them out were very frequent, by night as well as by day. In one instance the enemy landed, and after burning a small house turned his fire on other houses; and one house still shows where the balls of the enemy passed through it. In another instance (month of September) the enemy attempted to land a number of, probably 150, men in two barges, covered by the fire of Sir George Collier, then lying off our town, but after a sharp contest with the militia who were assembled, they were repulsed. On this and other occasions the greatest consternation prevailed; many people with their effects were removed from town. And in another instance a richly laden packet was chased into our harbor, run ashore, and deserted by the crew, but was saved by Captain Sayward's company of artillery, and other militia, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Appleton, even after the enemy had got out his boats to board her. Our dependence on the militia for defence and security at that time was known and felt by all, and the committee of safety frequently requested in behalf of the town that they might be increased.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS,
DANIEL H. RODGERS, *Selectmen of Gloucester.*

[Endorsed.]

GLOUCESTER, *September 21, 1824.*

We, the undersigned magistrates in the said county of Essex, and residing in this town, having examined the within, do certify that it is correct in all respects.

HENRY PHELPS, *J. P.*
ISAAC ELWELL, *J. P.*

The detached militia in the United States service within the limits of Major General Hovey's division were, according to the rolls, on duty from the beginning of August to the beginning of November, 1814, and consisted, including officers, as follows:

Force.	Where stationed.
78.....	Fort Lee, Salem.
63.....	Fort Sewall, Marblehead.
62.....	Fort Defiance, Gloucester.

Beverly.

Expenditures in respect of a company of artillery and another of infantry commanded by Captains Putnam and Farnum, in service from the 20th and 22d of September to the beginning of November, 1814.....		\$3,578 74
Deduct for clothing.....	\$468 39	
Deduct for use of arms.....	70 30	
Deduct overpayments.....	20 92	
Deduct excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States contract price...	131. 88	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	104 50	
		795 99
Admissible.....		2,782 75

The State executive appears to have issued on the 16th of September, 1814, a general order, requiring Major General Hovey to detach for service at Beverly one company of infantry and one company of artillery, to continue in service ninety days; and on the 29th of October another like order directing their discharge forthwith. An application for such a force appears to have been addressed to the governor, and of which the following is a copy:

To his excellency the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, &c.:

Respectfully represent the subscribers, in behalf of a large number of the inhabitants of the town of Beverly, in the county of Essex, that the said town is in a situation much exposed to a sudden attack of the enemy, and that most of the houses in the commercial part of it are within the reach of his frigates and smaller armed vessels; that two companies of the Commonwealth's troops, one of artillery and one of infantry, may be well accommodated in this town; and they believe may be here stationed so as to render the most essential service to the public, as they will be serviceable not only in repelling any attack on this town, but may also be marched from this place in a very short time to any one of several other probable points of attack. Stationed here, they will be less than seven miles from Manchester, two from Salem, six from Marblehead, and four from Danvers, where there is a considerable quantity of shipping collected from different towns to attract the enemy's attention, and about fifteen miles from Charlestown, and the same from Gloucester. On these views of the subject, the said inhabitants respectfully submit to your excellency's consideration the expediency of stationing in this town two such companies; and if the public service will permit one, and but one, to be stationed in this town, then the expediency of placing here one company of artillery. During the last revolutionary war the government thought proper to station a regiment in this town.

We are, most respectfully, your excellency's obedient servants,

N. DANF.
MOSES BROWN.
THOMAS STEVENS.

BEVERLY, *September 15, 1814.*

Sundry places.

Expenditures in respect of two detachments of cavalry in service as videttes, one of them from the 5th to the 22d, and the other from the 7th to the 21st October, 1814.....	\$481 79
Also, compensation paid to Major General Hovey for "military services, pursuant to the orders of his excellency the commander-in-chief of the 10th and 24th of June, and the 23d of August, 1814, and expenses occasioned thereby," and payments to his aid, &c., for expenses of travelling express with division orders	389 74
	<u>871 53</u>
Deduct for clothing.....	\$47 84
Deduct for overpayments.....	27 20
Deduct for miscellaneous items.....	421 23
	<u>496 27</u>
Admissible	<u>375 26</u>

Major General Hovey was directed by a general order of the State executive, dated 26th September, 1814, to establish a communication between himself and the adjutant general's office at Boston, and between himself and the commanding officers of brigades and regiments within his division, by videttes, to be taken from the cavalry, and stationed at such distances as he might judge necessary for the most speedy transmission of orders, and, if needful, of intelligence; and by another like order, dated the 19th October, 1814, the line of videttes was required to be discontinued.

No services in the field appear to have been rendered by Major General Hovey, and of the orders of the 10th and 24th June and 23d August, no copies can be found amongst the documentary testimony.

Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel.

Expenditures in respect of the services of three companies, commanded by Captains Woodman, Stimson, and Small, and of Major Samuel Merrill and his adjutant, from the 19th September to the 12th October, 1814; and in respect of two other companies, commanded by Captains Strout and Appleton, in service from about the latter period to the 10th and 12th November, 1814	\$4,895 59
Deduct for clothing.....	\$633 82
Deduct for use of arms.....	83 04
Deduct for overpayments.....	42 15
Deduct for pay of waiters not mustered.....	14 29
Deduct for excess of rations	13 80
Deduct for miscellaneous items.....	382 68
	<u>1,169 78</u>
Admissible	<u>3,725 81</u>

As to these militia the following copies, extracts, and observations are deemed to be applicable:

The situation of the district of Maine, now assailed by the enemy, appearing to us to require the presence of an executive agent, who should promptly provide every practicable means of defence, we, by virtue of the powers conferred on us by the governor, with advice of council, by his commission bearing date the 16th day of June last, do hereby appoint you to be that agent, relying on your ability, fidelity, zeal, and energy to perform the duties of the agency in the manner best adapted to the actual circum-

stances of that district. The following ideas have occurred to us, and we present them to you as useful to bear in remembrance:

As the enemy is in force to operate by land as well as by water, we think it necessary to caution you and our fellow-citizens there against too great a reliance on water batteries or other fortifications of any kind. It will be his obvious policy—and the policy has been already exhibited in his practice—to avoid encountering such works where the object aimed at is otherwise attainable. This object appears to be principally, if not solely, the destruction of all the shipping in our harbors and rivers; for, notwithstanding the President of the United States has announced in his proclamation of the 1st instant that Admiral Cochrane has, by a direct communication, avowed his purpose to be to employ the force under his direction in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable, yet we are unwilling to believe the avowal to be thus unqualified in its terms, and intended to be so savage and cruel in its effects. We are rather inclined to think that this devastation is to be confined to the shipping in our waters, of which the destruction will undoubtedly be as universal and complete as the force of the enemy can accomplish, while he may not regret the destruction of buildings contingent on the burning and destroying of vessels.

Under this view of the subject, we think it necessary, and of the first importance in contemplating the mode of defence, to guard against the enemy's approach by land. For this end, every exposed town and its environs should be carefully viewed to find the practicable and probable landing places, and the routes by which he may reach the town and its shipping, and then to consider and adopt the best means of defence. Breastworks, whether of earth or fallen trees, will avail nothing, excepting in narrow passes, nor there, if by a moderate detour he can go around them. In the warfare practiced by the enemy, the best defence will be the firm breasts of our citizens, with the light artillery and small arms for their weapons. To obtain a competent force of this kind, you will consult with the generals and principal officers in the district, whose commands comprehend the places to be defended. We trust they will all pay a prompt and punctual attention to the general orders of the commander-in-chief of the 6th instant, particularly by inspecting the equipments of their militia, and causing them to be in readiness for immediate and active service. Where such great interests are at stake, great sacrifices are called for. Some days spent in putting their arms in order, in preparing ammunition suited to their guns, in exercising with them, and in learning the simplest manœuvres, and to break, disperse, and promptly to rally again, will enable them to meet the enemy with confidence, and with the best prospects of defeating him, and saving their towns and property from destruction. Being aware that considerable additional supplies of ammunition may be indispensable, you are hereby authorized to purchase them on the best terms in your power, and to draw bills for the amount on the commissioners, which will be duly honored. If the ammunition which may be wanted cannot be procured in the district, nor in Portsmouth, then you will give the earliest possible information thereof to the adjutant general, that supplies may be sent from Boston. Perhaps, too, by that time some arms may be furnished. When the militia shall be called into actual service, it will be necessary to furnish them with provisions, fuel, straw, and forage. This we hope and trust will be done by the government of the United States; but if that government declines to do it, you are hereby authorized to contract for the above articles on the best terms you can, the same to be delivered by the contractor or contractors in the same quantities to officers and soldiers as they are furnished to the regular troops of the United States. Your compensation will be fixed hereafter; for your necessary expenses you will draw on the commissioners of defence. Given under our hands September 10, 1814.

DAVID COBB,
T. PICKERING,
J. BROOKS,

Commissioners for Sea-coast Defence.

WILLIAM H. SUMNER, Esq.

Boston, September 10, 1814.

SIR: As the commissioners for military defence have appointed your their agent to repair to the district of Maine and to assist in providing every practicable means of defence for that part of the State, I will suggest such circumstances in relation to that subject as have occurred to me.

The major generals or commanders of divisions are authorized, in case of invasion or imminent danger of it, to call out such part of the militia as they may think necessary for the protection of such exposed towns. In forming a judgment in cases of this kind, we have ground to expect that no men will be more impartial; as, on the one hand, they will be solicitous to afford reasonable protection to the inhabitants of the coast, and, on the other, will be unwilling to call the militia from their homes except in cases of necessity. Hitherto experience has served to confirm these expectations, for, so far as I have been informed, those officers have conducted with great prudence and discretion. As we can only conjecture what are the views of the enemy, and the state of things is continually changing, it is impossible to ascertain beforehand, and at a distance, what measures may be necessary; they must therefore, for the most part, be referred to the commanding officers of the militia who are in the neighborhood, and in whose judgment I repose full confidence. You will confer with them, and such other officers as you may judge proper, on the subject of defending the coast, and will give your aid for the march of detachments or whole corps for the defence of any post or place that may be deemed to require support. Portland will deserve your first attention, unless you find, on your way thither, that Portsmouth is immediately menaced; in which case you will confer with General Ichabod Goodwin, and make the requisite arrangements with him to meet the emergency, before you proceed further. The several major generals will communicate to you the orders under which they now act, which, with the instructions you will receive from the commissioners, and your knowledge of my ideas on the subject of defence generally, will assist you in guiding your judgment. I observe that the people of Portland have proposed that the militia to be called out shall be put under the command of General Chandler. If the militia are satisfied with that arrangement I shall make no objection to it. The United States, I presume, have made contracts for the supply of the troops called into service in the district of Maine, and it is desirable that the militia who may be now on duty should be supplied that way. I wish you to inform me or the commissioners of whatever may appear to you of importance, and am, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,

CALEB STRONG.

Colonel Wm. H. SUMNER.

A letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Portsmouth, September 12, 1814, and relating to the defence of that place, shows that he had on that day had an interview with General Goodwin; and in another letter of his to the adjutant general, dated Portland, September 15, 1814, after noticing certain measures which had been suggested to him relative to the defence of Wells and Arundel, he proceeds as follows: "Saco and Biddeford were the next objects of my attention. There is some shipping here, and a great quantity of lumber at some miles from the sea. A company would afford them sufficient protection as a guard attached to the two thye-pounders they have. But when they complained that Governor Strong had done nothing for the defence of the State till lately, and now only for the defence of Boston, and in the next breath told me that a company of United States troops was yesterday marched from there to Plattsburg, I could only restrain my indignation long enough to explain to them some of the common principles of our Constitution, as it respected the duties of those administering them. There is no convincing or satisfying those whose only objects are to produce discord and dissatisfaction. As this post is in York county, and in General Goodwin's division, I have left them for your decision."

Saco, *September 15, 1814.*

Sir: We have to request that you would take the trouble to call on us to-morrow to take into consideration what can be done for the defence of this part of the seaboard, as the inhabitants are very much alarmed, and we want to see you here very much, if you are not too much engaged. We should like to see you as early as you can make it convenient.

Yours, with due respect,

BENJAMIN PIKE,
AARON SCAMMON,
TRISTRAM JORDAN, JR.,
Selectmen of Saco.
ISRAEL LASSEL,
SAMUEL MERRILL,
Selectmen of Biddeford.

Brigadier General JOHN M'DONALD.

This application appears to have been laid before Major General Goodwin, and by whom an order has been written thereon to this effect:

ALFRED, September 16, 1814.

Brigadier General M'Donald will repair to Biddeford, and if, in his opinion, troops are necessary to strengthen the guard at Biddeford and Saco harbor, he will order the light infantry companies in his brigade to march there as guards, as soon as possible, on the sea-coast; and when danger approaches, his brigade will be ready to march, at a moment's warning, to any point where he may be ordered. The towns will supply the men ordered from them.

ICHABOD GOODWIN, *Major General.*

Major Merrill will take the command of the light infantry companies.

On the following day brigade orders are shown to have been issued by Brigadier General M'Donald, calling into service Major Merrill and the three companies commanded by Captains Woodman, Stimpson, and Small.

A letter from Adjutant General Brooks, dated Boston, September 22, 1814, and directed to Major General Goodwin, after requiring him to detach from his division a force for the defence of Portsmouth, and which was received into the service of, and was paid and supplied by, the United States, contains as follows: "Respecting the calls which have been made on you from Biddeford and Saco, Arundel and York, I am instructed to observe, as the opinion of the commander-in-chief, that under the present aspect of danger the three companies you have ordered to the two former places are sufficient. In relation to the other exposed points of your district, the commander-in-chief expects that you continue to exercise your discretion in ordering out troops for their security."

The communication informing the State executive of the call of these three companies into service is not among the documents, nor is it shown by whom or in what way the information was furnished. Pursuant to the letter last noticed, a division order appears to have been issued by Major General Goodwin, calling into service the force thereby required for the defence of Portsmouth, and containing further directions, as follows: "Captain Edward Small will be ordered to march his company to Arundel, and relieve the guard stationed there, who will be discharged, and he will receive his orders from Colonel Mitchell. The other companies of light infantry will relieve the guard stationed at Jordan's Point, in Biddeford, and take charge of that post; the present guard to be dismissed. The men are to continue in service three months, unless sooner discharged, from the time of their arriving at the places appointed for their stations."

The guards referred to appear to have been discharged on the 23d September, 1814. The charges for their pay, &c., are remarked on in the statement relative to militia called out for guard duty.

As to the companies of Captains Strout and Appleton, it appears that Major General Goodwin, by a division order dated October 3, 1814, directed Brigadier General M'Donald to detach one hundred men, to form two companies, and be completely officered, one to be stationed at Biddeford and Saco, and the other at Arundel, and to continue in service two months after their reaching those posts, unless sooner discharged; and further directed that Major Merrill, with the troops under his command, should be discharged as soon as relieved by the new draft. This order was issued, as appears by a note of General Goodwin on one of the copies, at the request of Brigadier General M'Donald, who, by another division order, issued by Major General Goodwin on the 4th of November, 1814, was required to discharge these militia as soon as possible.

Portland.

Expenditures in respect of two companies in service at Fort Burrows, from the 16th of September to the 28th of November, 1813, under the command of Captain William Atherton.....	\$6, 843 05	
Deduct for clothing.....	\$741 25	
Deduct for overpayments.....	70 49	
Deduct for excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States contract price.....	360 75	
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	857 25	
	<u>2, 029 74</u>	\$4, 813 31
Also in respect of eleven companies of infantry and two companies of artillery, in service from the 25th of September to the 7th of November, 1814, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Ryerson.....	38, 909 47	
Deduct for clothing.....	\$4, 397 71	
Deduct for use of arms.....	661 47	
Deduct for overpayments.....	600 11	
Deduct for excess of rations.....	1, 173 42	
Deduct for allowance in lieu of fuel.....	4 40	
Deduct for miscellaneous items.....	2, 075 48	
	<u>8, 912 59</u>	29, 998 88
Admissible.....		<u>34, 810 19</u>

With regard to the militia in service in 1813, the documents hereafter set forth, dated in that year, and the accompanying remarks, afford all the information which can be found among the testimony furnished.

PORTLAND, *September 14, 1813.*

SIR: The sense of the town of Portland having yesterday been taken at a meeting duly convened, respecting the unguarded and defenceless state of the town and forts in the harbor, and it having been communicated to the town during their meeting that several vessels of war were then close in by the light-house, it was unanimously agreed by all present that one of the exigencies contemplated in the Constitution for calling out the militia exists, and has for some time existed, namely, that the town is, and has been, in "imminent danger of invasion" from the enemy. Whereupon the following vote was passed without a dissenting vote, viz: Voted, that the committee of safety of the town of Portland be requested to procure immediately a sufficient number of men to man Forts Scammon and Preble, and to engage them for such time as shall be necessary, not exceeding 60 days, and that the expense thereof be defrayed by the town, and that the treasurer be instructed to make such advance as shall be necessary for carrying this vote into execution, and that the said committee be further instructed to make application to Brigadier General Irish to cause a detachment of the militia for the protection of the town of Portland as soon as may be.

Attest:

SAMUEL HORNER, *Town Clerk.*

Brigadier General JAMES IRISH, Jr.

The undersigned, the committee above alluded to, are unanimously of the opinion that the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution do exist, and that two companies of infantry should forthwith be ordered out for the protection of the forts, harbor, and town.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIEL TUCKER,
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,
PETER WARREN,
LEMUEL WEEKS,
ROBERT ILSLEY,
A. W. ATHERTON,

Committee of General Safety and Defence of Portland.

On the day of the date of this application Brigadier General Irish appears to have issued an order for the detaching of one hundred and thirty-six militia for the defence of Portland, with two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns, to repair to that town without delay and do duty for sixty days, if not sooner discharged.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 18, 1813.*

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant enclosing the proceedings of Portland. In the several orders to which you refer you will find a guide under every circumstance of invasion that may occur. I am preparing a communication to his excellency the commander-in-chief, in which I shall enclose your letter and the proceedings of Portland, to be transmitted by the next mail.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Brigadier General JAMES IRISH.

Brigadier General Irish, by an order dated September 19, 1813, directed to Captain Abel W. Atherton, and professing to be issued "pursuant to order from the commander-in-chief" after noticing that the captain had been regularly detailed to command two companies of infantry detached for the defence of Portland and its vicinity, required him to repair to Jordan's Point battery in said town, there to take command of said detachment.

JORDAN'S POINT, *September 25, 1813.*

SIR: As Colonel Larned is absent I take the liberty to inquire of you whether you have any objections to placing the guns belonging to the United States at this battery under my care during the time the detachment of infantry now in service here remains at this post, which will not exceed sixty days. Should the enemy make an attack and succeed in passing the fort with the wind and tide favoring him, this post would be the *last stronghold* for the defence and protection of the town. It becomes my duty, therefore, to obtain your permission to exercise these guns occasionally, and to use them against the enemy in case of an assault. I shall take particular care that neither the guns nor any of the property here belonging to the United States shall be injured. It has been said that Colonel Larned had it in contemplation to send a sergeant's guard here, under the idea, I have understood, that this detachment would be discharged. You will, no doubt, be glad to learn that it will be now unnecessary to reduce your force at the forts for this purpose. If, in fact, the enemy should make an attack upon the forts, you might, if acceptable, in any emergent case receive a strong reinforcement immediately, for I should be glad to co-operate with you in any proper manner to repel an invading foe.

I have been directed to take command of "Jordan's Point battery, and there remain until further orders." Notwithstanding this order, I wish it explicitly understood that I claim no control, without leave, over the United States property here, viz: the guns, coverings, and gun-house. But the point on which the battery stands is *exclusively* under the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, and I have, besides this constitutional authority, obtained leave of some of the largest proprietors to occupy it. If, however, you should differ from me in opinion respecting the expediency of sending a United States detachment here, they will be well received and put under this command, according to military usage. Should you not feel authorized to act on these requests, I must beg of you to lay this communication before Colonel Larned as soon as he returns. A written reply will much oblige your obedient servant,

A. W. ATHERTON,

Commanding Detachment of Infantry in the service of State at Jordan's Point.

R. R. KENDALL, Esq., *Captain commanding Forts Scammel and Preble.*

BOSTON, *November 23, 1813.*

SIR: This morning I received your communication dated the 17th instant, and have enclosed it to the governor; and as I have received no instructions from him relative to the subjects mentioned in the application of the committee of safety for Portland, I must wait until I hear from him and shall be authorized to advise you. It is very much to be regretted that any serious misunderstanding should have arisen between Captain Atherton and the commanding officer of the United States troops. I persuade myself, however, that the prudence and good sense of the parties concerned will prevent violence of any kind from taking place.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS.

Brigadier General JAMES IRISH.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, December 2, 1813.*

SIR: Yesterday I received a letter from his excellency the commander-in-chief, in which he expresses an opinion that, under existing circumstances, no additional orders ought to be given for calling out another detachment of militia to be stationed at Portland.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

Brigadier General JAMES IRISH.

PORTLAND, *December 20, 1813.*

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st instant. The desire I feel of exonerating myself from censure in the late transactions has induced me to break through the forms of etiquette, in these cases so necessary. I have taken the liberty to forward, for your perusal, the Portland Gazette, which contains a just statement of the whole proceedings. It is desirable that the commander-in-chief should have a knowledge of these facts. The claim I derived to hold Fort Burrows was threefold: 1st, by order of the government of this Commonwealth, through Brigadier General Irish; 2d, because it is not a regular post belonging to the United States: they do not own the ground, nor has it been ceded to them; 3d, because I had leave of the principal proprietors to occupy the same with the Commonwealth's troops. It was considered, if a United States officer, from resentment or caprice, could unnecessarily dispossess the troops of the State of this ground, he might pursue them from post to post without the limits of the State. Colonel Larned was not actuated by the most honorable motive of providing for the "common defence;" on the contrary, he threw every obstacle in the way of our protection. He had not men sufficient to defend even the forts in the outer harbor, and he was unwilling the militia should afford that protection which the United States could not furnish. The United States have already three regularly ceded posts in this town and harbor, and since the war they have not had a sufficient number of stationary men to defend one of them. Colonel L. is endeavoring to obtain Fort Burrows for a fourth; but the inhabitants will oppose it almost unanimously. Hence their anxiety to keep possession through the winter. It will be highly gratifying to myself and officers to know that we do not absolutely incur the censure of the commander-in-chief. We have in all respects obeyed orders.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

A. W. ATHERTON.

Adjutant General JOHN BROOKS, *Boston.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, December 27, 1813.*

SIR: Your letter dated 20th instant was received on Tuesday last, and a copy of it forwarded to his excellency the commander-in-chief the next day, who must undoubtedly approve of the promptitude with which you have obeyed his orders, and of your wishes to support the honor and the rights of Massachusetts. But you must be sensible of his great care to avoid every cause of misunderstanding and collision between the government of this State and that of the United States; and I would take the liberty to observe, without, however, having any instructions from the governor for so doing, that, besides the constitutional obligation of the general government to provide for the public defence, all the rights of war, excepting the right of immediate defence in case of invasion, are vested exclusively in that government. It may be observed, likewise, that if in time of war a State has a right to raise troops, or to call out the militia into actual service, the legislature of this State has passed no law for that purpose. The most the legislature has done respecting the employment of troops extends merely to the calling out competent guards for the safety of the munitions of war belonging to the State. That a State may establish arsenals and be prepared at all points for defence there can be no doubt; nor can it be presumed that the United States can rightfully seize the military stores of a State and convert them to their own use without the consent of the State. It would be an act of violence not to be justified upon any ground whatever. But I am not ready to admit that a State can establish a military post of any kind which the constitutional powers of the national government will not pervade and control. The commander-in-chief, I presume, will not be here until the 8th of January. Should he direct any communication to you, his orders shall be promptly executed. The pay-rolls of your detachment are no doubt preparing; if they should not be completed, I should recommend not to have the sums carried out as it is usual against each man's name. The rule established by the committee on accounts, to whom pay-rolls are usually referred, I do not understand. The rate of pay, &c., is different from that of the United States.

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

J. BROOKS.

Captain A. W. ATHERTON.

As to the before-mentioned militia, in service at Portland in 1814, reference is made in the first instance to the requisition of Major General Dearborn and the letter of Governor Strong, before set forth in the entries relative to Major General Whiton's corps on duty at Boston, and to Lieutenant Colonel Sumner's appointment and instructions, set forth in the foregoing entries respecting militia in service at Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel; and next, to the following copies, extracts, and remarks, as containing all the material information collected from the documents as applicable to Lieutenant Colonel Ryerson's command:

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 7, 1814.*

SIR: As I discover no particular provision in the general order of the 6th instant for turning out immediately any of the militia in the district of Maine, will you be pleased to inform me whether any orders have recently been issued to the militia of that part of the State.

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

H. DEARBORN.

Major General Brooks, *Adjutant General, State of Massachusetts.*

No evidence of any reply is furnished.

PORTLAND, *September 11, 1814.*

SIR: I have this moment received a letter from the adjutant general's office, military district No. 1, Boston, in which I am informed that the governor has refused to order out the militia on the requisition of General Dearborn, for the defence of Portland, and that it is improper for me to issue rations to any troops other than those in the United States service, whether militia or regulars, and directing me to deliver none. I give you this early information that other provision may be made for the State militia now under arms for the defence of Portland. I have also received a letter from Captain Perry, at Wiscasset, who says that he had received an express, half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, from General King, informing him that seven sail of the enemy's ships had left Castine and stood to the westward. The general has ordered out another battalion of militia.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN CHANDLER.

Captain DANIEL TUCKER, *Chairman of the Committee of Safety and Defence, Portland.*

PORTLAND, *September 12, 1814.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 9th instant yesterday morning; messengers were immediately despatched to Generals Turner and McMillan, who I understand are coming in with their troops as soon as possible. Every exertion is making for a vigorous defence of this place. Forts Scammel and Preble have in both about two hundred men. If those forts fall, the town must follow. General Chandler does not feel himself authorized to receive any militia into them. It would be of the utmost importance to have four hundred men sent to those forts, in addition to those already there, which cannot be done but by ordering them into the service of the United States. Should his excellency think proper to order any troops into the service of the United States for these forts, and should think proper to order from the 13th division, the troops of that division will be nearly all here in a few days; they may be drafted on the spot.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Major General.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General.*

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Portland, September 15, 1814.

"I communicated to General Richardson the letters of instruction from his excellency the governor and the commissioners, and explained to him their views. He was fully sensible that his arrangements were too extensive for the object to be defended, and said he intended (till he was yesterday advised by my letter to the committee that I should be here the next day) to have reduced his command to about 1,500 from the interior, keeping those in reserve in the vicinity and in town. I was happy to find that he had already made up an opinion, which I expected to form when I had made myself more acquainted with the posts, and had consulted with the committee of safety and got such information as was easily attainable. Early yesterday morning I addressed a note to the committee of safety, informing them of my arrival, who requested me to meet them at 12 o'clock. After having communicated to them the nature of my authority, I endeavored to explain to them the motives which had induced the government to send me hither and their views in relation to the system and mode of defence. They expressed their gratitude for the promptness with which General Richardson had acted, and their confidence both in him and General Chandler. They had no objection to have General Chandler in the chief command, except that they should lose the services of General Richardson. I stated to them the difficulties which would probably arise from having two heads at one station, and that General Chandler would not give up the forts to General Richardson, thinking it his duty to defend them as well as he could, though not half manned; and that General Richardson, who ranks above General Chandler, would in no case receive orders from him; that the forts, to be efficient, must be manned with more men than the United States could furnish, and must be protected by militia on the heights in their rear; General Richardson could not order a part of his corps into the forts under General Chandler; and that an officer of his rank would not be willing to act the subordinate part of protecting General Chandler's rear. Various other suppositions were made, which the said committee said had for some time excited great apprehensions of the result in their mind; but, as Generals Richardson and Chandler seemed to agree very well, they had hoped this would continue; and not being military men, nor knowing how to obviate the apprehended difficulties, they had omitted to touch upon a question of so great delicacy to both the gentlemen in the hope that they should get through their present difficulties without collision. In fact, the gentlemen here seem to have rested their confidence in their military matters altogether to the numbers detached, and hope that the newspaper proclamation of their strength will prevent the enemy from attempting to carry their town. Finding the expression of confidence in General Chandler pretty universal, and General Richardson having no desire to retain the command, and concurring with me in opinion that it was desirable to save as much expense to the Commonwealth as possible, I addressed a note to General Chandler, and met him by assignment in the afternoon, and stated to him that he was misinformed of the fact, as he had written to the committee, that Governor Strong had refused to place any militia, by General Dearborn's request, under the United States officers for the protection of the district of Maine. The only answer which Governor Strong had given to General Dearborn's request for troops was a communication of the general's orders of the 6th of September, and that the governor had no objection to complying with the request, so far as to place them under a United States officer who possessed the public confidence, and would not use his power over them, when placed under him, so as to render the situation of the troops uncomfortable, or that of their officers dishonorable, and who would employ the forces for the purposes only for which they were drafted. He appeared very accommodating, and said he would do everything in his power, as he was well acquainted with the character of our militia, consistent with military principles and his understanding of his duty, to render the situation of both the officers and men of the Massachusetts line as comfortable as the nature of the service would admit if they were placed under his command. He said, however, that he was in a sub-command, and that he could not enter into any express convention for which he had no authority. This morning I called the attention of the committee by a note to take the subject of placing the troops under General Chandler's command into distinct consideration, and to communicate to me their views and wishes; to which they answered that no objection could be made to such arrangement, 'unless it should grow out of disaffection among the officers and men of General Richardson's command, and become necessary to make a reduction of the force.' General Chandler met General Richardson and myself by assignment. I stated to him that I had learned that Major Weeks, a respectable officer of the artillery of this town, who, by virtue of the order for placing 1,100 men in the United States service, had been detached and placed in the command of Fort Scammel by him, had yesterday placed over him Major Lane, of the United States line, much to the injury of the feelings of an officer who had considered his only alternatives as victory, death, or Halifax; and, in case of attack, had determined to bury himself in his fort. General Chandler, anticipating me, interrupted, to observe that he extremely regretted that the manner of doing this had been so offensive to an officer he so much respected; was sorry he had not explained to Major Weeks his reasons for doing it before his order was issued, being assured that he should have satisfied him of the propriety of it. Fort Scammel was the key of the harbor; and though Major Weeks was zealous, and had almost worn himself down with fatigue in attending to his duty, yet he had no practical experience in garrison duty; and as he had an officer on the station who was generally respected, and was well instructed in garrison duty and defence, and as the hour of danger was then supposed to be commencing, he could not, consistently with his duty, do otherwise than to place this important post under the command of the most experienced officer on the station; he, however, would do anything thought advisable for healing the breach. I told him that before I could enter into any further arrangement, I should expect his consent to place Major Weeks in some other honorable and distinct command, to which he assented. Fort Burrows, in the town, (a station which I know Major Weeks wanted,) is the place proposed for him, and it is agreed to by General Chandler. I informed General Chandler that, from the disposition he had shown, I was sure he did not wish to violate any military principles, nor, by disaffecting the officers and men, to lessen their efficiency; that I understood there were in town a great number of United States officers who had no men to command, and that if troops were detached a suitable number of officers would be detailed with them, and that I should not expect United States officers placed over them, thereby destroying their authority and making them a mere medium of communication to their own men of others' orders. He had not, he said, a thought of that, excepting in the forts, where it would be necessary to place experienced men; and that he should only place round his person some of the United States officers, who would be of great assistance to him in time of action. I told him that the short period for which the detachment would be made, made it unnecessary for me to stipulate as to the place of their employment; and he observed that he believed there was no danger but what they would be employed for the defence of the town. I have before me

his note, in compliance with my request that he would furnish me with his ideas of the numbers necessary for the defence of the post, stating that 1,000 infantry and 100 artilleryists, as is requested by General Dearborn, together with the 200 already under his command, and 60 more which he expected would make their retreat from Machias, according to orders, through Orrington, to this post, and the militia of the vicinity in reserve, was the number proposed, and he thought would be sufficient; and that 1,100 would be as many as he should be willing to place in the United States service for this place.

"About two hundred militia, infantry and artillery, under Majors Rogers and Weeks, being part of the detachment called for by General Dearborn's requisition of July 8, 1814, appear to have been stationed at Forts Scammel and Preble, in Portland harbor, from the beginning of August to the beginning of November, 1814. Allusion is made to these in the last preceding extract. They were placed in the service of, and were paid and supplied by, the United States."

Major General Alford Richardson, by a division order issued September 19, 1814, after reciting that the President of the United States, through his officers, had requested of his excellency the commander-in-chief a detachment from the militia of 100 artilleryists and 1,000 infantry, with a proper proportion of officers, for the defence of the town and harbor of Portland, to remain in the service of the United States for forty days, unless sooner discharged by the President, and that the major general of the 12th division had been authorized and directed to make such detachment, did order that detachments should be made of two captains, four lieutenants, six sergeants, five corporals, three musicians, and one hundred privates of artillery, and of one lieutenant colonel, two majors, eleven captains, seventeen lieutenants, sixteen ensigns, fifty-six sergeants, fifty-five corporals, two principal musicians, twenty-two other musicians, and 1,000 privates of infantry, and that these troops should report themselves to General Chandler.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Wiscasset, September 19, 1814.

"The arrangements for the defence of Portland which were suggested to you in my last were completed. In order to keep a sufficient reserve, I was obliged to consent that a part of the detachment of 1,100 men to be placed under the United States authority should be taken from General M'Millan's brigade. Considering the strong force of General Goodwin's division, and the great probability that M'Millan's brigade never will be called for by him, and if they were, are at so great a distance that they would not arrive in time to be useful; and as they were, the principal part of them, here, having marched, some of them, one hundred and sixty miles, from Sandy river, I hope this part of the arrangement will meet your approbation. The detachment will be made, 750 from Generals Turner and M'Millan's brigades, and 350 from General Richardson's division, principally taken from Colonel Foxcraft's regiment; and the detachment will be arranged upon the principle of your order of July 18, 1814, and will be under the command of Colonel Foxcraft, who will have under him a proper proportion of officers in addition to the 1,100 rank and file. There will therefore be 400 men of the United States troops, of a former detachment of the militia, 1,100 to be detached for forty days, (unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States,) the whole under the command of General Chandler, together with 500 men of the militia and volunteer corps, well disciplined for militia, under the command of Colonel Nichols, in the town of Portland, forming a body of 2,000 men on the spot for its defence. General Richardson's reserve of 2,000 men, consisting of the militia within twenty miles distance, can be all there in twenty-four, and half of them in six hours. To preserve the discipline and numbers of the Portland regiment, they are to be drilled once a week; and General Richardson will also retain the whole or a part of a company of cavalry to act as videttes, and will remain at Portland himself to call in the reserve in case of necessity. Major Weeks is to have a distinct command in Fort Burroughs, which I have agreed General Chandler should take possession of till the major's time of service expires (unless it is requested by government in the meantime) for that purpose; and to him will also be committed the charge of the State stores in that fort, which, for a long time before he was detached, had been committed to his care. With this arrangement (I have great pleasure in giving you the information) there appears to be the greatest satisfaction, both among the defenders and the defended, the economists and the alarmists. The town with this force ought to be safe. It is, however, far from being the case. It has at the entrance into the harbor two United States embargo forts or batteries; Fort Preble, of fourteen 18-pounders and some smaller ones, is on a point of land from Cape Elizabeth; Fort Scammel is opposite it, on a small island across the channel, (three-quarters of a mile,) open and unprotected in its rear, though some defences are now throwing up. But outside of these forts is Bang's island, with a fine protected place for landing men; and two 18-pounders on that island could drive every man out of Fort Scammel; and Fort Scammel commands Fort Preble. After the fall of these forts the enemy's ships might anchor in the harbor, subject to the annoyance of Fort Burroughs, New Fort, and some other small batteries. The ships and vessels are all hauled up above the bridge and are prepared to be sunk, and all valuable property is removed from the town, and the houses stripped of their furniture; if the enemy should succeed in capturing the forts, they might enter the town, burn, sink, and destroy the property, but would get no prizes. Against a sudden attack the committee have taken great pains to guard. They have telegraphic communications fifty miles west, and east to Pemaquid Point, in the town of Bristol, which give signals of the approach of a privateer or a fleet by day, and tar barrels or beacons to give the alarm by night; and these are so situated also as to be seen by the surrounding country, which is to forward its militia without further notice."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 22, 1814.

"The satisfaction which was generally expressed by the officers and men at being placed under General Chandler's command, and the desire that they might be so commanded of the committee of safety in that town, as communicated to the governor before I left you, and afterwards expressed by them to me, were the principal reasons which induced me, according to my instructions, to order the troops detached for that post into the service of the United States. Scarcely had the detachment been made (and I do not know that General Richardson had yet completed it) before General Chandler is ordered from that post to another, then commanded by Colonel Walbach, an officer more intelligent than any one I know in the United States service, and where General Chandler will be entirely useless. What reason could there have been for such a change?"

Extracts of a letter from Adjutant General Brooks to Colonel Sumner, dated September 24, 1814.

"Your several communications, under the dates of the 15th, 20th, and 21st instant, have been received and laid before his excellency the commander-in-chief, the council, and the board of commissioners; and I have the satisfaction to assure you that they produced an expression of entire approbation from each of the gentlemen to whom they were presented."

"The provision for the security of Portland is deemed judicious and liberal. And it is a source of great satisfaction to his excellency that you left that town in so tranquil a state."

To Major General ALFORD RICHARDSON, commanding the militia called out for the defence of the town of Portland:

The undersigned ask leave to represent that, by a general order of the date of the 20th day of September current, they are given to understand that a detachment of the militia to the amount of 1,100 artillery and infantry is to be made and placed under the command of Brigadier General Chandler, an officer of the United States, and in the service of the same.

Against this disposition of any part of the militia of this Commonwealth the undersigned ask leave respectfully to remonstrate. And in doing this, they would request that the course of conduct which they consider it their duty to pursue may not be attributed to any motive dishonorable to the soldier or disreputable to the man. The promptness and alacrity with which they have assembled at this place, at the moment when danger was threatening their fellow-citizens of the metropolis, is an assurance that they are ready to defend their country from invasion, and have courage to preserve it unpolluted by any hostile foot. They, therefore, in remonstrating against this arrangement, think they have a claim to be heard, and that the reasons which may be offered may be candidly weighed by the major general, and that an ultimate decision may not be made without mature deliberation and reflection.

And first, your remonstrants are opposed in principle to the arrangement, inasmuch as they consider it unconstitutional and subversive of the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States. But we believe that this command is to be exercised by the officers of the militia appointed by the States, and in this way only.

This construction the undersigned consider as sanctioned by the opinion of the supreme judicial court, delivered to his excellency the governor in August, A. D. 1812.

Having thus shown, in the opinion of your remonstrants, the unconstitutionality of the contemplated arrangements, the undersigned will be excused for pointing out some of the evils which may result from a different construction. General Chandler is himself a subordinatè officer, and can make no pledge which he may not be compelled to violate, or violate obligations paramount to any which he may stipulate with regard to the station of troops under his command. The undersigned therefore consider that, when once under the command of an United States officer, it will not be in the power of any officer in this Commonwealth to prevent their being marched to any post where the President may please to direct. They may be compelled to abandon the defence of those whom they volunteered to protect, and marched from their families to some place more assailable to the enemy, or deemed more important by the President of the United States. The probability that they will is strengthened by the desire manifested to have the militia at the control of the United States officers.

Again, it is a well known fact that the officers of the United States hold the militia in the most sovereign contempt. They have no regard to their local habits or feelings. By a law of the United States officers of the United States of the same grade take rank of the militia when incorporated with them. In this way the old and honorable militia officer is liable to be commanded by the stripling, for whom family influence or political motives may have procured a commission. Where have we a pledge that the many incumbents of offices in the army of the United States whom we see in our streets, without men to command, may not be incorporated with us and our troops, and thus we be reduced to a cipher, and our men in effect given up to the caprice of those who have no sympathy with their situation? Can General Chandler give such a pledge? We think not. He himself may be bound by others' orders, whatever may be his disposition. We are not insensible that the proposed arrangement is intended to save expense to the Commonwealth. But we apprehend the United States are, and will be, bound by the national compact to pay the expense of our defence, whether the militia is put under the control of United States officers, or are commanded by their own. If the United States have the injustice to refuse a claim so well founded, we can only say that the objects of the national compact are at an end.

But shall his excellency the governor give up his prerogatives, and those of the Commonwealth, because the United States are unjust? On principles of economy, then, we cannot agree that the proposed arrangement has any advantage above any other; and should the United States be so unreasonable as to refuse to let the militia defend those posts which are exclusively within their control, unless the militia will be put under United States officers, and this, too, when it is acknowledged that the United States have no adequate force to defend those posts, we can only say it is time they were surrendered into other hands.

The officers of the militia will not conceal the repugnance which they have to bring themselves, and having their men exposed in posts, from their weakness wholly inadequate to any effectual defence. For these and many other reasons which might be mentioned, the undersigned respectfully remonstrate against the arrangement proposed by general orders of the 20th day of September, and to give Major General Richardson a clear understanding of the repugnance which they, and the troops under their respective commands, feel in submitting to be placed under the command of General Chandler, or any other officer of the United States; at the same time pledging themselves to be ready for any danger or emergency, while they can be commanded by their own appropriate officers, the men of their choice.

Pelatah Smith, major.
 Stephen Blake, captain.
 Stephen Pratt, lieutenant.
 Ebenezer Rawson, major.
 Philip Eastman, captain.
 Henry Frost, captain.
 Samuel Robinson, captain.

James Steel, major.
 J. B. Osgood, Brigade major.
 Robert Andrew, jr., ensign.
 John Kilborn, captain.
 William Morrison, captain.
 William Benjamin, ensign.
 Dominicus Record, ensign.

Henry Fazewell, major.
Jonathan Bemis, captain.
James Charles, captain.
Joseph Colly, lieutenant.
Elijah Huston, lieutenant.
Stephen Berry, captain.
Aaron Ingalls, ensign.
Eber Rice, lieutenant.

Eben. Fessenden, jr., lieutenant.
Benjamin Woodson, ensign.
Daniel Hall, lieutenant.
Richard Cook, ensign.
Asa Mansfield, captain.
John Smith, lieutenant.
Samuel True, ensign.
William Ingalls, lieutenant.

PORTLAND, *September 24, 1814.*

5 majors, 10 captains, 8 lieutenants, and 7 ensigns: total, 30.

Of these officers, 3 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 2 ensigns, do not appear to have been detached for United States service; the remaining 18 were in the detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ryerson, and formed less than one-third of the number of commissioned officers he had under him.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Portland, September 25, 1814.

"In my letter of the 19th instant, informing you of the arrangements made for the defence of Portland, I observed that they were such as gave the greatest satisfaction. This was so general that I was not acquainted with a single person who had any objection to it. I did not hesitate, therefore, to leave with General Richardson a direction when his detachment was completed to place it in the service of the United States, and that quarters and rations should be prepared by them to be delivered to the troops. I wrote to Brigadier General Chandler, informing him that Major General Richardson is now making a detachment from the militia of ten hundred infantry and one hundred artillery, exclusive of officers, which, when completed, will be placed by him in the service of the United States for the defence of Portland, according to the request made thereof by officers acting by virtue of the authority of the President of the United States, for forty days, unless, before such detachment is completed, different instructions shall be received by him from his excellency the commander-in-chief. I went yesterday to Hollowell and Augusta with General Sewall. At 12 o'clock last night, at Gardner, I received by express from Major General Richardson a letter, of which the following is a copy."

PORTLAND, *September 24, 1814.*

Sir: Serious and alarming difficulties have arisen since you left this place, in consequence of the order to place the officers and men under General Chandler.

Many of the most respectable officers declare they will lose their commissions before they will submit to what they call a conscription. The same feelings are prevalent among the men. One company marched off on Wednesday; some were persuaded to return, and some brought back by force, but two escaped.

Another difficulty in executing the arrangements has arisen. Brigadier General Chandler has been ordered to command at Portsmouth, and left this place yesterday. Lieutenant Colonel Starks is now in command. Under these circumstances I have directed the detachment to report to me, and shall not deliver it over to the United States officers until further instructed. Your presence appears to me indispensably necessary. When I see you I will enter into detail.

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

ALFORD RICHARDSON, *Major General.*

Colonel WM. H. SUMNER.

"After requesting General King by letter to excuse me for not meeting him according to agreement at Bath, I left Gardner, and upon my arrival here this afternoon found such a spirit of disaffection in the Oxford detachment from General Hubbard's division, arising from an expected order for placing them in the United States service, that if the order was issued it would probably render it necessary for us to call in a part of General Richardson's division to compel its execution.

"Having received advice yesterday that seven transports, with 1,000 troops on board from Castine, joined the squadron off Owl's Head on Thursday evening, (and which were also seen there on Friday morning,) I had serious apprehensions that the fleet now composed of 15 sail of transports, with from 2,700 to 3,000 troops on board, might strike a destructive blow upon this place before order could be restored. Independently of other considerations, and agreeably to the wish of the committee of safety, which I immediately convened and consulted, I requested General Richardson to continue the troops under his own orders, and to take the command of them himself. It became absolutely necessary for General Richardson to command, as Lieutenant Colonel Ryerson, who was detailed for the command of the detachment, (and not Colonel Foxcraft, who it was supposed would have been,) is qualified for fatigue duty only.

"You perceive that my letter informing General Chandler of our intent to make a detachment, also notifies him of General Richardson's order to place it under his command when made, unless, before such detachment is made, different instructions should be received by him from his excellency the commander-in-chief. If the present course is approved of by his excellency the governor, I will thank you by the next mail to forward to General Richardson his instructions, that the United States officers on this station may have as early notice as possible."

Extract of a letter from Adjutant General Brooks to Colonel Sumner, dated Bath, September 27, 1814.

"Your letters dated 23d and 25th instant have been received. Under the unexpected occurrences at Portland you undoubtedly made the best arrangements possible. General Richardson, I presume, will conduct his department with propriety, and will give great satisfaction to the people in and about Portland."

BATH, *September 27, 1814.*

Sir: By my letter of the 17th instant, as well as by my personal communications when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Portland, you were informed that in consequence of the general confidence in you, which was there expressed both by the committee of safety and defence of that town, and by the major and brigadier generals commanding the militia which had been called into service for the defence of Portland, in obedience to my instructions from his excellency Governor Strong, I had requested Major

General Richardson to detach 1,100 men, with a suitable proportion of officers, from the militia, and to order them into the service of the United States for the defence of that town, under your command. General Richardson accordingly made the detachment, but, before it was organized, learned that the greatest unwillingness was expressed both by the officers and men at being ordered into the service of the United States, and that some of the most respectable officers had declared that they would lose their commissions rather than submit to it, and that a company which had marched off the ground had been brought back by force. On the receipt of his express despatch stating these circumstances, I immediately left important arrangements which were then making for the defence of other posts of this district and repaired to Portland. I there learned that the dissatisfaction of the militia at being ordered into the United States service after it was understood that you were ordered from that post to command at Portsmouth was so great that an order requiring it could not probably be carried into effect but by compulsory means.

Aware of the indefensible state of the town, so long as the confusion which would have been consequent on the contemplated order should continue, and being informed that fifteen transports with troops on board had been seen, two days previous, off Owl's Head, with which the enemy might strike a destructive blow before order could be restored, I did not hesitate to request General Richardson to continue the detachment under his own command.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you that there is the greatest good understanding between General Richardson and Colonel Starks, now commanding at Portland; and that there will be the most harmonious co-operation between these two gentlemen and the troops under their respective commands for the protection and defence of that important town. [The remainder of this letter relates to Major General King's district, and with an extract of a letter dated 28th September from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, explaining his motives for writing it, will be found set forth in the entries respecting the militia in service at Bath, Wiscasset, &c.]

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. H. SUMNER.

Brigadier General CHANDLER.

Extract of a letter from Major General Dearborn to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 28, 1814.

"Will you please to inform me whether I may expect a detachment for Portland, where their services are very necessary at this moment."

[It does not appear that this received any reply.]

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Bath, September 28, 1814.

"After the occurrences which have taken place, (though I almost fear to do it,) yet my duty requires that I should again express to you my belief that, by the arrangements made at Portland, of which you were informed in my last, satisfaction is once more given to the town and the officers and men detached for its defence. If, after reading the enclosed remonstrance to General Richardson, you could be informed of all the other circumstances which induced our last determination, you would readily believe that this satisfaction could not have been given without some exertions, and in no other way than by that adopted, so as to render the place as secure as the military means there collected would warrant. I had the honor to communicate to Lieutenant Colonel Starks, commanding the United States forces in that place, the circumstances which had induced an alteration in the plan before intended for the defence of the town by placing the militia under General Chandler's command, and to assure him that no means should be omitted on our part to give the United States forts all the protection which our militia could afford, and of our disposition, in every particular, to co-operate with him and the forces under his command, in providing by our united efforts every proper security against apprehended danger. This disposition was reciprocated by him; and to enable us more effectually to carry the views of both parties into effect, he agreed that Major Weeks and Adjutant Bray (two intelligent militia officers placed in the United States service by a former detachment, and by whom many of our important operations will be conducted,) should receive their orders from and make their returns to General Richardson. I am sorry, however, to inform you that the detachment of the militia which was made principally from Oxford county, and which I inspected before I left Portland, is undisciplined, badly armed, miserably provided, and worse commanded. These men, who are without or have useless muskets, will therefore be placed in Fort Burroughs and the other batteries, or put on fatigue duty, and the residue so divided in their stations as to leave each division under the command of the most intelligent of their officers. Though it is the only means of defence we can at present afford, yet my short experience convinces me that the system of defence by militia is the most troublesome and expensive as well as the least efficient that could have been devised by a wise people."

Extract of a letter from Major General Richardson to Colonel William H. Sumner, dated Portland, September 30, 1814.

"I have not yet sent any troops to Fort Scammel, and fear, when I attempt it, to be under the necessity of calling in a stronger force than I now have to compel obedience. A few of the officers wish to do their duty, but the most of them are worse than their men. To arrest or discharge them would be useless, as there is no prospect of getting better to supply their places. To break them would be impossible, as they would be tried by those who are governed by the same unmilitary principles as themselves."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Major General Richardson, dated Wiscasset, October 1, 1814.

"As to your refractory troops, I have lost all patience with them. We have yielded too much to them already. I would have obedience, by using policy first; and, if that did not answer, by force. If you order over one company, and they see the places, and know that a plenty of boats are there to take them off in case of too much danger, others will also be willing to follow. Perhaps they may be ordered over at first to do fatigue duty by day and return to their quarters in town at night, and afterwards you can have their tents sent over and keep them there. If plans of policy do not answer, call on the Portland regiment to compel the execution of your orders, and arrest the first officer who refuses and as many as refuse, and trust the issue."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Wiscasset, October 1, 1814.

"In the arrangements made for the defence of Portland, Bath, and Wiscasset, I have been governed by the principle which his excellency the governor had regard to, in making a detachment for the defence of Boston before I left there, not to order out for any place under the authority of the State a greater number of troops than the United States, or the officers acting under their authority, would have undertaken to defend it with upon their own responsibility. This was our general rule, and was varied from only when we thought the necessity of the case authorized an increase of force. When the detachment of one thousand infantry was made at Portland, with the expectation of placing it in the United States service, according to General Dearborn's request, it was organized into one regiment, according to the principles of the general order of July 18, which directed a detachment of a similar number of men to act under the same authority. Since it has become necessary for Major General Richardson to retain the command of that detachment, he will not find the organization so convenient as that provided by our militia law. He, however, upon looking over his roster, thought, by arranging the detachment into two regiments, and thereby increasing the number of officers, he should only augment the expenses of the government without adding to the security of the people or diminishing his own trouble."

Squam Island.

Expenditures in respect of the services of Lieutenant Colonel E. Cutter, four officers of his staff, and four companies, commanded by Captains Adams, Goodwin, Sprowl, and Winslow, for fifteen days in September and October, 1814, and in respect of the erection of a battery.....		\$3, 441 31
Deduct for clothing.....	\$326 12	
Deduct for use of arms.....	31 64	
Deduct for overpayments.....	91 32	
Deduct for excess of rations.....	56 64	
Deduct for forage allowance.....	6 41	
Deduct for miscellaneous items.....	613 93	
	<hr/>	1, 126 06
Admissible.....		<u>2, 315 25</u>

By a division order of Major General Wm. King, dated September 27, 1814, he directed Brigadier General Payson to order a detachment of two companies from Lieutenant Colonel Cutter's regiment, and a like detachment from Lieutenant Colonel Day's, for fifteen days' services at Squam island; and by the same order he directed that Lieutenant Colonel Cutter should consider himself commander of these troops. Under this order the militia last specified appear to have entered on duty. As will be hereafter shown, an arrangement was entered into between Major Generals King and Sewall, and Colonel Sumner, for detaching, for forty days' service, two regiments of General Sewall's division and four companies from the division of General King, to be taken in part from militia then on duty, and the remainder from militia to be drawn from their homes; and a letter of Colonel Sumner to the State adjutant general, dated October 1, 1814, contains a statement on the subject to the following effect: "As the companies from General Sewall's division, which were not detached here, could not be expected in less than a week, General King kept four additional companies of his division for fatigue duty fifteen days, unless sooner discharged. General Sewall's detachment is now all here, and in a few days the stockade on Squam island will be finished, and the four additional companies will then be dismissed."

The companies were discharged, two of them on the 12th, and the other two on the 15th October.

Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, &c.

Expenditures in respect of part of a company commanded by Captain Flint, in service from the 30th September to the 8th November; part of a company commanded by Lieutenant Levi Soul, in service from the 5th October to the 14th November; a company commanded by Captain Kinney, in service from the 1st October to the 9th November; a company commanded by Captain Palmer, in service from the 12th September to the 11th October; a company commanded by Captain Curtis, in service from the latter date to the 19th November; and a company commanded by Captain Reed, in service from the 29th September to the 9th November 1814.....		\$9, 139 81
Deduct for clothing.....	\$1, 105 10	
Deduct for use of arms.....	175 85	
Deduct for overpayments.....	130 36	
Deduct for excess of rations.....	130 82	
Deduct for forage allowance.....	7 02	
Deduct for miscellaneous items.....	240 88	
	<hr/>	1, 790 03
Admissible.....		<u>7, 349 78</u>

Under the arrangement before alluded to, and which will be hereafter more fully set forth, Major General King was to furnish for the frontier towns of Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, and such other towns and places as required defence, four companies under captains, who would each have a separate command. Agreeably thereto, General King, by his division order of the 27th September, 1814, before referred to, directed the ordering out for forty days' service, unless sooner discharged, of two companies from Lieutenant Colonel Foote's regiment, to do duty within the local district of his command, and of one company from the regiments of Lieutenant Colonels Thatcher and Day, to do duty on the seaboard, at such places as the colonel might direct; and by the same order General King gave permission to Captain Reed to raise a company of volunteers for forty days' service at Boothbay. Captain Flint's command was taken from the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Day, and Lieutenant Soul's from that of Lieutenant Colonel Thatcher, and together were in force about equal to a company. One of these commands was stationed

at Bristol, and the other at Cushing, Friendship, and Waldoborough. The companies of Captains Kinney and Curtis belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Foote's regiment, and the former was stationed at Thomaston and St George, and the latter at Camden. Captain Palmer's company was detached from the same regiment, under a division order of General King issued on the 7th September, and was stationed at Camden for thirty days, commencing, as is before shown, on the 12th of that month, and terminating on the 11th October, when the company of Captain Curtis entered on duty there. The arrangement of Generals King and Sewall, and Colonel Sumner, applied therefore, to the company of Captain Palmer, only during a portion of its service. Captain Reed's company was stationed at Boothbay.

These companies were all in addition to the force called for by Major General Dearborn's requisition; and it does not appear to have been in contemplation to place any of them in the United States service.—(See Adjutant General Brooks's letter to Major General Dearborn of the 4th October, 1814, and the reply thereto, both hereafter set forth.)

Sundry places.

Expenditures in respect of several detachments of cavalry, in service in September and October, 1814.....	\$1,094 68
Deduct excess for rations, &c.....	22 20
Admissible.....	1,072 48

Two of the detachments were taken from the brigade of Brigadier General McCobb, and the remainder from Major McCrate's battalion, belonging to the brigade of Brigadier General Payson. The brigade of Brigadier General McCobb was ordered out by Major General King on the 10th September, 1814, and soon afterward entered on duty; and by division orders of the 27th and 28th of that month General King directed the discharge thereof, with the exception of twenty men of the cavalry, officers included, and a small detachment of artillery; and by another like order, dated the 4th October, he directed Brigadier General McCobb to discharge the cavalry then on duty, except five, who were to be posted for vidette purposes, and for whose discharge an order issued on the 31st October.

Major McCrate, by a division order of General King of the 22d September, 1814, was required to establish lines of videttes from Wiscasset to Camden, from Wiscasset to Boothbay, and from Wiscasset to Bath, and also up the Kennebec, should General Sewall consider it necessary, and to forward communications from Colonel Sumner at all times with promptitude. For discharging the militia of General Payson's brigade, save certain detachments, General King issued a division order on the 27th of September, 1814, and by this he directed Major McCrate to continue in service 26 of his command for vidette duty. The services of any cavalry of either brigade, as videttes, do not appear to have been stipulated for in the arrangement between Generals King and Sewall and Colonel Sumner, (nor to have been required by Major General Dearborn;) but as the same are shown to have been performed whilst the troops detached pursuant thereto were on duty, and as Colonel Sumner appears to have been informed by a letter of General King, addressed to him on the 2d October, of the general's intention (which the rolls evince to have been soon afterward carried into effect) to reduce the number to be kept out as videttes, the employment of the cavalry detachments before mentioned for this purpose is presumed to have had the colonel's sanction, and the expense thereof is, therefore, entered in this statement.

Bath and Wiscasset.

Expenditures in respect of the services of Lieutenant Colonel Sweet, two majors, a surgeon, surgeon's mate, quartermaster, paymaster, adjutant, chaplain, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and eight companies, having therein, including officers of all grades, about 570 men, stationed at Bath and its vicinity in September, October, and November, 1814; of Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin, two majors, a surgeon, surgeon's mate, quartermaster, paymaster, adjutant, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, eight companies of infantry, and a company and detachment of artillery, having therein, including officers of all grades, about 640 men, stationed at Wiscasset and its vicinity in September, October, and November, 1814; and of Brigadier General Payson, and his brigade major and brigade quartermaster, stationed at the latter place during the same time; also, in respect to the reparation of barracks at Coxe's Head, the erection of a fort there, and a battery and gun-house at other places; the cost of ammunition, mounting cannon, &c.....	\$43,472 47
Amount credited for articles sold after the war.....	174 31
	43,298 16
Deduct for clothing.....	\$4,426 14
Deduct for use of arms.....	677 61
Deduct for overpayments.....	743 37
Deduct for excess of rations.....	206 76
Deduct for allowances to officers for quarters and fuel.....	\$14 32
Deduct for allowances to officers for forage.....	111 72
Deduct for allowances to officers for servants.....	282 94
	408 98
Deduct for miscellaneous items.....	4,181 46
	10,644 32
Admissible.....	32,653 84

These militia, with the exception of Brigadier General Payson and the two officers of his staff, were part of Major General Sewall's division.

Among the preceding entries concerning the troops called out in September, 1814, for the defence of Boston, is the copy of a requisition from Major General Dearborn upon Governor Strong for certain militia detachments for United States service, and whereof 1,000 infantry and 100 artillery were for the

defence of the seaboard between Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, within which limits the militia before specified, belonging to the divisions of Major Generals King and Sewall, were on duty; and among those entries there are also copies of other documents connected with that requisition. The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Sumner and his instructions are set forth in the foregoing entries relative to the militia called out for the defence of Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel, and of a letter from Major General Dearborn to Adjutant General Brooks, dated 7th September, 1814, a copy will be found in the entries as to the militia in service at Portland. The additional information, which has been collected from the documentary evidence as pertinent to the subject, is contained in the following copies and extracts:

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT, *Headquarters, Portland, September 18, 1814.*

SIR: Do you consider it absolutely necessary to keep constantly in service at Georgetown, Wiscasset, or any of the ports east of those places, a larger force than is sufficient to garrison the forts? If you do, I will thank you to inform me what number you should deem necessary, and I will write immediately to General Dearborn on the subject. In the meantime, should Colonel Sumner, aid to Governor Strong, arrive at Bath, and conclude to place under my command, (as he appears to be authorized to,) in the service of the United States, a body of militia, (which, I think, from some interrogations he applied to me the other day, he probably will do,) not exceeding two battalions, I will consider them in the service of the United States, until the decision of the commanding general of military district No. 1 shall be known on the subject; and I have no doubt but that they will be continued in service until the season is so far advanced as to render their services unnecessary.

I will thank you to give me your opinion on the subject with as much promptness as you can conveniently, whether Colonel Sumner visits you or not.

Should a larger number of militia be received into the service of the United States than is necessary to garrison the forts, you will readily perceive the propriety of their having as little communication as possible with the forts; at the same time to have them quartered in such a manner as to render the greatest possible aid to the forts. The troops that have been some time in the forts are better prepared to defend them than new troops; it will not therefore be expected that any change will be made relative to the command of the garrison without my order. The troops received into the United States service must be mustered and inspected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER.

Major General KING.

A requisition was made by Major General Dearborn upon Governor Strong on the 8th of July, 1814, for certain detachments of artillery and infantry for United States service at different posts, and was complied with; and nearly 200 infantry and artillery, part of these detachments, (which were received into the service of, and were paid and supplied by, the United States,) appear to have been stationed for about three months, commencing in the beginning of August, 1814, in the United States forts and garrisons at Damariscotta, St. George's, Edgcombe, and Phipsburg, (being all within the limits of General King's district,) and to these, it is presumed, allusion is made in General Chandler's letter.

WISCASSET, *September 19, 1814.*

SIR: Your letter under date of the 18th instant is now before me. You ask if I consider it necessary to keep in service at Georgetown, Wiscasset, &c., a larger force than is sufficient to garrison the forts. I answer that we have not a fort in this section of the country; that our batteries are calculated for defence against vessels only; and that in most of the cases they would be taken by about an equal number of land forces, landing in their rear, as the batteries contain of ours. The batteries themselves are to be defended only by land troops, and this will require, I fear, more than we shall be able to obtain. I have had a consultation with General Sewall and Colonel Sumner on this subject; and as far as I have been able to ascertain their opinions, 1,000 men is considered necessary at this place, and 800 at Bath and Georgetown, exclusive of a few Augusta troops, and a former detailment.

The men will be mostly taken from General Sewall's division, and they will be, I am confident, ordered out and paid by the State, if the United States decline doing it, which I hope will not be the case. The economy of the general government has already cost us nearly half of the district, and if it be continued without State interference Sir John Sherbrooke will have the whole before winter sets in. I am inclined to think the number named by General Sewall and Colonel Sumner is short of what is necessary; but we would begin with them. There will not be the least difficulty in relation to the officers now commanding the batteries continuing to command, as they certainly should do. The troops to be ordered out will, I trust, occupy positions much stronger and better capable for defence; and will, I trust, be able to defend the batteries.

WILLIAM KING.

Brigadier General CHANDLER.

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT, *Headquarters, Portland, September 20, 1814.*

SIR: Yours of yesterday has been received, which contains an extract from General Dearborn's of the 4th instant, by which it appears that it was undoubtedly General Dearborn's instructions to have 1,100 men for the defence of the coast east of Kennebec. I have therefore written Colonel Sumner on the subject, and presume he will order them out accordingly. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed. I have this morning received an order to repair to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and assume the command of that post. I shall probably leave here the day after to-morrow; it will therefore be impossible for me to visit you. So soon as the troops, which may be ordered out by the governor, shall be in the service of the United States, I wish them to be disposed of in such a manner as you may judge most proper for the defence of the coast. I shall enjoin it on all the officers of the several posts and detachments on and east of the Kennebec, under my command, to respect your opinion in all cases relative to the disposition of the troops for the defence of the coast. Should a greater force than 1,100 be necessary for the protection of the country on and about the Penobscot, I can only say to you that I have no authority from the President to make a requisition on Governor Strong for troops; but Colonel Sumner, who is now with you, appears

to be empowered to detach such a number as may be necessary. Perhaps he will deem it proper to order out a detachment immediately for the Penobscot. In the mean time I will write to General Dearborn on the subject, and enclose to him a copy of your letter, and he will, perhaps, think proper to make a further requisition for troops to protect that part of the country.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER, *Brigadier General.*

Major General WILLIAM KING.

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT, *Headquarters, Portland, September 20, 1814.*

SIR: I am informed by General King that General Dearborn has requested his excellency Governor Strong to order out and place in the service of the United States 1,000 infantry and 100 artillery, for the defence of the sea-coast from Kennebec to Penobscot; but I understood you to say, when here, that General Dearborn's requisition was for a certain number of men, without apportioning them to any particular place. As there can be no doubt, however, but that the 1,100 men above mentioned were intended by General Dearborn for the defence of that coast, I should wish to have them ordered into the service of the United States accordingly. I will write to General King relative to the disposition of any detachment that may be made.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER, *Brigadier General.*

Col. WM. SUMNER, *Aide-de-camp to Governor Strong.*

EASTERN SUB-MILITARY DISTRICT, *Headquarters, Portland, September 21, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I have this morning received your letter of yesterday, by which I understand it to be your opinion, and the opinion of General Sewall, that 1,800 troops are necessary for the defence of Wiscasset, Bath, Georgetown, &c., exclusive of the few now at the forts and batteries. I have no doubt but that Colonel Sumner will order a detachment of 1,100 men, according to General Dearborn's requisition. I wrote to him on that subject, and enclosed to you yesterday a copy of my letter. If 700 men more are necessary for the defence of the country, it will certainly be proper to receive them into the service of the United States, and I will do it if Colonel Sumner will order a detachment to be made; but I have no authority to make a requisition on the executive of the State for troops; I will, however, write immediately to General Dearborn on the subject, and I presume he will make the necessary requisition. Should a detachment be made, you will readily perceive the necessity of having an officer of the Quartermaster General's department in your quarter; General Dearborn directed me to appoint one for that part of the district, but I have not been able to find a suitable character, not being acquainted with the inhabitants.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHANDLER, *Brigadier General.*

General WM. KING

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated September 22, 1814.

"The day I left Portland I requested, by note to General Chandler, information from him whether he considered any part east of that as requiring defence, and whether, if troops were ordered out for the defence of them, he would pay and supply them at the United States expense. This, in conversation before, he thought would be done if an officer of rank which he should send with me, if possible, or General King, who, otherwise, he would write to on the subject, should think any troops necessary for the defence of the eastern part of the district. On my arrival at Bath, General King informed me that he had received no communication from General Chandler, though General Dearborn had written him that he had requested 1,000 infantry and 100 artillery for the defence of the country east of Portland. As General Chandler had no information on this point, he sent him a copy of General Dearborn's letter. The same day he received from General Chandler a letter stating that if he thought it necessary to call for any troops for the defence of the country east of Portland, he would receive them, not exceeding two battalions, till General Dearborn's advice or orders respecting them should be received. The objections to receiving such a detachment were, the inefficiency of it, the inability of the United States commissary here to furnish suitable rations, and the conditions annexed to it; and lastly, if the United States organization was adopted, which we supposed would be expected, we should not have officers enough for the extensive frontier on which they might be stationed.

"We proceeded in making a detachment of two regiments of infantry under two lieutenant colonels, and one company of artillery from General Sewall's division for the posts at Bath and Wiscasset, and four companies of infantry from General King's, for other places as above. While thus engaged General King received a letter from General Chandler, informing him that he was ordered to take command at Portsmouth, and enclosing to him a copy of a letter which (in the letter to General King) General Chandler said had been sent to me, but which has not come to hand, requesting 1,100 men to be placed in the United States service for the defence of the country between the Kennebec and the Penobscot."

WISCASSET, *September 22, 1814.*

"By an arrangement made by General Sewall, General King, and Lieutenant Colonel Sumner, for the defence of Bath and Wiscasset, and the sea-coast of General King's division, it is understood that General Sewall shall furnish eight companies of 64 rank and file each, and one company of artillery of 50 men, for the defence of Wiscasset and Sheepscot river, and eight companies of infantry of 64 rank and file each, for the Kennebec, to be stationed at Bath and Phippsburg; the infantry to be arranged into two regiments under the command of lieutenant colonels. General King will furnish for the frontier towns o

Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, and such other towns and places as require defence, four companies under captains, who will each have a separate command.

"Until General Sewall shall furnish his detachment for this post, he shall retain of his troops now here a number somewhat greater than is intended to be stationed here after the detachment is made. General King, for the defence of Kennebec, will retain of his troops now stationed there about the same number as is intended by this arrangement for its defence, till General Sewall's detachment arrives to relieve them."

A true copy of the agreement entered into by and between Major General Sewall, Major General King, and Lieutenant Colonel Sumner, at the time and place of its date.

Attest:

H. SEWALL, *Major General 8th Division Militia of Massachusetts.*

WISCASSET, *Friday, September 23, 1814.—1 o'clock, p. m.*

I have just received a letter from General King enclosing one to him, of which the annexed is a copy, from General Chandler. General King in his letter requests me to inform him of our determination, and of the number we would advise him to detach in addition from his division. To which I wrote the answer, also herewith communicated. We were misinformed when told that a frigate and a transport or two were seen going up the Penobscot. None have gone up. I have also learned that Lieutenant Colonel Ulmer has dismissed his regiment.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

WM. H. SUMNER.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, Esq.

The letter referred to of General Chandler is the one before set forth, dated September 21; of the answer to General King the following is a copy. General King's letter is not furnished:

WISCASSET, *September 23, 1814.*

SIR: After our determination yesterday upon the number of troops to be detached, the mode of organizing them into two regiments, the places where they are to be stationed, and the service they were to be employed in, and having also made a contract for the supply of their rations, I wrote to the adjutant general and informed him of the course we had agreed on, the reason which induced it, and that it was determined the detachment should be kept in the State service till his determination of the course to be pursued was received. General Sewall has already proceeded and made his detachment from the regiments which were here, and is just starting to Hallowell to complete it there, of which he requested me to advise you. Under the circumstances, we have concluded to preserve the arrangements yesterday made between us and to wait the orders of the government, which will soon be received.

There were seven ships seen on Wednesday evening passing Camden for Owl's Head. I shall be at Bath on Monday.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

WM. H. SUMNER.

Major General KING.

Colonel Foote says the ships were seen off the White islands, near Owl's Head.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to General Chandler, dated Bath, September 27, 1814.

"Your answer of the 20th instant to my letter of the 17th, in which I inquired whether, if you thought any position of the country east of Portland required protection, you should think proper to take troops into the United States service therefor, I have just received on my arrival here this evening. In this you express your desire that eleven hundred men, which you state had been requested by General Dearborn of Governor Strong for the defence of the seaboard from the Kennebec to the Penobscot, may be ordered into the service of the United States. You are well aware that the state of anxiety and alarm which had for some days existed in this part of the district was such that prompt and efficient measures were necessary to be adopted for its security. Not having received an answer to mine to you of the 17th, I was engaged with Generals Sewall and King on the 20th in making arrangements for this purpose. We all agreed in the opinion that, in addition to the United States forces, a regiment at least would be necessary for the defence of each of the towns of Bath and Wiscasset, and that four companies more would be required to defend other less important places. While thus engaged General King received a letter from you, stating that you would receive a body of militia not exceeding two battalions, and consider them in the service of the United States till the decision of the commanding general of military district No. 1 should be known on the subject. To that proposition the following objections arose: first, that the number of troops requested would be quite inadequate for the defence of so extensive and assailable a frontier; second, that the condition annexed to your request for placing the troops in the United States service rendered it uncertain whether the troops, if detached, would be retained in that service by the commander of the military district; third, that if, after a detachment should have been made, and all the militia which was then called in for the protection of the seaboard discharged, the commander of the military district should dismiss the detachment, large towns and thirty or forty thousand tons of shipping would remain entirely unprotected for some days, which would be required to provide new means for their defence; fourth, that the United States contractor here for furnishing rations to the troops in the service of the United States could only be able to comply with the terms of his contract by the means which the government should furnish him, and at the rate at which he had contracted to supply them was such that it would be impossible for him to obtain such supplies. We accordingly proceeded and detached the number of both officers and men which we considered necessary, and assigned them their posts and

duties. Of all which doings, in my despatch of the next day, the government was informed. After this plan and arrangement had in part been carried into effect by General Sewall, and the officers commanding troops of his division not detached had received their order of discharge, General King informed me of your willingness to receive into the United States service a larger number of troops than you had before proposed, thereby obviating a part of the objections which had induced us to make the aforementioned plan; the substantial ones yet remained to its proposed change. I was extremely sorry, also, to learn from the same source of your removal in the command in the capital of this district to Portsmouth, which could not but have some influence on our decision. I have taken the liberty thus minutely to mention the particulars of our proceedings, lest by the omissions of the details an imputation might have been made of an indisposition in me to place the militia in the service of the United States, according to the principles we had agreed on, to which his excellency the governor had no objections; and to induce you to attribute the course pursued to the desire I had strictly to comply with the instructions I had received, 'promptly to provide every practicable means of defence for the inhabitants of this district.'

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Bath, September 28, 1814.

"On my arrival here yesterday I took from the post office General Chandler's letter to me of the 20th instant, (a copy of which you have been furnished with, taken from General King's letter,) requesting 1,100 men to be placed in the United States service for the defence of the country between the Kennebec and Penobscot. Having received many communications from him, in compliance with the rules of civility, which require some answer, I wrote one, of which a copy is herewith forwarded, hoping thereby in some degree to strengthen our claims for remuneration from the government of the United States for the great expenses which he had incurred in our necessary defence. At the request of General King I yesterday accompanied him to Cox's Head, near the mouth of the Kennebec, to view a fort with two bastions which he has been erecting on that very elevated and commanding position. He took the responsibility of this upon himself, in consequence of the badness of the situation of the natural fort, and the inattention of the national government to keep even the platforms in repair, and into which he would not venture any of the troops. Without this new fort there was nothing to prevent the enemy from entering this river at his pleasure. The expenditures for it will be from ten to twelve hundred dollars; the labor has been done by the militia. He has borrowed for the new fort three eighteen-pounders of General Chandler, and wants two small pieces to protect the curtains of his fort. For this purpose I have ordered a three-pounder of ours here to be mounted, and have purchased a nine-pound carronade, with all its apparatus, and about four hundred pounds of grape and round shot, for fifty-five dollars."

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 28, 1814.*

SIR: Your communication of this day has been duly received. In reply to your proposition it will be necessary for me to observe that the authority I possess for requesting and receiving a detachment of militia for the service of the United States directs their organization, the principles of which are detailed in my communication to you of the 5th instant. I will readily receive into the service of the United States the 1,800 men you mention, provided it is understood that they are to be organized agreeably to the principles I have alluded to; and there will be no objection on my part to their being considered, after being duly organized and mustered, in the service of the United States from the day the detachment of 1,800 was formed, excluding, however, any supernumerary officers. Will you please to inform me whether I may expect a detachment for Portland, where their services are very necessary at this moment?

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

H. DEARBORN.

Maj. Gen. BROOKS, *Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts.*

Of the communication referred to no copy is furnished.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Wiscasset, October 1, 1814.

"At my first interview with Generals Sewall and King, at this place, we thought that 1,800 men would be necessary permanently to be stationed on the assailable points of the seaboard, from the Kennebec to the Penobscot, and General King informed General Chandler, who had requested information on that point, of the result of our conference. Knowing, as General Chandler had before told me, that he should not act without General Dearborn's orders, and that those would not probably be received under a week, and being fully impressed with the necessity of dismissing within that time three or four thousand of the troops then under pay, and whose families were suffering, we concluded the next day to detach for the defence of this part of the country 1,100 men, which General Dearborn, by letter, had before informed General King he had requested of Governor Strong for this purpose; and which, upon further consideration, we thought would be sufficient, if the infantry was organized into two regiments and the whole of the Hallowell regiment was kept in reserve. We accordingly proceeded on this plan, and one of the regiments is stationed at Bath and the other at Wiscasset. This system both the generals approved, having no doubt that the United States plan of organization for this extensive seaboard, assailable at so many points, was not so good as ours, and believing that if General Chandler should be instructed to receive the detachment into the service of the United States, that the plan adopted would be considered by him as the most convenient and suitable which, under existing circumstances, could be devised. We also kept the Hallowell company of artillery in reserve, and detached but fifty artillerists, so that the whole number of men detached is 1,050, rank and file. General King, in one of his letters to General Chandler, which was forwarded to General Dearborn, observed that, 'the economy of the general government has already lost us one-half of the district, and if it is continued, without State interference, Sir John Sherbrooke will have the whole before the winter sets in.' General Dearborn is wounded by this remark, and answers that if the district had not been protected it was not his fault or that of the government of the United States; he had called on Governor Strong for militia, often and again, and had tried various means

of getting an answer, which he never could; he is desirous of *harmonizing* with the State government, has lent them ammunition, &c.; but that, even with respect to the propositions which the committee of the council had made up for ordering out 1,800 men, (as he says was agreed on by us here as a suitable detachment,) nothing decisive had taken place. I stated to General King the course pursued by General Dearborn, in the appointment of Colonel Loring at Boston, his furlough to the major at Salem, and the appointment of Major Lane over Major Weeks, at Portland, &c., and said that, with General Cushing, or any other United States officer but General Dearborn, Governor Strong never had any difficulty; and that if General Dearborn was desirous of harmonizing with Governor Strong he was unlucky in taking his pitch, for what was harmony to his ear was discord to every one else. General King agreed that such a course as General Dearborn had pursued would have been very offensive here, &c. By this letter I learn that you have conversed with General Dearborn respecting placing 1,800 men in the United States service. The commissioners never learned from me that we had agreed on this number, which was never decisively done, and they will give me leave to express a hope that, if it should be thought best to place the 1,050 men into the United States service, they will do it as they are detached and organized, for the season of operations would nearly be over before a new organization could be made. I hope the commissioners will consider the propriety also of requesting General Dearborn to adopt our contract for supplies to the troops with Mr. Wood, as Mr. Herryman, the United States contractor, could not obtain for them such as they would be satisfied with for 17 cents, and perhaps not at any rate, as Mr. Wood has purchased all the necessary articles which were for sale in this neighborhood. As the companies from General Sewall's division, which were not detached here, could not be expected in less than a week, General King kept four additional companies of his division, for fatigue duty, fifteen days, unless sooner discharged. General Sewall's detachment is now all here, and in a few days the stockade on Squam island will be finished, and the four additional companies will be then dismissed. Brigadier General Payson commands here, and General King volunteers his services at Bath."

BATH, October 2, 1814.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d is now before me. I have not received anything further from General Dearborn since you left this place. I shall write General Payson, and direct a further discharge of the cavalry, as there is more on duty than will be necessary, after you leave, for videttes.

I send you, by the bearer of this, some paper, and am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Colonel SUMNER.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Wiscasset, October 3, 1814.

"General Dearborn having written to Brigadier General McCobb, of the 1st brigade of the 11th division, who is also a colonel or lieutenant colonel in the United States infantry, directing him to take the command of the troops of the United States and the militia detached on this station, an order to place them under a United States officer is anticipated by our militia here, and resistance is already talked of. Orders from General McCobb, acting under Governor Strong, they have been, and will continue willingly to obey; but Colonel McCobb, under General Dearborn's orders, they do not wish to see. If, however, such an order is issued, I will not leave the country until I see it executed."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Boston, October 4, 1814.

SIR: This morning I have received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Sumner that has placed the subject of the detachment drawn from the 8th and the 11th divisions of the militia for the defence of the Kennebec in a clear and definite point of light; it appearing, from this communication, that his former one respecting eighteen hundred men, and which was the subject of my letter to you dated the 28th ultimo, was misconceived by the government here.

It now appears that a detachment of eighteen hundred men, although at the moment it was thought by Generals Sewall and King, and Colonel Sumner, to be advisable, yet that it was not actually made. The following extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner, dated at Wiscasset the 1st instant, will best explain to you the course of the business as it passed between the three gentlemen above named. [The extract here referred to is comprised in the one previously set forth, commencing where that begins, and ending with the figures and words "1,050 rank and file."] From this extract you will perceive the whole number of men detached for the defence of Bath, Wiscasset, &c., the manner of their organization, and the reasons upon which that organization was founded. As it appears to have been the intention of the officers who made the detachment, as well as the commander-in-chief, that when formed it should be considered under your control, in the service of the United States, I am instructed to observe that it now remains with you to determine whether you will receive the detachment into that service, or otherwise. In Colonel Sumner's letter some reference is made to the supply of rations for the troops in the district of Kennebec, which, as it falls within the jurisdiction of the commissioners for sea-coast defence, I shall refer particularly to that board.

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

J. BROOKS.

Major General HENRY DEARBORN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Military District No. 1, Headquarters, Boston, October 5, 1814.

SIR: I am directed by Major General Dearborn to say to you, in answer to your communication of yesterday, that the 1,050 militia detached for the defence of the coast from Kennebec to Penobscot will

be received into the service of the United States; the general reserving the right to organize them into two battalions, one for Bath, and the other for Wiscasset, (each battalion to be under command of a lieutenant colonel,) in lieu of two regiments, as proposed by you.

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

GEORGE P. PETERS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Hon. JOHN BROOKS, *Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts.*

Extract of a letter from Colonel Sumner to Adjutant General Brooks, dated Bath, October 9, 1814.

“Brigadier General (alias Lieutenant Colonel) McCobb informs me that General Chandler has written and informed him that 1,150 militia will be placed in the United States service, under him. Not having been informed by you of this determination, I presume General Chandler has merely communicated to him his expectations. General McCobb thinks, the time of their service having nearly half expired, that if this should be the case a considerable part of the residue would be taken up in the inspections and arrangements of them. General King hopes it will not be the case. He does not like the principle of placing the State troops under United States officers, thereby depriving the officers of the militia of their authority at the only time when it was worth possessing. He says if this plan is pursued the State will never get respectable men to command in the militia.”

BATH, October 17, 1814.

Sir: At the time of the alarm at this place I advised with the officers on the subject of sending to Hunnewell's Point, in the rear of the United States battery, a detachment to defend the battery. They were unanimously opposed to the measure. As it was considered necessary to have some work at the mouth of the river that could be defended, one of the regiments then out was employed on fatigue duty at Coxe's Head in erecting a fort, I think in a good situation, and which I think can be defended.

At the time the work commenced, as the appearance of things did not admit of delay, I signed an order, on the requisition of General McCobb, directing Quartermaster Clap to furnish a number of articles specified, the whole amounting to about two hundred dollars; but I find, in completing the works, a considerable addition has been furnished. The articles have been furnished under the direction of Quartermaster Clap, one of the representatives, to whom I beg leave to refer you. I should have wrote you particularly on the subject of this fort at the commencement, but Colonel Sumner's arrival made it necessary for me to be some time at Wiscasset. He, at the same time, assured me that he was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and that he would write to you to that effect. General Chandler, when commanding this sub-military district, was so well convinced that the battery of the United States at the Point could not be defended, that he directed three of their eighteen-pound cannon to be mounted on the Head, as soon as the work would permit, which has been done. I hope there will be no unnecessary delay in adjusting the bills of Quartermaster Clap, who will be able to explain most particularly every transaction.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KING.

Hon. JOHN BROOKS.

BATH, November 3, 1814.

Sir: I suggest to you that the militia now stationed at Coxe's Head will be discharged in a few days. The garrison and ordnance will be exposed. If the State will put the barracks in a comfortable repair I will place a detachment of the United States troops at that place during the winter as a guard.

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

DENNY McCOBB.

General WILLIAM KING.

Extract of a letter from Joseph H. Peirce, Secretary of the Board of War, to Colonel Sumner, dated Boston, November 7, 1814.

“A communication has this day been laid before the board by Major General King, addressed to him by Colonel Denny McCobb, respecting some necessary repairs to be done to the barrack at the works on Coxe's Head, in Kennebec river. We therefore request you to make suitable inquiry, or to visit the place if convenient, and cause the said barrack to be put into a state to render comfortable the guard who may be stationed at that work during the ensuing winter, and without loss of time. You will please to confer with Colonel McCobb as to the number and nature of the guard which he proposed in his letter to General King should be stationed there, and make report to the board before entering into any definitive arrangement on this point.

Summary.

Aggregate expenditures		\$813, 286 83
Deduct for clothing.....	\$34, 592 14	
Deduct for use of arms.....	4, 269 13	
Deduct for overpayments.....	6, 606 31	
Deduct for excess in the cost of rations over the United States contract price, and in more being charged for than the troops were entitled to..	22, 221 07	
Deduct for allowances to officers for servants.....	\$1, 209 37	
Deduct for quarters and fuel.....	1, 323 56	
Deduct for forage.....	1, 020 47	
	<u>3, 553 40</u>	
Deduct for other miscellaneous items.....	14, 382 75	
		<u>85, 624 80</u>
Admissible.....		<u>227, 662 03</u>

Expenditures incurred in constructing the works of defence, and in procuring the military stores hereafter enumerated, viz:

Fort Strong on Noddle's island, and several other batteries, &c., at and in the vicinity of Boston, in the fall of 1814.....		\$30, 123 58
Platforms in Boston in 1813.....		873 59
Barracks at South Boston in July, 1814.....	\$2, 075 58	
Deduct amount credited for proceeds of sale of these barracks, &c., in 1815.	1, 032 43	
		<u>1, 043 15</u>
Six hulks, for the purpose of being sunk, if necessary, in Boston harbor, September, 1814.....	35, 734 14	
Deduct amount of sales thereof, after the war.....	27, 592 83	
		<u>8, 141 31</u>
Sundry artillery, carriages, and apparatus, harness, tumbrels, &c., made in 1813 and 1814.....		25, 683 56
2,645 muskets, furnished in 1813 and 1814.....		32, 996 69
6,100 cartouch boxes, and 6,100 bayonet scabbards and belts, furnished in 1813 and 1814		12, 331 97
54,595 pounds of gunpowder, furnished in 1813 and 1814.....		39, 274 20
Cannon and musket-balls, lead, flannel, paper, wads, junk, shot canisters, tubes, &c., &c., in 1813 and 1814.....		13, 328 14
Work, &c., in the laboratory, in 1813, 1814, and 1815.....		4, 900 42
815 pieces of duck, and making 1,436 wall and common tents; also, tent poles, lines, buttons, rings, &c., in September, 1814.....		19, 249 62
2,693 canteens, 840 camp kettles, 1,534 pans, 168 pails, and other articles, September and October, 1814.....		2, 619 75
Admissible.....		<u>190, 565 98</u>

The several sums last specified, amounting together to \$190,565 98, although extended into the admissible column, could, in no part, agreeably to the rules which have been applied to the settlement of the accounts of other States, be allowed by the accounting officers without special directions to that effect from the Secretary of War, to whom each particular case, with a representation of the circumstances attending it, would have to be submitted. Under decisions of the late Secretary, allowances have been made to other States for ammunition, camp equipage, accoutrements, &c., necessarily procured for the use of militia called into actual service, and whose services were recognized by the general government; and for the expense of mounting cannon and constructing temporary works of defence for them; the articles thereby becoming the property of the United States, and which the States receiving such allowances had to deliver over or account for. In the present case it is utterly impracticable to ascertain from the papers what portions of the supplies enumerated were so procured, or were used by the militia in service. The acquisition of munitions of war for a general system of defence would seem to have been the chief object of the expenditures, and the fullest explanation which can be collected from the documentary evidence, as well with respect to the necessity or expediency of incurring them, as to the authority under which they were made, is contained in the following copies, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN.

A RESOLVE authorizing the governor, with advice of council, to adopt certain defensive measures for the protection of the town and harbor of Boston, and the towns, harbors, and shores of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes:

Resolved, That the governor, with advice of council, be, and he hereby is, authorized to adopt such defensive measures, and to carry the same into immediate execution, as may be deemed necessary to protect the town of Boston, its harbor and vicinity, and the towns, ports, and harbors of this Commonwealth from the invasion of an enemy during the present war.

And for the purposes aforesaid, the governor is hereby authorized to employ any officer or officers, person or persons skilled in the science of engineering and gunnery; also to mount such number of heavy cannon, mortars, and howitzers on travelling or fort carriages as may be deemed necessary; to provide munitions of war in sufficient quantities, and all the necessary apparatus for a powerful train of heavy artillery; to ascertain and designate the posts or places where such artillery can act with the greatest effect against the enemy's shipping entering or attempting to enter our posts and harbors; to

cause batteries to be constructed, and breastworks to be thrown up where it may be deemed necessary, with furnaces to heat shot.

And the treasurer of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow of any bank or banks in this Commonwealth a sum of money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, and to be accounted for accordingly; the aforesaid money to be borrowed in such sums as the governor, with advice of council, shall from time to time direct; and the governor is hereby authorized from time to time to issue his warrants upon the treasury for such sums as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of this resolve.

And be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to apply to the Executive of the United States and respectfully request such supply of muskets belonging to the United States as may be conveniently furnished, and as may be considered the proportion to which this Commonwealth may be entitled, to be apportioned and distributed to the several towns of this Commonwealth for the use of the militia thereof, in such manner as the governor, by and with the advice of the council, may deem most for the public service.

Set down for concurrence:

SAMUEL DANA, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, February 27, 1813. Read and concurred:

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

Approved:

CALEB STRONG.

FEBRUARY 27, 1813.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *March 2, 1813.*

The committee of council appointed to take into consideration the resolve of the honorable legislature passed on the 27th of February last, report that it would be expedient for the governor, with the advice of council, to appoint three judicious persons skilled in military affairs, who, in the recess of the council, shall direct the purchase of at least one thousand stand of arms for the use of the State, and give directions for putting into complete repair the arms now in the State arsenal which are worth repairing, and also to purchase such quantities of powder and shot and other articles in the quartermaster general's department as in their judgment the exigency of affairs may require, and to mount such a number of pieces of heavy artillery, either on garrison or travelling carriages, as to them may seem most expedient, and in their discretion to loan a portion of such pieces to the militia companies in Boston, or other parts of the State, if thereto requested, for the purpose of rendering such companies expert in the use of heavy artillery, and to provide them with such ammunition as they may think proper in order to their improvement therein. And further, to view the harbor of Boston, and the places adjacent, so as to form a satisfactory opinion of the most proper sites for the erection of batteries and other works to defend the town and harbor of Boston if such measures shall hereafter appear to be necessary, and generally to carry into effect the obvious intentions of the legislature in the resolve aforesaid.

D. COBB, *per order.*

In council, March 2, 1813. Report read and accepted.

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

It appears that on the 2d of March, 1813, the council advised and consented to the appointment of the Hon. William Heath, Hon. David Cobb, and Hon. John Brooks, to be agents for carrying into effect the foregoing resolve and report; and that on the same day the governor appointed and commissioned them accordingly.

NORTHAMPTON, *April 15, 1813.*

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 12th. The applications for arms, &c., I had no doubt would be very numerous if the war continued. We have a great number of towns on the coast and navigable waters which are exposed to alarms from the enemy, every one of which will probably request some means of defence; for if the militia are supplied with arms, which may not be universally the case, there is a number of exempts in every town who are probably destitute and will wish to be furnished. It will not probably be in our power to comply with all the requests of this sort, even if we should apply the whole sum appropriated by the legislature to purchase the articles, but we must do the best we can with the means we possess; and I wish you and the other gentlemen to make such advances as, in your discretion, you shall think will best comport with the views of the legislature. The lieutenant governor and Mr. Prescott, I have no doubt, will be willing to afford you any assistance in their power.

I have received a letter from General Armstrong in answer to the letter which, at the request of the general court, I wrote to the President, in which he says that the arms provided in virtue of the act of Congress have been inconsiderable in proportion to the militia to be supplied; and the President has deemed it most conducive to the general interest to supply, in the first instance, the frontier States and the militia who have come forward in the service of their country. You will remember that when the number of arms to be purchased was mentioned, some gentlemen expressed their expectation that we might procure of the United States a considerable number; this resource failing, I am confirmed in the opinion that more should be purchased than we proposed.

I expect to go to Boston the week before the meeting of the council.

I am, sir, with much regard, your obedient servant,

CALEB STRONG.

General Brooks.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The undersigned, appointed by a commission from his excellency the governor, bearing date the 2d day of March, 1813, to carry into effect certain resolves of the general court for the protection of the town of Boston, its harbor and vicinity, and the towns, ports, and harbors of this Commonwealth from the inva-

sion of an enemy during the present war, having attended to the several objects intrusted to their discretion, do themselves the honor to report a statement of the course of measures they have adopted, the present condition of the arsenals and laboratory of the State in the department of the quartermaster general, and the amount of disbursements that have attended the execution of the objects of their commission.

The first subject that engaged the attention of the commissioners was the state of public arsenals. An interview with the quartermaster general, and a personal inspection of the laboratory, proved to them that, excepting in heavy cannon, there was almost an entire destitution of the munitions of war required for the occasion. To supply these indispensable means of defence, and to mount a suitable train of heavy artillery, in addition to a small number already mounted, became an object of primary importance. Accordingly, on the 4th day of March last, the commissioners, at their first meeting, directed the quartermaster general to provide, as speedily as possible, and in every practicable case by contract, the munitions of war as specified in the schedule marked No. 1, herewith presented, and to cause to be mounted the number of heavy cannon expressed in the same document. While these measures were carrying into effect, a change in the aspect of the war took place from the destination of a large fleet from Great Britain to the coast of the United States, and the appearance of British cruisers on the coast of this State in particular. Under these circumstances, which, in many instances, excited lively apprehensions of danger in our maritime towns, the commissioners were induced, from time to time, to augment the means of defence by larger supplies of the most essential munitions of war, and by a respectable addition of heavy ordnance, mounted, after the most modern and approved models, upon travelling carriages, so as to be able to command, if necessary, in aid of the stationary cannon mounted on garrison carriages, a powerful train of disposable artillery, susceptible of rapid movement and of occasional location. Schedule No. 2 exhibits the number and description of heavy ordnance now fit for service, together with the quantity of military stores, &c., in like condition, in the hands of the quartermaster general. The commissioners would here observe that the ground occupied by the quartermaster general as a laboratory and a depot for the military stores of the Commonwealth, being very limited and inconvenient, they have made application to the selectmen of the town of Boston for a small part of the common for the purpose of arranging a park of artillery, and having been very readily answered in the affirmative, most of the mounted pieces now occupy that station. Thus the commissioners conceive they have essentially fulfilled the primary intentions of their commission and of the legislature, in having caused to be mounted such a number of heavy cannon on fort and travelling carriages, provided with all the necessary apparatus for a train of heavy artillery, and in replenishing the arsenals of the State with a respectable complement of the munitions of war. The other measures contemplated by the resolve that formed the basis of the executive power and of the commission under which they act, the commissioners conceive to be of a prospective and contingent rather than of an unconditional and positive character. The employment of engineers, the construction of batteries, and the throwing up of breastworks appear to be the remote views of the legislature, to justify the execution of which some danger must be known to exist, rendering it necessary or expedient for the public safety that resort should be had to those ulterior measures. Such, however, have been the impressions of the commissioners from the nearest and most distinct view they have been able to take of the subject now under review, that they have ever been impressed with great confidence that means of defence equal to any actual degree of danger were prepared or were in operation. In forming this estimate of the adequateness of those means for the exigencies of the moment, in connexion with the number, the bravery, and the patriotism of the militia, it is proper to observe that reference has been had to the state and quality of the British force on our maritime frontier, and, of course, its capacity for effective operation. Against a powerful fleet, co-operating with an army, a different and far more exalted grade of preparation would have been demanded. But considering the kind of warfare Great Britain has instituted against the United States, and the adaptedness of their measures to effect its accomplishment, the destruction of our commerce, and the incapacity of the British power on our coast to seize and maintain any important station in the populous parts of our country, a further extension of our defensive measures was deemed inexpedient and superfluous.

Soon after the commissioners entered upon the duties of their appointment, they received applications for aid in cannon, muskets, powder, apparatus for artillery, the raising of batteries, embodying the militia, &c., from various towns and places in the Commonwealth. The articles solicited were various. But in every instance when application was made, and an authorized agent appeared to receive and receipt for military stores, a supply was afforded. But the considerations already suggested, with the limited amount of the appropriation for objects of such vast magnitude, compelled us to restrict the supplies to such limits as consisted with the claims of others, under circumstances of equal exposure to invasion, agreeably to the several views of the legislature, as indicated by their resolves. It was, moreover, deemed highly important to hold in reserve as large a proportion of the appropriation as possible, not only with a view to economy, but to meet the ultimate objects of the legislature in case of invasion. Embodying the militia was in nowise within the power of the commissioners. The aid usually furnished was designed to repel desultory and predatory incursions, and was of course modified by circumstances. Schedule No. 3 contains a specification of the kind and quantity of military stores sent from the arsenal, with their destination. The town of Boston, as the metropolis and great emporium of Massachusetts, received the early and solicitous attention of the commissioners. The several eminences and wharves in that town, and the grounds in its vicinity, were carefully viewed and examined, with a view of ascertaining their positive and relative merits as positions for batteries. But, from the considerations which have been already stated, the exercise of the ultimate powers of their commission has been deferred. And the commissioners are happy to find that events have given sanction to their reasonings and to the course of measures they have pursued; and that the Commonwealth having in its arsenals the means of protecting its maritime frontier, highly improved and augmented, the time has arrived when the defence of the State will be referred to the wisdom and guidance of the legislature.

W. HEATH.
DAVID COBB.
JOHN BROOKS.

MAY 29, 1813.

Schedule of sundry articles required of the Quartermaster General as necessary for the defence of the harbor of Boston, &c., &c.

Six 32-pounds cannon, six 24-pounds cannon, sixteen 18-pounds cannon, to be mounted on garrison carriages. These pieces of ordnance, as well as four 24's, four 18's, and six 12's, already mounted, (the ten latter on travelling carriages,) are to be immediately provided with the requisite apparatus and equipments for actual service. This requisition will include the horse harnesses and chains for moving the cannon to a battery when necessary. A drag for moving heavy ordnance, in addition to one on hand, and both to be furnished with screws, harness, and chains; 20 platforms for the 32, 24, and 18-pounders, to be immediately constructed, and ready to be transported and laid down in the most easy and expeditious manner; 100 shovels; 6 iron bars; — pickaxes, (enough on hand;) 20 wheelbarrows; 20 handbarrows; 1,000 muskets, with bayonets and accoutrements complete; 10 tons gunpowder; 22 tons of shot, different sizes; 2 furnaces for heating shot.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Statement of articles purchased in compliance with orders from the commissioners for sea-coast defence, State of Massachusetts, in March last.

1,000 small arms, at \$11 50	\$11, 500 00
1,000 cartouch boxes, belts, and scabbards	2, 000 00
22 tons of shot, at \$100	2, 200 00
500 quarter barrels powder, 12, 500 pounds	10, 900 00
28 fort carriages for heavy guns, at \$85	2, 380 00
80 sets of harness for heavy field artillery	1, 600 00
Plank, timber, and labor for platforms	1, 000 00
1 cannon, drag, and screw	150 00
30 pieces flannel	780 00
White rope for gin falls, drag ropes, slings, &c	300 00
Cartridge paper for cannon, muskets, twine, &c	200 00
8 heavy cannon, now mounting on travelling carriages, with apparatus	3, 200 00
Junk and yarn for wads, labor in fixing ammunition, and boxes for packing ammunition ..	900 00
Contingent expenses not ascertained	3, 000 00
	40, 110 00

P. S.—The article of contingent expenses includes the intrenching tools, furnace for heating shot, the mounting and moving cannon and military stores, and sundry other expenses, the amount of which could not be ascertained.

The third schedule contains a detail of deliveries of cannon, small arms, accoutrements, and ammunition for defence of Kennebunk harbor, Portland, and the town of Surry.

[Extracts from the Journals of the Council.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the honorable David Cobb, John Brooks, and Timothy Pickering, esqrs., greeting:

Whereas, by a resolve of the legislature of this Commonwealth, passed on the 27th of February, 1813, our governor, with advice and consent of council, was authorized to adopt such defensive measures, and carry the same into execution, as might be deemed necessary to protect the town of Boston, its harbor and vicinity, and the ports and harbors of this Commonwealth from the invasion of an enemy during the present war; and whereas, by a resolve passed on the 16th of June, 1813, our governor, with the advice of council, was authorized to erect such fortifications and establish such batteries as might be deemed necessary for the defence and protection of such towns within this Commonwealth as are most exposed to invasion and the casualties of war, and to purchase, mount, and furnish for the use of such towns, a competent number of pieces of ordnance, with other suitable munitions of war, and to establish signals by which to give timely notice to vessels navigating along the coast of an enemy's approach, and to purchase such number of fire-arms for the use of the Commonwealth as shall appear to be necessary; to provide a sufficient guard for arsenals, parks of artillery, and military stores; and to employ one or more persons skilled in the science of engineering and gunnery; and whereas, by a resolve of the 14th of June, instant, our governor is requested and authorized to adopt any and every such measure as to him may appear necessary or expedient for the defence, protection, and security of this Commonwealth or any part thereof; and whereas, the council have advised that it is expedient for the governor to appoint three judicious persons, skilled in military affairs, who shall superintend and cause to be carried into effect such defensive measures, and to make such purchases as are contemplated by the resolves aforesaid:

I, therefore, by the authority derived from the said resolves, and by the advice of the council of this day, copies of which will be herewith delivered to you, confiding in your military skill and in your fidelity and patriotism, do hereby appoint and commission you, the said honorable David Cobb, John Brooks, and Timothy Pickering, esqrs., for the purposes specified in the said advice of council, that the intentions of the legislature, expressed in the said resolves, may be fully carried into effect. And you will, from time to time, make such communications to the governor and council relative to your proceedings as may give them full knowledge thereof.

Witness his excellency Caleb Strong, our governor and commander-in-chief, and the seal of the Commonwealth hereunto affixed, at Boston, this sixteenth day of June, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG. [i. s.]

By his excellency the governor:
ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN COUNCIL, *June 16, 1814.*

The committee appointed to consider and report on the expediency of keeping a distinct record of the expenses incurred by the executive of this Commonwealth, in protecting the citizens thereof during the present war, with a view of exhibiting the same to the government of the United States for indemnification, report that the commissioners appointed this sixteenth day of June, to adopt and carry into effect such defensive measures as may be necessary to protect the town of Boston, its harbor and vicinity, and the ports and harbors of this Commonwealth from the invasion of an enemy during the present war, be requested to keep a distinct and separate record of all the applications which have been made since the commencement of the war with Great Britain, or which may be made during its continuance, from the people of this Commonwealth, or any of them, to his excellency the governor and council, or to the commissioners above mentioned, for aid and assistance in guarding against or repelling the attacks of the enemy within the limits of this State, and the proceedings thereon; and the commissioners aforesaid be also requested to collect and keep distinct accounts of all expenses incurred, or which may be incurred, for the protection or defence of the Commonwealth for the period aforesaid, in addition to such as may be made under their immediate superintendence or direction, to the end that a claim may hereafter be made on the United States for the expense incurred, by affording that protection and defence which the State has a right to expect, and which it is the duty of the government of the United States at all times, and more especially during the existence of war, to provide and to secure, which formed one of the leading inducements for the establishment of the government of the United States, and for surrendering to it all the principal sources of the revenue of the State; and that the commissioners aforesaid be authorized to employ such clerks or assistance as may be necessary to carry the preceding order into full effect.

And the report having been read and considered, is accepted.

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Commodore Bainbridge appears, in a letter to Adjutant General Brooks, one of the commissioners, dated September 5, 1814, and set forth in the foregoing entries relative to General Whiton's corps in service at Boston, to have suggested the construction of batteries on Dorchester Heights and Noddle's island, and breastworks on North Battery wharf.

BOSTON, *Sunday Evening, September 8, 1814.*

Colonel Thorndike and Colonel Perkins, accompanied by Major General Dearborn and suit, visited Fort Warren, Fort Independence, and Noddle's island.

Fort Warren is at present under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Page, of fifth regiment, first brigade, third division, of the militia of Massachusetts. The troops under his present command consist of 415 militia, together with a lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, and thirteen privates of the United States troops. The works are, a water battery, called the "*West Head battery*," on which are mounted ten twenty-four-pound cannon. Another work on the southeast point of the island, called "*South Point battery*," similar to the one above mentioned, and mounting also ten twenty-four-pounders. The works on the summit of the island are defended by six twelve and two twenty-four-pounders in the inner work, and by ten twelve-pounders in the outer work, presenting in the aggregate a defence of thirty-four pieces of ordnance. A new work is erecting at this time between the fort on the summit and the "*West Head Water battery*."

Fort Independence is at present garrisoned entirely by United States troops, about 350 in number. General Dearborn has since furnished some minutes respecting the number of pieces on the two fortresses collectively, which see. Furnaces for heating shot are erected in both the fortresses.

On the new fort now erecting on *Noddle's island* about 600 workmen were actually under employ, and the works are progressing with a spirit suited to the exigency of the moment. The engineer, Loammi Baldwin, esq., and the gentlemen who assist him, appear to take great interest in the success of their object, the evidence of which is very perceptible in the rapidity and perfection with which the plans have hitherto been executed. A highly commendable zeal and spirit of patriotism pervades all classes of our fellow citizens in their volunteering their services to work on this and the different fortifications about to be erected in the vicinity of Boston. This laudable ambition will no doubt be continued until the works are completed.

By order of the visiting committee.

JOSEPH H. PIERCE,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Sea-coast Defence.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 18, 1814.*

SIR: By the last returns there appears to be mounted at Forts Independence and Warren—

Of 50-pound columbiads.....	4
Of 32-pound columbiads, long.....	29
Of 24-pound columbiads, long.....	39
Of 12-pound columbiads, long.....	22
Of 6-pound columbiads, on travelling carriages.....	4
Of 10-inch mortars.....	4
Total pieces of ordnance mounted.....	102

The mortars have been mounted since the return for August.

Yours, with due respect,

GEO. P. PETERS, *Adjutant General.*

It does not appear to whom this note was addressed; it is indorsed as having been received from General Dearborn, September 18, 1814.

Boston, September 19, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of offering for consideration a rough sketch as an outline of such works as may be contemplated for the defence of the town by way of the neck; the sketch has been hastily made this morning without scale or dividers. The width of the street is mere conjecture. The most approved modern European engineers considered the principle exhibited in the sketch called Creweille as best adapted for field fortifications; it undoubtedly affords a more destructive fire than any other kind of breastwork.

Your humble servant,

Major General Brooks.

H. DEARBORN.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, September 25, 1814.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d has been received and attentively perused. On this and Governor's island there are a sufficient number of men for manning all the works which are now erected or begun. The defenceless positions on Governor's island referred to, have been examined some time since, and works are planned for their defence which I shall lay out on the morrow and cause to be erected. I shall be very glad to receive assistance from the citizens in labor, and should it be afforded, it is desirable that each man should bring a spade, shovel, pickaxe, or wheelbarrow. If a party could be sent of one, two, or three hundred men on Tuesday they can be employed to advantage, as it is highly important that the batteries and such works as cover them should be finished as soon as possible. On the island I have laid out, in advance of the southeast bastion, a battery for three mortars, which will be finished in three days; I have likewise laid out a work from the corner of the south battery on Governor's island, which was commenced yesterday morning; a corner to the west water battery was commenced some days since, and is in great forwardness.

I have received 1,500 pikes from the laboratory in Albany, which were sent to the two garrisons by the order of Major General Dearborn, for the defence of the curtains and bastions of the forts and the parapet of the batteries. All the forts and batteries under my command will, by the morrow or next day, have an ample supply of ordnance stores of every kind. If it could be effected, it is very desirable the Boston and Charlestown sea-fencibles should be stationed in the batteries to be erected on the east and north side of Governor's island every other week alternately, with their cannon and equipments. Two mortars will be placed in Governor's island, and furnaces are and will be erected for heating shot sufficient to supply all the guns with hot shot which can be brought to bear on ships at the same moment, in all the works on the island. I have directed and am now making a new kind of wad for the curtain between Dearborn and Winthrop bastions, which are in rear of the water battery on Fort Independence, and for the hot shot, which will obviate the difficulties you have mentioned. I have this day written to Commodore Bainbridge in relation to the position of the United States ships, and expressed an opinion that if the hulks are immediately sunk and it shall be found the channel is sufficiently obstructed to prevent the near approach of the ships of the enemy, it is advisable to have the Independence and Constitution moored above them to co-operate with the garrisons. I should like to have a consultation with the committee who have in charge the sinking of the hulks as to the site.

The signals which have been established to announce the approach of the enemy are three guns in the daytime from Forts Independence and Warren, and in the night three guns from each fort and a tar-barrel lighted on the crown of the counterscarp opposite to the west curtain of Fort Warren. To discover the approach of the enemy a guard boat is sent from this fort every night, near the mouth of the harbor, with rockets or signals. I recommend that the troops which are to reinforce Fort Independence and Warren, on the event of an alarm, be stationed at Dorchester Point in the old work, which should be repaired. Boats in sufficient number should be stationed there for transporting the troops, which should be sent to the two islands in the following proportion, viz: two-thirds to Governor's island and the remainder to Fort Independence. There should be a large proportion of field artillery, with *case* shot. You may be assured that everything in my power will be done to make a successful defence of the works which I have the honor to command. It gives me great pleasure to learn the determination of the Executive in relation to the absolute necessity of rendering these fortresses impregnable, and you may be assured I shall be happy to co-operate with the military board in such arrangements as may be thought advisable for the protection of the capital of Massachusetts, and the preservation of the honor of our common country. On the event of an alarm Major General Dearborn will assume the command of the two forts, and take the immediate command of one, and the other will be assigned to me.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN.

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Esq.

As is before shown, the writer of this letter was the brigadier general on duty with the detachments of Massachusetts militia, placed in the United States service at Boston, and paid and supplied by the general government. The State does not appear to have defrayed the expense of any of the measures pursued by him.

Boston, October 5, 1814.

The commissioners for the defence of the sea-coast, appointed under commissions from his excellency the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable council, beg leave, respectfully, to report:

That they have attended to the duties enjoined upon them by their commissions by purchasing, from time to time, small arms, powder, ball, camp equipage, and other munitions of war. The arms, with accoutrements and ammunitions, have been distributed to towns on the sea-coast, having in view those which are most exposed to the incursions of the enemy, as will appear by the schedule of the quartermaster general. They further report that they have caused to be mounted on carriages, suited to the service to which they are destined, the ordnance belonging to the State; a portion of which has

been sent to the outer posts where they were wanted, and a part retained for the fortifications now erecting in the metropolis and its vicinity.

In places particularly exposed, demands have been made for the aid of military force, and the adjutant general has been instructed to furnish detachments for this service on such a scale as circumstances would permit, as will appear by the returns of that officer.

The commissioners have ordered the erection of fortifications on the following sites, a part of which are already finished and the others constructing under the superintendence of Colonel Baldwin, whom they have employed as their principal engineer: The old forts on the heights of South Boston are ordered to be repaired, and working parties from this and the neighboring towns are daily employed in this service. A battery is to be raised at South Boston Point, opposite to Fort Independence, which will be within point-blank shot of the channel, and will produce a cross-fire, should the enemy attempt that passage. It is intended to throw fortifications across the turnpike and old roads leading from South Boston to Dorchester, both of which are flanked by marshes, which the enemy cannot pass.

To prevent the enemy from landing at Commercial Point, is constructed there, and with the same view, a battery; and other works on a pretty extensive plan have been thrown up in advance of the hill in Dorchester, called Savin or Old Hill, both of which are near to the shores where the enemy would probably land should this place be his object. The ground on Savin Hill affords a very favorable position for the operations of militia, being covered with trees, and being broken in perpendicular cliffs of rock. The positions already named being secured, the only one on which the enemy could make a landing on the south of the town is at Squantum; and this the commissioners think can hardly be attempted, considering the distance by this route to the capital and the nature of the country through which he must pass. The bridges on the Neponset being destroyed, a detour must be made as high up that river as Boise's mills before a good fording place can be met with, making a distance of not less than 16 or 17 miles, exposing him during his progress to the galling fire and destructive attacks of a brave and martial population. On Noddle's island works are now erecting and in great forwardness. To prevent the approach of the enemy to Charlestown, should he land at Chelsea, it is contemplated to erect works across the neck, between Mystic river and Charlestown mill-pond, and the renovation of the works on Bunker's Hill, if on further examination it should be thought to be expedient or within the views of the commissioners. To prevent the approach of the enemy by the bridges connected with the town, and by those at Chelsea, Charlestown, Brighton, and Cambridge, care has been taken to place each of them under special charge of two discreet persons at each bridge, who have under their command fifty or sixty axe-men, who will be instructed to destroy a portion of each bridge when the exigency may arrive which shall require it. The portion of each bridge to be destroyed should be, in the opinion of the commissioners, not less than one hundred feet, inclusive of the draw; it is only in the *last extremity* that this expedient will be resorted to, and not until ulterior directions are given by this board. With those measures of precaution, and the efficient services of the militia, upon whom they rely, the commissioners feel persuaded that no successful attempt can be made upon the metropolis by land.

It has been thought proper to convene at this place a meeting of the major generals and brigadier generals of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 9th divisions, and of Major General Whiton, and the other general officers of the detachment under his command, that a concert in operations might be entered into, and from which we have to expect the best consequences. We do not doubt, from the returns of those officers, that a body of not less than 18,000 effective men may be brought to a point with a heavy train of artillery in a very short time after an alarm is given of the approach of an enemy. Videttes are in readiness to communicate with the officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments, and signals are established on the coast to announce the approach of a fleet.

It is known to his excellency the governor and council that a strong detachment of the militia, agreeably to the returns of the adjutant general, has been ordered to Forts Warren and Independence, under the command of Brigadier General Dearborn, 1st brigade, 1st division, of the militia of Massachusetts, and precautions have been taken to throw reinforcements into those forts should occasion require it. The commissioners further report that they have caused to be purchased six vessels, which are prepared to be sunk in the channel in the event of an attack, thus obstructing the approach to the town by heavy ships. The commissioners have been much aided by a committee of the Boston Marine Society in this service.

Considering the high state of preparation for defence of Fort Independence, and the improvements made and making at Fort Warren, the commissioners cannot but feel great confidence that an attack will not be made on the harbor of Boston, or, if made, that it will prove abortive.

The commissioners cannot but regret that the new 74-gun ship lying at Charlestown is not in a situation to aid in defending the entrance to the harbor, not being supplied with cannon, and not having her complement of men, although it must be well known to the Secretary of the Navy that the destruction of that ship and the Constitution would be the principal inducement for the enemy to attempt our port. Had the ship Independence been supplied with her battery of cannon and her complement of men, she, with the frigate Constitution, might have aided materially in the defence of the town by being placed above the sunken hulks protected by the forts.

The commissioners further report that they have applied to General Dearborn, commanding the first military district of the United States, for a supply of muskets on account of the proportion of arms due from the United States to this State from the general government, under a law passed April 23, 1808, and have received from him one thousand six hundred stands, which have been received for and distributed, as before stated. They have a promise from Major General Dearborn for a further supply of arms on the same account as soon as they are received from the arsenal at Springfield. Major General Dearborn has loaned to the commissioners some cannon-howitzers and munitions of war, with a proportion of such other military stores as are not wanted for the service.

From the heavy expenditures of money in the purchase of cannon, arms, munitions of war, hulks, subsistence for the troops, &c., the commissioners have to state that the money received from the treasurer under the resolves of the legislature of February 27, 1813, and February 25, 1814, amounting together to two hundred thousand dollars, has been nearly absorbed, and heavy debts are accumulating, which will require to be provided for at an early stage of the meeting of the legislature.

It is painful to the commissioners to state to his excellency and the honorable council that, from the great extent of sea-coast of this State, and the constant alarm which has pervaded it, large bodies of the militia have been called into service for the defence of their homes, their wives, and their children. Left almost entirely defenceless by the general government, who have sent the principal part of the regular force which had been enlisted into the public service to the Canadian frontier, in place of keeping them

to defend our shores from invasion, it has been necessary to call the husbandman from the harvest of summer labor and the mechanic from his workshop to bear the musket and encounter the fatigues of a campaign.

It is apprehended by the commissioners that not less than ten thousand men have occasionally been in the field, to pay and subsist whom will be required more means than are at the command of the State, without very heavy additional burdens.

In behalf of the commissioners for sea-coast defence.

DAVID COBB.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

CIRCULAR.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *War Department, July 22, 1814.*

All cases in which general officers commanding armies or districts may judge it necessary or conducive to the public service to order arms, accoutrements, or other ordnance stores to be delivered for the use of the militia of any particular State or Territory, such arms, &c., shall be delivered in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress passed April 23, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia, and receipts or other proper vouchers are to be required from the governor of the State or Territory in behalf of which such delivery of arms, &c., shall be made, which receipts or other vouchers shall be transmitted to the office of the commissary general of ordnance, who is hereby directed to keep a correct account of all arms, accoutrements, &c., so delivered, debiting each State, Territory, &c., with the amount of arms, accoutrements, &c., which may be delivered for the use of the militia of such State, Territory, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN R. BELL, *Assistant Inspector General.*

His Excellency CALEB STRONG, *Governor of Massachusetts, Northampton.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1,
Headquarters, Boston, September 3, 1814.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated September 1, 1814, on the subject of the delivery of arms, &c., to the militia, in answer to which General Dearborn directs me to say that he has no other authority to deliver arms to the militia than what is contained in the instructions from the War Department of July 22, 1814, a copy of which I had the honor to enclose you on the 10th August, 1814.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. PETERS, *Acting Adjutant General.*

J. BROOKS, Esq., *Adjutant General Massachusetts Militia, Boston.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FRIDAY MORNING, *September 17, 1814.*

The subscribers having been appointed a committee from the military commissioners of sea-coast defence to wait upon Major General Dearborn, to ascertain whether he was authorized to deliver to any officer acting under the authority of this Commonwealth any fire-arms belonging to the United States, as part of this Commonwealth's proportion of fire-arms, to which it is entitled by virtue of a law of Congress passed on the 23d day of April, 1808, and also to ascertain whether he would lend this State any munitions of war, provided that it should be required, have attended the service assigned them, and report: That they have called upon General Dearborn and requested him to inform them whether he had any fire-arms which he was authorized to deliver to any person or persons, as part of this Commonwealth's proportion of arms due from the United States, to which he replied, in substance, that he had, in Boston, about 1,200 stand, but he was not sure he was authorized by the War Department to deliver them for any other purpose than to arm the militia that was in actual service under the United States, but if they were wanted for the use of the militia that was to be employed in the defence of the State, he saw no reason why he should not deliver them, provided he could have such a receipt from the proper officers as would make this State accountable for the arms thus delivered, and that he would send an order to Springfield for two thousand more; and that he would deliver all that could be spared; and would, moreover, lend to the Commonwealth all the munitions of war which he had under his care over and above what was wanted for the service of the United States, should this State wish to borrow them.

ISRAEL THORNDIKE,
T. H. PERKINS, *Committee.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September, 17, 1814.*

SIR: Please to deliver to Amasa Davis, esq., quartermaster general, twelve hundred stands of arms, as part of this State's proportion of arms due from the United States to this State, by virtue of a law passed by Congress on the 23d of April, 1808, the said arms being intended for the use of that portion

of the militia now called out for the defence of the seaboard of this Commonwealth, or which may hereafter be ordered for similar purposes.

CALEB STRONG.

Major General DEARBORN, *Commanding First United States Military District.*

SIR: On the above request, you will please to deliver, immediately, one thousand muskets and bayonets complete to Colonel Davis, quartermaster, and take his receipt.

H. DEARBORN.

Captain TALLCUT, *Ordnance Department.*

Mem.—The arms were received accordingly.

BOSTON, *September 20, 1814.*

SIR: I am desired to apply to you, in behalf of the commissioners for sea-coast defence, to know from you when they may expect the arrival of the arms from Springfield. As the demands are very pressing from Cape Cod and the province of Maine, the commissioners are very desirous that the quantity of arms to be received from the United States army should be extended as far as possible, that the many calls made may be at least partially supplied. You will also oblige the commissioners by informing them what sized cannon ball remain in your arsenal, which can be loaned to the State. Some 18 or 32 pound ball are wanted, and the commissioners wish to know if you can supply them.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

T. H. PERKINS.

Major General DEARBORN, *Military Commander of the First Military District.*

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 21, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday, I must observe, that not having yet received any answer from Springfield, I cannot say with any certainty how soon or what number of arms will arrive from Springfield, but I depend on an answer to my letter by the next mail; and as soon as it arrives, I shall have the pleasure of giving you the earliest information. I have this moment received a return of the 18, 24, and 32 pound balls in the arsenal; some part of them will be required at the forts. On hand, of 18 pounds, 753; of 24 pounds, 452; of 32 pounds, 545; of 6 and 12 pounds, there are upwards of 6,000. I think I may loan the State, of 18 pounds, 400; of 24 pounds, 200; of 32 pounds, 200; and, if required, 1,000 six and 1,000 twelve pound, or more if necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel T. H. PERKINS.

BOSTON, *September 24 1814.*

SIR: I have this morning received a line from the storekeeper at Springfield, informing me that my order for two thousand muskets would be complied with.

Yours, respectfully,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel THOMAS H. PERKINS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE SEA-COAST, *Boston, September 26, 1814.*

SIR: You were pleased to say you would loan to this board a quantity of powder and other munitions of war. From communications from Wiscasset, it appears that about a ton and a half of powder is necessary at that place; it is understood that there is at the fort at Edgcomb between four and five tons of powder. The object of this letter is to know if you will order to be delivered from the public stores or magazines at that fort the quantity of powder alluded to as a part of the parcel to be loaned us.

In behalf, &c.,

ISRAEL THORNDIKE.
THOMAS H. PERKINS.

Major General DEARBORN.

P. S.—If General Dearborn will be at leisure, Colonels Thorndike and Perkins will call on him at half-past three o'clock.

A letter from Colonel Sumner to the president of the board of war, dated Wiscasset, January 12, 1814, [should have been 1815,] transmitting "Brigade Quartermaster Thomas Nickels's returns of sundry articles borrowed of the United States," contains the following passage: "The return of 30 casks of powder were borrowed by the commissioners of sea-coast defence of General Dearborn, upon whose order on Captain Perry, commanding the United States garrison in this harbor, I received them of Captain Perry, (excepting four casks, which had been before delivered at the request of General King,) as the agent of said commissioners." The casks are shown, by Quartermaster Nickels's return, to have contained 3,000 pounds. A ton more powder is, by a return of Oliver Bray, shown to have been borrowed of the United States at Portland.

Boston, September 27, 1814.

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter from Colonel Sumner. You and every other candid man will decide whether such language is proper and useful at this time: *A war declared without the consent or approbation of the government of this State.*

Your very humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel THOS. H. PERKINS.

The following is the copy referred to:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1814.

SIR: The present situation of our country is such that the government of this State has found it necessary to assume the attitude of defence in a war declared without its consent or approbation. The national government is bound by the Constitution to protect and defend its citizens against invasion, and for that purpose has the power to receive all duties upon imposts and tonnage, and has also the power to lay internal taxes, all of which have been done by it; yet, owing to the want of a proper application of its resources, or an indisposition to apply them to the uses for which they were intended, the State governments are called upon to defend themselves. The government of this State has determined to do this, so far as its population and resources will enable it; it therefore applies those resources to the defence of those places on the sea-coast which are most assailable and have the greatest interest at hazard. In conformity to this plan, the arms which the State had on hand, and vast supplies of ammunition, have been furnished them, and there are no arms in the quartermaster's care which have not been distributed. More are contracted for, and when received will be delivered to those inhabitants on the frontier and other towns which most need them, and the petition of the selectmen of Sebec will receive their earliest attention.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. SUMNER, *Aide-de-Camp to his Exc'y the Commander-in-Chief,
and Agent to the Commissioners of Sea-coast Defence.*

Captain EZEKIEL CHASE, *Sebec.*

Boston, September 27, 1814.

SIR: I hasten to answer the note received from you to-day. In all cases collision between the government of the United States and the individual States is to be regretted, and, under existing circumstances, very much to be deprecated. The copy of the letter you communicated contains expressions of *opinions entertained by the writer*, and which should not, most assuredly, implicate either his excellency the governor or the board of commissioners. It cannot be considered as the intention of Colonel Sumner to produce a rupture of the good understanding which so happily exists between you as the commander of the United States military district and the board with which I have the honor to act, which will be always ready to aid, as far as it has the power, to defend our common country. You were so good as to say you would ascertain the quantity of leaden ball, buckshot, or lead which you can loan to the commissioners for the use of the State, and hope the result of your inquiries will enable you to extend the quantity beyond what you thought would be within your power. If you could also loan a further quantity of powder at Portland, either fixed or otherwise, it would oblige us. Communications from Portland inform us that neither powder nor lead is to be found there, and that they are in a great state of alarm. I enclose you a receipt, such as the board think should be given; please to make such an alteration in the phraseology as you may think proper, and fill the blanks with the quantity you can spare of the several articles when the receipt shall be handed you, and the order for delivery received. If Brigadier General Dearborn is in town, please to inform him that a body of laborers will be furnished for Fort Warren on Thursday.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. PERKINS.

Major General DEARBORN.

Boston, September 27, 1814.

SIR: Your friendly note of this day has been received and duly appreciated. The enclosed memorandum contains the kind and quantity of articles I have it now in my power to loan the State. I presume the muskets will be in town this evening, or to-morrow at furthest. The ordnance is principally at Lexington. My son made a requisition this morning for one of the 8-inch howitzers for a particular purpose, which I have ordered for him.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel THOS. H. PERKINS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR SEA-COAST DEFENCE, Boston, September 28, 1814.

SIR: I am instructed by the commissioners to say they have given an order on you for the articles which you have informed me you will loan to the government. When the articles are delivered, this board will give you such a receipt as you may think proper. As soon as you can ascertain what muskets are wanted for the militia doing duty at the forts, and also the quantity delivered to Governor Gilman, you will have it in your power to inform me what further supply of this all-important article can be given

us. The demands are constant and extensive, and are imperiously demanded by the situation of our south shore and of Maine. It is therefore very important that the number should be increased as much as possible, to enable us to meet the demand.

As it is understood that 1,800 troops in the district of Maine are to be taken into the service of the United States, it is expected by this board that, from your large supplies in that quarter of the munitions of war, those troops will be supplied with cartridges, which will diminish the quantity which this board wishes to send (if it has the means) into that part of the State. It is presumed that the 1,100 militia already in the United States service in Maine are supplied with cartridges. I have communicated to Brigadier General Dearborn a set of signals, established between Gloucester and this place, to announce an approaching fleet.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

THOS. H. PERKINS,
Per order of the Board.

Major General DEARBORN.

Boston, *September 28, 1814.*

SIR: You will please to deliver to General Davis, within mentioned, the articles within specified, and take his receipt for the whole, to be returned when called for.

H. DEARBORN, *Major General.*

Captain TALCOTT, *of the Ordnance Department.*

The 18-pound balls are at Fort Independence.

Memorandum enclosed.

200,000 musket balls.
25 barrels musket powder, in addition to 30 loaned at Wiscasset.
1½ ton of pig lead.
5 8-inch howitzers, with carriages, &c.
3 12-pounders, light, with carriages, &c., and perhaps two others.
800 18-pound balls.
250 24-pound balls.
250 32-pound balls, and 600 muskets
2 10-inch mortars, without beds.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, September 28, 1814.*

SIR: Please to deliver to Brigadier General Amasa Davis, quartermaster general, six hundred stands of arms, as part of this State's proportion of arms due from the United States to this State, by virtue of a law passed by Congress on the 23d of April, 1808; the said arms being intended for the use of that portion of the militia now called out for the defence of the seaboard of this Commonwealth, or which may hereafter be ordered for similar purposes

CALEB STRONG.

Major General DEARBORN, *Commanding First United States Military District.*

Six hundred stands of arms were received into the State arsenal October 4, 1814.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Boston, October 6, 1814.*

SIR: Please to deliver to Brigadier General Amasa Davis, quartermaster general, two hundred stands of arms, as part of this State's proportion of arms due from the United States to this State, by virtue of a law passed by Congress on the 23d of April, 1808; the said arms being intended for the use of that portion of the militia now called out for the defence of the seaboard of this Commonwealth, or which may hereafter be ordered for similar purposes.

CALEB STRONG.

Major General DEARBORN, *First United States Military District.*

Received of Captain George Talcott, Dep. Com. Ord., the following pieces of ordnance, small arms, ammunition, equipments, and ordnance stores, loaned to the commissioners for sea-coast defence, and executive authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by order of Major General Dearborn, under the proviso that said articles are to be returned in good condition when demanded, viz:

Four brass 8-inch howitzers on field carriages, with limbers, trail staves, lead aprons, tompons, and collars, complete.

Three light iron 12-pounders, field carriages, with limbers, ammunition boxes, trail staves, lead aprons, tompons, and collars, complete.

Four 8-inch howitzers, sponges and rammers.

Three 12-pounders, sponges and rammers.

Three 12-pounders, ladles and worms.

Five powder-horns, (strapper,) with ten priming wires, seven linstocks, and seven portfire stocks.

Twenty-four bricoles, three haversacks, and fourteen implement straps.

Wheel harness complete for fourteen horses, and leading harness complete for eight horses, including twenty-two halters.

Twenty-five barrels, containing twenty-five hundred pounds musket powder.

One hundred and eleven boxes, containing one hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred musket balls, weighing eleven thousand and one hundred pounds.

Seventeen pigs of lead, weighing thirty-three hundred and sixty pounds.

One hundred and seventy-five 32-pound cannon shot.

AMASA DAVIS, *Quartermaster General.*

UNITED STATES ARSENAL, *Charlestown, October 6, 1814.*

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR SEA-COAST DEFENCE, *Boston, October 22, 1814.*

In the beginning of the present month of October, the Hon. Israel Thorndike and Hon. Thomas H. Perkins called on Major General Dearborn, commanding the United States military district No. 1, and requested a further supply of small arms from the number due from the United States to this State. General Dearborn agreed to furnish two hundred stands accordingly. On the 6th instant his excellency the governor was called upon by the commissioners for an order to receive the said arms, which order was immediately furnished by his excellency, and the quartermaster general called upon General Dearborn and presented the order for the arms. General Dearborn, however, peremptorily refused to deliver them, as appears by the statement (now enclosed) from the quartermaster general. The order signed by his excellency is also herein enclosed.

In behalf of the commissioners.

DAVID COBB.

The statement referred to of the quartermaster general is not with the paper. The governor's order is before set forth.

NORTHAMPTON, *December 26, 1814.*

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received the enclosed letter from General Dearborn. Any ordnance, ordnance stores, or ammunition borrowed by this State must have been obtained by the commissioners for sea-coast defence or the board of war. I can hardly suppose General Dearborn intends the powder furnished in the district of Maine; however, I wish you to consult with the board of war and do what, in a view of all circumstances, is right and proper to be done in the business. I have not written to General Dearborn and will therefore thank you to notify him if any measures are thought proper to be adopted in pursuance of his request.

I am, with sincere regard, your most obedient servant,

CALEB STRONG.

General Brooks.

General Dearborn's letter is not produced, nor is the result of his application shown.

In addition to the two and a half tons of gunpowder borrowed at Wiscasset and Portland, as before noticed, and the ordnance and other stores specified in the receipt of the State quartermaster general, previously set forth, further loans appear, by returns of Brigadier Quartermaster Nickols and Lieutenant Bray, to have been made by the United States at Wiscasset and Portland of twenty-five thousand two hundred musket cartridges, three thousand musket flints, one hundred and ninety-two common tents, twenty-six wall tents, two hundred camp kettles, and two hundred mess pans; of these articles, one hundred and five tents, fifty-one mess pans, and fifty-six camp kettles are shown to have been returned to a United States officer.

According to a statement of Quartermaster General Davis the State received from the United States, under the law of Congress of April 23, 1808, muskets and bayonets as follows, viz:

August 26, 1813	1, 500
September 20, 1814	1, 000
October 3, 1814	600
	3, 100

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

E.

MILITIA AT EASTPORT.

A statement relative to a regiment of militia called out for the defence of Eastport and its vicinity, in July, 1812.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Shead's regiment, from July 21 to August 31, 1812.

Aggregate expenditure	\$4, 295 52
Deduct overpayments	52 14
Deduct rations reduced	592 04
Deduct miscellaneous items	260 24
	884 42
Admissible	3, 411 10

The following documents show the circumstances under which Colonel Shead's regiment was called into service:

EASTPORT, June 28, 1812.

SIR: The town of Eastport having, by their vote in a regular town meeting, appointed us a committee of safety, we feel it to be our duty to state to you that we think the situation of this place unsafe without some protection from the militia, and that we hope you will order out that portion of it which you may think proper for our safety.

LEWIS FRED. DELESDEMES, *Chairman, per order.*

General JOHN BREWER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Passamaquoddy, July 13, 1812.*

SIR: I have this moment received a letter from the Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 27, 1812.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has been received. The enclosure from General Brewer was transmitted to General Dearborn, who is charged with the defence of the sea-coasts in New England.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. EUSTIS.

L. TRESCOTT, &c.

I have also, by this mail, received a letter from General Dearborn, of which the following is a copy:

BOSTON, *July 1, 1812.*

DEAR SIR: A letter from John Brewer, of your place, to the Secretary of War, of June 6, in which he states the situation of that part of the country, and particularly Moose island. I have, on the 22d instant, by order of the President of the United States, requested the governor of this State to order into the service of the United States, for the defence of our sea-coast, a body of militia taken from those that had been detached and held in readiness for service. One company of artillery and four companies of infantry were for your place; but the governor has declined or neglected to comply with the requisition, and, of course, other measures must be taken.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Colonel TRESCOTT.

The foregoing completely shows us what we are to expect. What do you think? Will it not be in your power to afford something further as a protection to this place? It is certainly not safe with only its present guard, and the stores that are in it invite the enterprise of the enemy.

In haste, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

L. TRESCOTT.

Brigadier General JOHN BREWER.

ROBBINSON, *July 14, 1812.*

SIR: From the exposed situation of this place at this time, and our danger still increasing, and we having kept a watch for ten nights past, which, from the smallness of our numbers, has become too burdensome to be any longer borne, we therefore request you, a commanding officer of the militia, to order out such portion of that body as, in your judgment, is necessary for the protection of this place, presuming the government will sanction so just a request.

THOMAS VOSE,
JOHN BALKAM,
JONAS BOND,
ABEL BROOKS,
CHARLES SIBLEY,

Committee of Safety for said town.

SECOND BRIGADE, TENTH DIVISION, *Robbinston, July 15, 1812.*

Agreeable to general orders from the commander-in-chief, under date of the 3d instant, the brigadier general, by that order, and by the application from the collector of the port and the committees of safety of the towns of Eastport and Robbinston, feels authorized, and considers it his duty, to order the third regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Shead, and the company of artillery at Eastport on military duty, for the purpose of defending the lives and property of the inhabitants within the bounds of said regiment, and repelling any invasion of the enemy.

The brigadier general orders that the third regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Shead, be immediately assembled and put on military duty in defence of the country against its enemies and every invading foe. The Eastport artillery company will also assemble for the aforesaid purpose.

Lieutenant Colonel Shead will order the several companies on duty in their several local situations, (excepting the Lubec company, which will be attached to the Eastport companies,) and when the whole of any company is not required on constant duty, one-half may do duty weekly, alternately.

Lieutenant Colonel O. Shead will call on the several towns for supplies for the aforesaid troops until government otherwise provide.

This order to be in rigid force until further orders.

JOHN BREWER, *Brigadier General.*

The foregoing is a copy of an order issued at the time of its date, in consequence of applications from Eastport, Robbinston, and Colonel Lemuel Trescott, collector of the customs for the district of Passamaquoddy; the originals, marked A, B, and C, accompany this affidavit. It was also the opinion of the best-informed men among us that the measure was necessary, in which opinion I fully concurred. I also, at the same time, wrote the commander-in-chief, and sent it by my brigade major, Bentlett, express, giving him information of my proceedings, and that, "placed as we are on the borders of the enemy without defence, and with solid reasons for supposing they would shortly attack us, either for plunder or conquest, we cannot but be alarmed; our detached settlements afford to the enemy every prospect of success if they attempt any predatory excursions; our militia (although willing to defend their towns) are in a great proportion without arms, ammunition, or any warlike equipments; and from their poverty, as well as the scarcity of such articles, are unable to procure them, and many of our best soldiers are daily leaving the place for want of employment. It may also be observed that the means of gaining a support from the industry of the inhabitants is totally cut off. We have heretofore received a comfortable living from fishing, the lumber, and a foreign trade, all of which is now at an end; and the inhabitants must generally leave the country, unless some means of support is afforded by government, either by embodying the militia under pay, or by supplying them with the necessaries of life."

In consequence of the foregoing order to Lieutenant Colonel Shead, the companies commanded by Captains Jairus Keen, John M. Perry, John W. Reynolds, and Thomas Vose, junior, the company of artillery commanded by Captain William Hill, and the light infantry company under the command of Sergeant *Abijah Gregory*, were on duty a part, if not all, the time until the detached militia arrived, which was on the last of August. My orders for their discharge are dated August 28, 1812. Lieutenant Colonel Shead and Adjutant John Wood are both dead. When Eastport was captured in July, 1814, the books and papers belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Shead's regiment were all lost.

JOHN BREWER.

STATE OF MAINE, *October 14, 1824.*

WASHINGTON, ss:

Then John Brewer, who subscribed the above, made solemn oath that the same is true.
Before me,

J. R. CHADBOURN, *J. P.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

It will be seen, by referring to the statement as to the militia in the service of the United States, that the executive of Massachusetts, on the 5th August, 1812, issued an order, (expressed to be in pursuance of a requisition of Major General Dearborn,) and in which General Sewall was directed to detach three full companies of infantry, and have them marched as soon as possible to Eastport. It would seem that the detachment thus ordered did not reach Eastport until about the last of August, when, as stated by General Brewer, Colonel Shead's regiment was discharged.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

F.

MILITIA IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

A statement relative to the militia ordered into the service of the United States by the executive of Massachusetts.

<i>At Eastport.</i> — Captains George and Chamberlain's companies, from the 11th to the 31st August, 1812.		
Aggregate expenditure		\$7, 074 36
Deduct for overpayments	\$2, 484 39	
Deduct for rations reduced	858 58	
Deduct for miscellaneous items	827 38	
		4, 170 35
Admissible		2, 903 91

On the 5th of August, 1812, the executive of Massachusetts issued an order from which the following is an extract: "By the general order of the 3d July last Major General Henry Sewall is appointed to command the eastern division of the militia, which was detached under the order of the 25th of April last, consisting of all the detached militia in the district of Maine. The commander-in-chief having been requested by Major General Dearborn, by order of the President of the United States, to detach a part of the militia, which was detached under the said order of the 25th April, to march to Passamaquoddy for the defence of the posts and harbors on the eastern borders of the Commonwealth, and considering that that part of the State is in a peculiar manner in danger of invasion, and that disorderly persons may attempt to disturb and annoy the peaceable inhabitants in that neighborhood and endanger their lives and property, has thought fit to order, and doth hereby order, that three full companies of infantry of the eastern detached division of the militia be designated by Major General Sewall, and, after being completely armed and equipped, ordered to march as soon as possible to Eastport, in the district of Maine, which is appointed the place of rendezvous. The said three companies will form a battalion, under the command of a detached major, to be designated by Major General Sewall, who will also designate an adjutant and quartermaster, and order the whole to march without delay to the place of rendezvous."

In obedience to the foregoing general order, Major General Sewall issued an order on the 11th August, 1812, detailing a major, and the companies commanded by Captains Thomas Vose, jr., Joshua Chamberlain, and Thomas George, for the service of the United States at Eastport.

It appears from the documents that the executive of Massachusetts notified the Secretary of War, by letter, on the same day that his order was issued, (August 5, 1812,) of his having ordered this detachment to Passamaquoddy; but from some unexplained cause the detachment appears not to have been received into the service of the United States until the 1st of September, 1812; from which time to the 31st December, 1812, when it was discharged, their monthly pay was paid by the District Paymaster Freeman, of the United States army; their subsistence, too, appears to have been furnished by the United States contractor in part from the 1st of September and from the 1st of October, regularly, to the end of the service.

The companies commanded by Captains Chamberlain and George have been paid by the State of Massachusetts from the 11th to the 31st of August, 1812; and their pay for this period, with sundry charges for transportation, subsistence, and other supplies, furnished both before and after the 1st of September, 1812, constitutes the State's claim against the United States on account of the detachments stationed at Eastport under the aforesaid orders.

At Castine.—A detachment of eleven men, from the 26th August to 3d September, 1814.

Aggregate of expenditure		\$115 20
Deduct for payments for clothing.....	\$7 37	
Deduct for use of arms.....	1 26	
Deduct for overpayments.....	46	
Deduct for excess of rations	65 00	
		<u>74 09</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>41 11</u></u>

On the 18th of July, 1814, a general order was issued by the executive of Massachusetts, in accordance with General Dearborn's requisition, for detailing a detachment of two hundred artillery and nine hundred infantry, exclusive of officers, for the service of the United States. Of this detachment, one company of ninety privates, with the requisite officers, were to be detailed from the 10th division, and were directed to march to Castine. A division order to carry into effect the foregoing general order was accordingly issued on the 6th of August, 1814; and by another division order, bearing date the 12th of the same month, the detachment was directed to rendezvous on the 26th, from which time to the 3d of September, 1814, a part of Captain Isaac Perry's company, consisting of eleven men, were paid by the State for services alleged to have been rendered at Castine under the aforesaid orders.

The residue of Captain Perry's company appears to have been stationed at Edgecomb under the command of Lieutenant Henry Little, and were paid and supplied by the United States from the 26th of August to the 26th of November, 1814.

At various places.

Aggregate expenditure	\$579 14
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The militia, on account whereof these expenditures appear to have been incurred, were placed in the service of the United States pursuant to requisitions of General Dearborn, and were paid and supplied by the United States. The amount, as above charged by the State of Massachusetts, is composed of various small sums paid for transportation of baggage, and rations supplied to portions of sundry companies prior to their arrival at the places where the services were rendered, and will be principally admissible unless payments rendering them otherwise shall be found to have been made by the United States, and, to ascertain which, various searches, requiring considerable time, will be necessary.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate expenditure		\$7, 768 60
Deduct for payments for clothing.....	\$7 37	
Deduct for use of arms	1 26	
Deduct for overpayments.....	2, 484 85	
Deduct for excess of rations	923 58	
Deduct for miscellaneous items	1, 406 52	
		<u>4, 823 58</u>
Admissible.....		<u><u>2, 945 02</u></u>

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

G.

INADMISSIBLE ITEMS.

A statement applicable to items in the claim of the State of Massachusetts of a class not allowable, on the principles of adjustment applied to claims of other States, for military services during the late war.

Payments for the hire of sundry boats sent to sea in 1812	\$4, 061 00
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It appears that on the 24th of June, 1812, the legislature of Massachusetts, on the petition of Ozias Goodwin and others, "*Resolved*, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause a sufficient number of boats or vessels to proceed immediately to sea, at the expense of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of giving notice to all American vessels that may be found upon our coast of the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States

Brought forward.....	\$4,061 00
against Great Britain, to the end that they may be enabled to adopt such measures for their safety as the occasion may require; and that the governor be authorized to draw his warrants on the treasury for the amount of the expenses that may be necessarily incurred thereby."	
Under this resolve the expenditure appears to have been made by a committee appointed for the purpose by the governor and council. No other State is known to have made a similar charge, and the expense is not considered to be properly chargeable to the general government.	
Payments for wages and provisions of seamen on board the guard brig Henry, at Salem, in October and November, 1814.....	404 78
No explanation as to their services, or the authority under which they were performed, is furnished.	
Expenditures in respect of sundry militia called out at Boston in September and October, 1814.....	\$9,762 04
And of sundry other militia called out in the same months at Salem, Marblehead, &c.....	7,992 99
	17,755 03

The following extracts from general orders of the State executive show the purpose for which these militia were called out. They were on duty according to the rolls at different times and for different numbers of days, varying from two to ten. No claim in respect of such duty has been preferred by any other State, and the expense attending its performance is not considered to be of a nature properly chargeable to the United States.

Order, dated September 6, 1814. "The security of the town and harbor of Boston being an object of primary importance, the commander-in-chief while he wishes to direct the principal energies of the State to the attainment of this end, is solicitous to render the militia of Boston itself as efficient as possible. With this view he orders the infantry of the 3d brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Brigadier General Welles, to be called out by regiments, in rotation, two days successively, for the purpose of improving their discipline already respectable, and of enabling them to practice the higher duties of the field."

Order, dated September 16, 1814. "For the greater security of the seaports within the second division, and to render as efficient as possible the internal military strength of those places, the commander-in-chief orders that the several companies and regiments in the towns of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Newbury, Newburyport, Amesbury, and Salisbury, be assembled for the purpose of instruction in military tactics two days in each week until further orders."

The amount includes \$2,166 50 for clothing, \$259 29 for use of arms, \$265 76 for overpayments, \$846 84 for excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States contract price, and \$664 43 for miscellaneous items

Expenditures in building two gun-houses and in removing another.....	2,252 74
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The United States have in no case been considered properly chargeable with expenses of this nature.

Expenditures in respect to the under-mentioned detachments, viz:	
Of several, each consisting of a sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, in service successively for one week, from May 22 to October 13, 1813, as guards at the gun-house on Boston common.....	1,241 88
Of members of several artillery companies, for services, three or four at a time, as guards at the gun-houses of such companies, respectively, in Boston, from September 11 to October 16, 1814.....	240 80
Of a sergeant, corporal, and twelve privates of Captain Parker's company, in service from September 22 to October 6, and of a like detachment from Captain Sullivan's company, in service from the latter day to October 13, 1814, as guards at Faneuil Hall.....	174 65
Of sundry detachments from Captain Skillings's company, each consisting of a corporal and eight privates, in service in succession from the 13th to the 26th of September, and from the 4th to the 9th of October, 1814, as guards.....	105 80
And of several detachments, each consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and twelve privates, in service in succession from September 24 to October 25, 1814, as guards at the State arsenal at Charlestown.....	323 47
	2,086 60

At the heads of the several rolls of the guards in service in 1813, they are expressed to have been detached agreeably to general orders dated May 21, 1813; and on October 13 following, the State executive, in another general order, after expressing that the commander-in-chief had thought fit to discontinue the guard at the park of artillery on the common in Boston, ordered out on May 21, dismissed the guard then on duty there.

The guards from the artillery companies are alleged to have been detached under brigade orders of September 11, 1814, whereof no copy is produced, nor any explanation of the reasons for calling them out.

It is not shown by what authority the detachment from Captain Parker's company was in service; that from Captain Sullivan's appears to have been called out under brigade orders issued on October 6, 1814, expressing it to be as a relief to the nightly guard then stationed for the security of Faneuil Hall, (a part whereof is understood to have been used as a place of deposit for arms,) and requiring it to be placed every night at sunset and continued till sunrise, for one week, and accommodated in a room assigned by the selectmen.

No information showing by whom the detachments from Captain Skillings's

Brought forward.....\$26, 560 15
 company were ordered out, or where their services were rendered, can be found in the documents.

As to the detachments on duty at Charlestown arsenal, it appears that by a general order of the State executive, issued on September 24, 1814, Brigadier General Austin was required to furnish a guard for the arsenal in Charlestown, under the direction of Peter Tufts, esq., to consist of a sergeant, a corporal, and twelve privates, and to be relieved weekly until further orders; and that by another like order issued on October 24, 1814, the former one was revoked, and the guard directed to be dismissed.

The sums charged include \$369 81 for clothing, \$12 54 for use of arms, over-payments amounting to \$17 03, an excess in the cost of rations beyond the United States contract price of \$178 21, and a miscellaneous item of \$6. The residue is considered wholly inadmissible against the general government. The account of the State of New York contained charges to a considerable amount for pay, &c., of detachments employed as guards at various arsenals during the war, and which were disallowed by direction of the Secretary of War.

Payments for the transportation of arms and ordnance stores from Boston to various towns, in 1813 and 1814, and from sundry towns to Boston, in 1815 and 1816, bridge toll, &c..... 5, 289 17

These are not shown to have been consequent on the calls of any militia into service, either of the United States or of the State, but would seem to have been occasioned in the distribution of arms, &c., intended for general preparation and in the subsequent return thereof; and the late Secretary of War having decided that charges against the United States for expenses of this nature are not admissible, such charges have been disallowed. In cases where the transportation related to militia called out or in service at the time, and whose services were recognized by the general government, the expense has been allowed.

Allowance made by the board of war to Adam Rupp, a laborer employed at Fort Strong, for the purpose of discharging his surgeon's bill and expenses, up to February 15, 1816, in consequence of an amputation occasioned by an injury received in firing the guns at that fort in November, 1814, when making experiments..... \$200 00
 Charge in respect of a pension of \$72 per annum for life, made to him by the State legislature..... 1, 296 00
 1, 496 00

There is no law or regulation under which these items could be admitted; and as to the annuity, the State is not shown to have paid the amount charged.

Payments made to aides-de-camp, brigade majors, and adjutants for fees for copying and recording general, division, brigade, and regimental orders during the war, and for distributing the same..... 3, 772 38

These are not considered to be properly chargeable against the general government, and it is believed that by no other State have such charges been made.

Allowance made to the State treasurer, pursuant to a resolve of the legislature passed June 15, 1815, for extra services performed by him for two years past. 500 00
 Allowance made by another resolve to his clerk, for extra services performed by him..... 166 66

Charge for services of the State adjutant general: it is shown that from February 22, 1813, to March 2, 1816, his salary was \$2,000 per annum, and that from the latter date it was reduced by law to \$1,500; and the difference between those rates for the period above specified, being three years and ten days, is charged..... 1, 541 66
 2, 208 32

No items of this nature are deemed to be chargeable to the United States.

Compensation allowed to the commissioners of sea-coast defence, the board of war, their respective clerks, Lieutenant Colonel Sumner, and sundry incidental expenses of their offices..... 13, 154 31

For services rendered by commissioners, boards of war, accountants, &c., charges have been made in the accounts of several of the States, and under decisions of the late Secretary of War have been disallowed, as inadmissible against the United States.

Total..... 52, 480 33

NOTE.—This statement extends only to such items as appear to be wholly inadmissible, on the principles alluded to at the head of it. In each of the other statements items are embraced which, on those principles, are partially inadmissible, and the inadmissible portions have been there deducted, and will form a very large addition to the amount above specified.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

H.—Synopsis of the claim of the State of Massachusetts.

Guards.	Aggregate.	Deductions.									Admis'ble.
		Clothing.	Arms.	Overpay-ments.	Rations reduced.	Excess of rations.	Forage.	Servants.	Quarters and fuel.	Miscella-neous.	
Scituate	\$1,285 61	\$180 51	\$36 07	\$16 50	\$59 22					\$34 00	\$959 01
Cohasset	193 37	25 10	5 00	10 95						8 30	144 02
Plymouth	4,144 34	512 50	97 21	23 98	205 74					33 40	3,271 51
Duxbury	2,877 76	356 93	67 33	25 99	130 53	\$29 80				161 73	2,105 45
Kingston	427 50	59 75	11 95	2 18	21 96					5 00	326 66
Rochester	2,203 38	283 96	57 40	27 41	114 69	4 20				15 00	1,700 72
Wareham	1,188 92	170 67	34 13	2	53 11					5 70	925 29
Fairhaven	311 66	43 87	8 79	4 34	15 87	3 60					235 19
Westport	767 63	88 00	17 60		35 37					73 00	553 66
Dartmouth	1,062 05	150 51	29 27	9 83	52 29					3 84	816 31
Barnstable, Yarmouth, Sand- wich, Brewster, and Har- wich.	1,796 54	255 75	50 62	2 46	93 75						1,393 96
Falmouth	906 00	82 50	16 50		29 70					322 00	455 30
Orleans	94 64	12 80	3 20	61	4 80						73 23
Beverly	2,259 85	239 76	44 56	13 06	94 05	20	\$14 66				1,853 56
Beverly and Manchester	1,184 30	156 02	28 56		43 48						956 24
Beverly, (Col. Dodge's reg't.) ..	492 38	59 17	11 80	6 14	22 41						392 26
Newburyport and Plum Island ..	6,021 39	407 89	78 49	3 42	158 93					2,578 43	2,794 23
Lynn	400 35	47 03	9 76	60	35 16						307 60
Marblehead	1,079 16	124 38		6 65	42 87						905 26
Salem	1,103 98	158 45	19 60	7 19	50 25						868 49
Fort Lee	1,082 92	70 00	14 00	2 75	25 20					494 12	476 85
Biddeford	2,085 72	205 06	26 98							556 52	1,297 16
Kennebunk Port and its vic- inity.	1,440 06	173 55	34 13	7 71						59 68	1,164 99
York	528 71	86 25								42 12	400 34
Harpswell	75 77	10 80	2 20	1 17						11 78	49 82
Wiscasset, Edgcomb, and Boothbay, &c.	1,918 26	211 36	37 17	16 32		9 00				230 72	1,413 69
Camden	950 50	104 69	3 15	14 46						198 83	629 37
Fort Burrows, (Portland)	1,822 31	177 99	7 48			83 80				397 50	1,155 54
North Yarmouth	100 33	14 58		72							85 03
See statement marked A..	39,810 39	4,475 13	718 49	238 92	1,289 38	130 60	14 66			5,231 67	27,711 54
<i>Alarms.</i>											
1st alarm at Scituate	251 59	27 54	3 83	14 44	8 19		1 59			5 25	190 75
2d alarm at Scituate	291 21	37 97	7 26		13 65						232 33
3d alarm at Scituate	29 68	3 70	73	1 07	1 38						22 60
4th alarm at Scituate	342 20	39 81	4 71	28 53	10 05		3 19			4 25	251 66
Alarms at Cohasset	2,659 55	319 59	49 34	58 24	111 18	1 60	29 23	\$7 36		25 50	2,057 51
Alarm at New Bedford	104 44	13 39	1 00		5 07						84 98
Alarms at Barnstable and its vicinity.	6,814 18	825 00	145 79	189 81	280 50		17 96			309 86	5,045 26
Alarm at Saco and Biddeford ..	920 38	104 25		45 44		2 40				38 55	729 74
Alarms at Bath	5,575 28	368 66	23 25	480 15		38 20	3 16	10 85		2,173 64	2,477 37
1st alarm at Wiscasset	233 32			5 77	6 91						220 64
2d alarm at Wiscasset	2,726 03	287 79	15 62	19 99		25 08	5 36	7 65		198 80	2,165 74
Alarms at Bristol	410 01	51 33	5 45	172 96		40					179 87
Alarms at Bristol (continued) ..	751 49	95 38	12 29	36 51		4 80				71 08	531 43
Alarms at Camden	346 30	32 76		1 00		8 75				102 24	201 55
Alarms at Thomaston	3,531 51	394 46	40 29	217 94		33 65	4 00	11 91		171 75	2,657 51
Alarm at Mt. Desert island	537 64			39 89							497 75
Alarm at Belfast	5,455 30	596 46	109 37	56 07				10 87			4,682 53
Alarm at Hampden	6,672 75	146 04	26 08	54 88		164 51				4,368 90	1,912 34
See statement marked B..	37,652 86	3,344 13	445 01	1,422 69	436 93	279 39	64 49	37 77		7,480 69	24,141 76
<i>Calls by militia officers under general order of June 16, 1814.</i>											
Scituate	634 21	85 36		10 35	20 22				\$2 25	109 25	406 78
Plymouth	16,500 65	1,765 68	292 47	204 84	1,025 79	44 57	50 38	17 29	67 59	2,162 17	10,869 87
New Bedford and Fairhaven ..	21,533 17	2,318 62	392 68	400 85	905 46	263 28	8 90	33 98	8 33	3,059 26	14,146 81
Portland, (Capt. Andrews's company.)	2,843 09	343 64		62 73		56 20				14 25	2,366 27
Portland, (General Richard son's command.)	53,442 56	4,597 84	257 74	302 24		1,751 30	31 44	65 86	33 60	12,507 30	33,895 24
Bath, Wiscasset, &c.	5,584 05	697 46	91 48	171 49		38 00				30 00	4,555 63
Wiscasset and other towns between the Sheepscot and Penobscot rivers.	25,560 63	2,589 45	283 56	452 53		106 40	47 91	36 20	3 00	918 20	21,123 38
Bath and its vicinity	27,295 96	2,473 71	272 41	389 57		462 20	14 40	224 55	5 00	1,788 05	21,666 07
Wiscasset and its vicinity ..	44,089 77	4,542 81	753 22	1,277 16		491 97	104 01	125 22	105 35	843 26	35,846 77
See statement marked C..	197,489 09	19,414 57	2,343 56	3,271 76	1,951 47	3,213 92	257 04	503 10	225 12	21,431 74	144,876 81

H.—Synopsis of the claim of the State of Massachusetts—Continued.

Guards.	Aggregate.	Deductions.									Admis'ble.	
		Clothing.	Arms.	Overpay-ments.	Rations reduced.	Excess of rations.	Forage.	Servants.	Quarters and fuel.	Miscella-neous.		
<i>State executive calls.</i>												
Chelsea bridge, and navy yard at Charlestown.	§781 99	§152 45	§20 07	.....	.....	§28 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§581 42
Colonel Peter Osgood's regiment at Boston.	13,775 35	1,656 76	.....	.....	§265 16	1,494 04	§106 25	.....	.....	§136 96	§461 94	9,654 24
General Whiton's corps at Boston.	168,745 91	18,526 93	2,352 68	4,528 58	15,934 11	1,171 25	§867 06	§882 71	1,155 48	4,348 85	.....	118,978 26
Fort Strong, (Boston).....	3,024 19	470 59	70 61	28 91	354 16	34 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 08	2,029 59
Cape Ann, &c., (flag-staffs).	597 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597 53
Cohasset.....	2,856 92	420 00	.....	2 86	137 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	55 45	2,237 18
Gjoucester.....	11,432 60	1,219 04	125 86	54 88	835 66	29 60	28 26	29 43	8 40	603 02	8,498 45	8,498 45
Beverly.....	3,578 74	468 39	70 30	20 92	131 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 50	2,782 75
Sundry places.....	871 53	47 84	.....	27 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421 23	375 26
Saco, Biddeford, and Arundel	4,895 59	633 82	83 04	42 15	.....	13 80	.....	14 29	.....	.....	332 68	3,725 81
Portland, (Capt. Atherton's command)	6,843 05	741 25	.....	70 49	380 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	857 25	4,813 31
Portland, (Colonel Ryerson's regiment.)	33,909 47	4,397 71	661 47	600 11	.....	1,173 42	.....	.....	4 40	.....	2,075 48	29,996 88
Squam island.....	3,441 31	326 12	31 64	91 32	.....	56 64	6 41	.....	.....	.....	613 93	2,315 25
Bristol, Boothbay, Cushing, Camden, &c.	9,139 81	1,105 10	175 85	130 36	.....	130 82	7 02	.....	.....	.....	240 88	7,349 78
Sundry places.....	1,094 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072 48
Bath and Wiscasset.....	43,298 16	4,426 14	677 61	749 37	.....	206 76	111 72	282 94	14 32	4,181 46	.....	32,653 84
Fortifications at Boston.....	30,123 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,123 58	.....
Platforms at Boston in 1813..	873 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873 59	.....
Barracks at South Boston in July, 1814.	1,043 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043 15	.....
Hulks for Boston harbor	8,141 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,141 31	.....
Gun-carriages and artillery apparatus.	25,683 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,683 56	.....
Muskets purchased in 1813 and 1814.	32,996 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,996 69	.....
Cartouch boxes, bayonets and belts.	12,331 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,331 97	.....
Gunpowder.....	39,274 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,274 20	.....
Cannon and musket balls, &c.	13,328 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,328 14	.....
Work, &c., in the laboratory in 1813, 1814, and 1815.	4,900 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,900 42	.....
Tents.....	19,249 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,249 62	.....
Canteens, camp kettles, pans and pails.	2,619 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619 75	.....
See statement marked D..	503,852 81	34,592 14	4,269 13	6,606 31	19,276 08	2,944 99	1,020 47	1,209 37	1,323 56	204,948 73	.....	227,662 03
<i>Defence of Eastport in 1812.</i>												
Lieut. Col. Oliver Shead's regiment.—(See statement marked E.)	4,295 52	.....	.....	32 14	592 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 24	3,411 10
<i>Militia in U. States service.</i>												
Eastport.....	7,074 26	.....	.....	2,484 39	.....	858 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	827 38	2,903 91
Castine.....	115 20	7 37	1 26	46	.....	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 11
Various places.....	579 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579 14	.....
See statement marked F..	7,768 60	7 37	1 26	2,484 85	.....	923 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406 52	2,945 02
<i>Inadmissible items.</i>												
Hire of boats sent to sea in 1812.	4,061 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guard brig Henry at Salem..	404 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia called out for drill duty	17,755 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building gun-houses..	2,252 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guards to gun-houses, &c...	2,086 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation of arms and ordnance stores.	5,289 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allowance to Adam Rupp ..	1,496 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees of aides-de-camp, brigade majors, and adjutants.	3,772 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra allowances to State civil officers.	2,208 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissioners of sea-coast defence, board of war, &c.	13,154 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
See statement marked G..	52,480 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.												
Guards.....	39,810 39	4,475 13	718 49	238 92	1,289 38	130 60	14 66	.....	.....	.....	5,231 67	27,711 54
Alarms.....	37,652 86	3,344 13	445 01	1,422 69	436 93	279 39	64 49	37 77	.....	.....	7,460 69	24,141 76
Calls by militia officers under gen'l order of June 16, 1814.	197,489 09	19,414 57	2,343 56	3,271 76	1,951 47	3,213 92	257 04	503 10	225 12	21,431 74	.....	144,876 81
State executive calls.....	503,852 81	34,592 14	4,269 13	6,606 31	19,276 08	2,944 99	1,020 47	1,209 37	1,323 56	204,948 73	.....	227,662 03
Defence of Eastport in 1812..	4,295 52	.....	.....	32 14	592 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 24	3,411 10
Militia in the U. States service	7,768 60	7 37	1 26	2,484 85	.....	923 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406 52	2,945 02
Inadmissible items.....	52,480 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	843,349 60	61,833 34	7,777 45	14,056 67	23,545 90	7,492 48	1,356 66	1,750 24	1,548 68	240,759 59	430,748 26	

General remarks as to the deductions before enumerated.

The sums specified under the heads "clothing" and "arms" are not allowable on the principles of adjustment adopted in settling claims of other States.

The deduction of those specified under the head "overpayments" has arisen principally from erroneous additions and calculations from officers having received pay, &c., at higher rates than allowed by law, and travelling allowance for a longer time than the distance from their homes entitled them to, and from individuals having, in many instances, been paid on two sets of rolls for the same day's service, and the portion thus arising is likewise inadmissible on the principles before alluded to. The deduction of the remainder of the sums specified under this head have been caused by information gathered from the documentary evidence, tending to show that, in some instances, the time of service specified in the rolls is longer than the militia named therein were on duty, and the admissibility of the amount of such deductions would depend on the production of testimony showing their impropriety by reconciling the apparent discrepancies.

Under the head of "rations reduced," nearly all the deductions are for the difference between the rates of charge in the State account for such as were furnished to militia in service in 1814 in Massachusetts proper and the United States contract price in that part of the State, the latter being at seventeen cents and the charges, in part, at twenty cents, and in other parts at twenty-five cents. The residue thereof is for difference between the United States contract price in 1812 and 1813 and the rates charged for rations supplied to militia in service during those years. The deductions under this head have been made in accordance with the views of the late President, as signified in a letter from the Secretary of War to the State agents, Messrs. Sullivan and Peirce, dated November 13, 1823.

The deductions under the head "excess of rations" are for such as are charged for beyond the number of the militia to whom they appear to have been supplied are shown by the rolls to have been entitled to, and are considered inadmissible.

The deductions under the heads of "forage," "servants," and "quarters and fuel," are for allowances made on these accounts to certain of the commissioned officers. As to the forage, no allowance was authorized after the passage of the law of July 22, 1813, to any officer for more horses than he should actually employ in the public service, and in the cases to which these deductions apply there is not the requisite evidence that the officers respectively employed a horse or horses in the public service at all. As to the servants, the law of March 30, 1814, rendered it necessary to have them named on the muster-rolls, and in the instances where the allowances have been deducted this provision of the law has not been attended to. In lieu of quarters and fuel, the regulations in force during the war prohibited any money allowance, and from the vouchers for the allowances deducted it would seem that they were of this nature, there being no evidence of the expenditure of the money by the officer.

The sums deducted under the head "miscellaneous" could none of them be admitted, save in some few instances where the items are at present inadequately vouched, unless by direction of the Secretary of War, before whom each case, with a representation of the attendant circumstances, would have to be laid for his decision. The charges to which they relate are chiefly for the expense of erecting works of defence, mounting cannon, building barracks, the cost of munitions of war, &c., purchased and not accounted for, compensation of officers whose services, with forces such as they commanded, were not warranted by the rules of organization, &c.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, January 30, 1828.*

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