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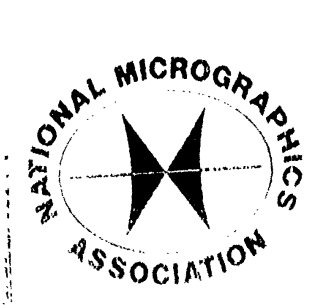

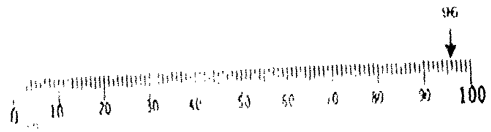

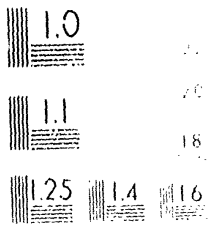

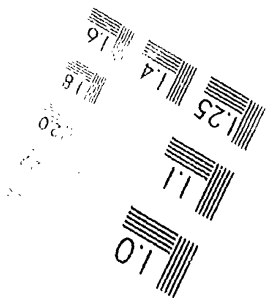

NATIONAL MICROGRAPHICS ASSOCIATION

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1838.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1839.

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No. 9.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office of Indian Affairs, November 25, 1838.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, the following report is made of the transactions of this office for the last year.

The most striking feature of the peculiar relations that the Indians bear to the United States is their removal to the west side of the Mississippi—a change of residence effected under treaties, and with the utmost regard to their comfort that the circumstances of each admitted. The advance of white settlements, and the consuming effect of their approach to the red man's home, had long been observed by the humane with pain, as leading to the speedy extinction of the weaker party. But it is not believed that any suggestion of the policy now in a course of execution was authoritatively made prior to the commencement of the present century. Since, it has repeatedly, and at various intervals, received the sanction of the Chief Magistrates of the United States, and of one or the other House of Congress; without, however, any definite action, previous to the law passed eight years ago. Treaty engagements had been previously made for their removal West with several of the tribes; but the act referred to was a formal and general *recognition of the measure*, as desirable in regard of all the Indians within any State or Territory east of the Mississippi. Whatever apprehensions might have been honestly entertained of the results of this scheme, the arguments in favor of its adoption, deduced from observation, and the destructive effects of a continuance in their old positions, are so far strengthened by the success attendant upon its execution as to have convinced all, it is thought, of the humane and benevolent tendency of the measure. Experience had shown that, however commendable the efforts to meliorate a savage surrounded by a white population, they were not compensated to any great extent by the gratification which is the best reward of doing good. A few individuals in a still smaller number of tribes have been educated, and profited by the opportunities afforded them to become civilized and highly respectable men; but the mass has retrograded, giving by the contrast greater prominency to their more wisely judging brethren. What can even the moral and educated Indian promise himself in a white settlement? Equality he does not and cannot possess, and the influence that is the just possession of his qualities in the ordinary social relations of life is denied him. Separated from deteriorating associations with white men, the reverse will be the fact. A fair and wide field will be open before him, in which he can cultivate the moral and intellectual virtues of the human beings around him, and aid in elevating them to the highest condition which they are capable of reaching. If these views are correct, the reflection is pleasant that is derived from the belief that

a greater sacrifice of feeling is not made in their removal than falls to the lot of our fellow-citizens, in the numerous changes of residence that considerations of bettering their condition are daily producing. Indeed, it cannot be admitted to be so great; for, while the white man moves west or south, accompanied by his family only, the Indians go by tribes, carrying with them all the pleasures of ancient acquaintance, common habits, and common interests. It can scarcely be contended that they are more receptible of suffering at the breaking up of local associations than we are; for, apart from their condition not favoring the indulgence of the finer feelings, fact proves that they sell a part of their possessions without reluctance, and leave their cabins, and buffalo-places, and the mounds and monuments which were the objects of their pride or affection, for a remote position in the same district. For whatever they have ceded to the United States they have been amply compensated. I speak not of former times, to which reference is not made, but of later days. The case of the Cherokees is a striking example of the liberality of the Government in all its branches. By the treaty, they had stipulated to remove west of the Mississippi within two years from its ratification, which took place on 23d May, 1836. The obligations of the United States, State rights, and acts by virtue of those rights, and in anticipation of Cherokee removal, made a compliance with this provision of the treaty indispensable at the time stipulated, or as soon thereafter as it was practicable without harshness. To ensure it, General Scott was despatched to their late country, and performed a delicate and difficult duty, embarrassed by circumstances over which there is no human control, with great judgment and humanity. Early in the past season several parties had been despatched to the West, under the direction of officers detailed for that duty, amounting, as is estimated, to six thousand, of whom muster-rolls have not yet been received at this office. The preparations for the removal of those who remained being in progress, John Ross and other chiefs, in virtue of a resolution by "the national committee and council and people of the Cherokee nation in general council as enabled," proposed to the commanding general that the entire business of emigration should be confided to the nation; that the removal should commence at the time previously agreed on, to wit, when the sickly season had passed away, unless some cause, reasonable in the judgment of the general, should intervene to prevent it; that the expense should be calculated on the basis of one wagon and team and six riding-horses for fifteen persons; and that the Cherokees should select the physicians, and such other attendants as might be required for the safe and comfortable removal of the several detachments to their places of destination. (See the proposition marked 1.) This proposal was accepted on certain conditions by General Scott, in a communication to the chiefs, (with an exception of such of the treaty-making party as might not choose to emigrate under the direction of John Ross and his associates,) on 25th July. (2.) To the conditions prescribed they acceded on the 27th, stipulating for the months of September and October to get all their people in motion, and transmitting a resolution of the Cherokee council, conferring on them authority to make the necessary arrangements. (3.) The application as to time was answered by saying that the emigration must re-commence on 1st September, and be completed on or before the 20th October, with a reservation in favor of the sick and superannuated, who might be unable to travel by land, if the waters continued

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too low for steamboat navigation, and with permission to such respectable Cherokees as might apply for the purpose to remove themselves on the first rise of the rivers, although it should be after the 20th October. (4.) An estimate was submitted by the Cherokee chiefs on the 31st July, which put the cost of the removal of 1,000 souls at $65,880. (5.) General Scott intimated that this estimate appeared to be high, and requested its re-consideration, (6,) when its reasonableness was affirmed, a trifling but indispensable article added, (7,) and the estimate was thereupon approved. (8.) Of their disposition to conduct themselves with propriety, there is evidence in the letter of General Scott to yourself of 3d August, of which I herewith send an extract. (9.) Throughout their collection and emigration, so far as this office is informed, the Cherokees have manifested proper temper, and an inclination to do whatever was required, with fewer exceptions than might have been expected, and these not of an important nature. It would seem that the cost of removal, according to the Indian estimate, is high; but, as their own fund pays it, and it was insisted on by their own confidential agents, it was thought it could not be rejected. The latest advices give assurances that the last of the Cherokees would be on the road early in November. It has been estimated that 12,000 will be removed by John Ross and the other chiefs, which, added to the number that had emigrated previously during the year, (believed to be about 6,000,) will give an aggregate of 18,000 Cherokees, who have ceased to live east of the Mississippi during the spring, summer, and autumn. It is thought that when muster-rolls of the emigrants come in, the number will be found to be somewhat larger; but, at present, the above is according to the information possessed. The last annual report of my predecessor made the number of East Cherokees 14,000; but when General Scott had collected the great body of the Indians for emigration, it was computed that there remained, after deducting those who had removed since the above report was made, 12,000. Those emigrants being reckoned, as before stated, at 6,000, would make the whole number 18,000 a year ago.

A retrospect of the last eight months, in reference to this numerous and more than ordinarily enlightened tribe, cannot fail to be refreshing to well-constituted minds. In and previous to May last, a large party, led by educated and intelligent chiefs, were dissatisfied and gloomy, discontented with the treaty of December, 1835, disinclined to emigration, and created by their conduct serious apprehensions for the consequences when the day of removal should arrive. It did come on the 23d of May; but on the 18th, the privilege of wealth and strength to yield what they might withhold, was exercised in an act of grace and beneficence by the executive branch of the Government. In answer to a communication from a delegation of the Cherokee nation, then in Washington, the Secretary of War on that day informed them that the best efforts of the United States would be put forth to prevail on the States interested in their removal to refrain from pressing them inconveniently, or so as to interfere with their comfortable emigration, and that he was quite sure the exertion would be successful; that the Cherokee agents should remove the nation, if desired, and he would so instruct the general in command in their country; and that he thought the expense of their emigration should be borne by the United States. He promised them an escort and protection while on the way west; and that as the sum heretofore set apart for the payment

of reclamations of various kinds, and to defray the expenses of [illegible] removal, was deemed inadequate for these purposes, a further appropriation would be asked to meet them. This communication met the approbation of the President of the United States, who transmitted it to Congress, "that such measures may be adopted as are required to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Government towards the Cherokee nation, and which, it is hoped, will induce them to remove peaceably and contentedly to their new homes in the West." The fruit of this message was the law of 12th June, 1838, giving to the Cherokees the sum of $1,147,067. When it is considered that, by the treaty of December, 1835, the sum of $5,000,000 was stipulated to be paid them as the full value of their lands, after that amount was declared by the Senate of the United States to be an ample consideration for them, the spirit of this whole proceeding cannot be too much admired. The communication to the Cherokee delegation, submitted by the Chief Magistrate to Congress, addressing itself to feelings correspondent with those in which it originated, found in both Houses a ready and willing concurrence. By some, the measure may be regarded as just; by others, generous; it perhaps partook of both attributes. If it went further than naked justice could have demanded, it did not stop short of what liberality approved. This was the foundation broadly laid for all that has since been constructed upon it. In compliance with his engagement, the Secretary, on the 23d of May, transmitted to General W. Scott a copy of the above communication, and authorized him "to enter into an agreement with the agents of the nation for the removal of their people;" which produced the arrangement with John Ross and others, already referred to. The natural results of granting so much to the means, to the feelings, and wishes of the Cherokees, followed. If our acts have been generous, they have not been less wise and politic. A large mass of men have been conciliated, the hazard of an effusion of human blood has been put by, good feeling has been preserved, and we have quietly and gently transported 18,000 friends to the west bank of the Mississippi.

The Pottawatomies of Indiana, the time for whose removal, by their treaty stipulations, had arrived for some, and approached for others, showed an indisposition to comply with their engagements. White men had settled upon the lands they had ceded, and collisions arose that threatened the peace of the country and the spilling of blood, which induced the agent, to whom the direction of their emigration was confided, on the application of the white settlers, to call upon the Governor of Indiana for a military force to repress any outbreak that might occur. The Governor authorized General John Tipton to accept the services of one hundred volunteers, who raised them, and used their services in the collection and removal of the Pottawatomies. A copy of his report to the Governor of Indiana is herewith submitted. (10.) By this operation, 768 Indians are now on their way to the West. There have emigrated within the year 151 Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies; 177 Choctaws; 4,106 Creeks, being chiefly composed of the families of the warriors of that tribe who served in Florida, and who had left their homes prior to the last report, but arrived west since; 4,600 Chickasaws, and 1,651 Florida Indians; making an aggregate of 29,453; which, added to those who had previously occupied their new abode, makes 81,082 emigrant residents, of whom 31,343 are now subsisted at the expense of the

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United States, at a daily cost of $3,180 34. In the whole number of emigrants, of those for the year, and those living at the expense of the United States, are included the Cherokees and Pottawatomies, who, it is supposed, will have reached the end of their journey before this report is presented. There yet are east of the Mississippi 20,689 Indians. A tabular statement, which accompanies this communication, exhibits, in detail, the foregoing facts. (11.)

Information was received on the 6th of November from the agent employed in that service, by letter dated at Pensacola on the 28th October last, that all the Appalachicola Indians, and thirty-four Creeks, were embarked for the West. Recent communications are calculated to induce the belief that the Whitlebageos will remove quietly in the spring. They concluded a treaty at Washington on the 1st November, 1837, which was ratified on the 15th June, 1838, by which they covenanted to leave their present residences for the Neutral Ground, west of the Mississippi, within eight months after the ratification. The day will arrive in winter, and it is understood they wish to be indulged till spring, which seems to be not unreasonable, although the distance to be travelled is short; and I am sure they will be gratified. On the other hand, information of a different character has reached this office, stating that it is uncertain whether they will remove. In any event, I think the above request ought to be granted.

The number of Indians on this side of the Mississippi is comparatively small, and it cannot be that much time shall elapse before the entire east country will be relieved of their presence—an event desirable in all aspects of the subject. It is an expensive operation; but it is difficult to withhold any draught upon the public funds in reference to it. Our great purpose is their peaceable and comfortable translation; and in effecting it, the movement should have a liberal infusion of feeling and humanity, and not be misshaped by narrow rules.

The different treaties providing for their removal, and the act of 1830, entitle the Indians to receive patents for the lands allotted to them in the West. To so many of them as are there, would it not be just to give the evidence of title? They will look for it, and would be gratified by its receipt. Few surveys have been made; designation of boundary on the ground might prevent collisions, and is proper. This work should be attended to, I think.

Within the last twelvemonth the following treaties, previously made, have been confirmed and ratified, and appropriations made by Congress for carrying them into effect. It is thought proper to notice them particularly, as having been acted on lately for the first time.

A treaty was concluded with the Miami tribe on the 23d October, 1834, which having been laid before the Senate, with modifications assented to by the principal chiefs, that body ratified the same with a certain amendment; "*Provided*, That the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe shall, in general council, as on the occasion of concluding the aforesaid treaty, agree to and sign the same." The amendment was adopted by the Miamies, and the treaty proclaimed by the President on the 22d December, 1837. By this contract a considerable body of land was conveyed to the United States, for which a fair equivalent in money was stipulated to be paid, viz: $208,000, with reservations of land—the United States further agreeing to have their improvements on the ceded ground valued, and to

expend the amount in building, clearing, and fencing land for the Indians on such place or places as they might afterwards elect for their residence. An examination into the debts of this tribe, for the payment of which $50,000 were appropriated, is now in progress. The stipulations of the United States in the treaty have been complied with, so far as the time has arrived for their performance.

With the Chippewas of Mississippi a treaty was negotiated on the 29th July, 1837. By it, a cession of land was made to the United States; and we undertook to pay them, in money and goods, annually, for twenty years, $31,000; to meet which, remittances have been made to the public agents. There are, also, $100,000 to be paid by the United States to the half-breeds of the Chippewa nation, under the direction of the President, and $70,000 to be applied in payment of their debts, $58,000 to specific claims, and $12,000 to other just demands against them. Governor Dodge recommends the postponement until spring of the distribution of the $100,000, and the allotment to the creditors of the $12,000. The $58,000 might be paid here, on drafts of those entitled; but if necessary to appoint an agent in the spring for the other purposes mentioned, perhaps the whole had better be confided to him. There are some minor, and yet important, provisions for the benefit of the Indians—such as the erection of blacksmiths' shops, the employment of farmers, and the delivery of agricultural implements, and grain or seed, &c.—which the above gentleman has been asked to suggest the most judicious plan of carrying out.

From the Sioux of the Mississippi a cession of land was obtained by a treaty concluded at Washington in September, 1837. Instead of investing $300,000, as provided by the treaty, $15,000 were appropriated to pay the interest, at five per centum. This sum remains in the Treasury, it having been considered advisable not to pay it over until due. This, for a single reason, is, perhaps, most judicious. If the interest is paid in advance, an interval of more than a year must occur between such payment and one that may be made of the interest that shall have accumulated on an investment when convenient to make it. It will be difficult to explain this to the Indians, and dissatisfaction might grow out of it. Commissioners have been appointed to investigate debts, and claims of the "relations and friends of the chiefs and braves." To the latter, $110,000 have been appropriated by the treaty, and have been remitted to the proper agent; and the sum of $90,000, set apart for the payment of the just debts of the Sioux, is retained to meet the drafts of the commissioners in favor of creditors, and until their report is received. The other stipulations of the treaty have been complied with, except those which appropriate annually $8,250 to the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects;" and bind the United States to supply the Sioux, as soon as practicable, with "agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, cattle, and such other articles as may be useful to them, to an amount not exceeding $10,000," to enable them to break up and improve their lands. The agent has been directed to expend such a portion of the amounts mentioned as prudence would warrant for the objects intended; and Governor Dodge and he have been requested to submit a plan for the most beneficial application of the said sums.

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The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi ceded by the treaty of 21st October, 1837, 1,950,000 acres of land. The survey of the land is now making, at the expense of the United States, according to a provision of the treaty. A commissioner has been appointed to examine their debts, and the $100,000 provided for their liquidation are retained until the report of the commissioner comes in, which, it is understood, may be looked for very soon. Goods, to the amount of $28,600, have been delivered to them according to the treaty; and instructions were given on the 28th August for the execution of the other stipulations for the current year, except the interest of $200,000, which has not been paid, because not due. In lieu of an investment of the principal, the interest was appropriated by Congress.

In consideration of a cession of land made by the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, by treaty of 21st October, 1837, the United States covenanted to invest for their use $157,400, and to apply $3,370 of the interest of it for beneficial objects; to effect which, instructions have been given. The money has not been invested, but the interest appropriated by act of Congress. The balance of it, amounting to $4,500, (at five per centum,) has not been paid, because not due. The remaining provisions have been fulfilled.

The treaty made with the Yancton Sioux, on the 21st October, 1837, has been executed in all its stipulations.

The Winnebagoes ceded their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, by treaty of 1st November, 1837. In consideration thereof, the United States agreed to pay, "at the earnest solicitation of the chiefs and delegates" of the nation, $50,000 to certain individuals, which will be paid here; $150,000 for their debts which may be ascertained to be justly due, and admitted by the Indians; and to pay, under the direction of the President, $100,000 to the relations and friends of said Indians of not less than quarter blood. To ascertain the debts, and who are entitled under the last clause, commissioners are now engaged. The payments to be made presently, in goods, horses, and provisions, have been attended to. The balance of the proceeds of the lands ceded, viz: $1,100,000, is to be invested, and interest at five per centum guarantied. The investment has not been made, but the interest has been appropriated by act of Congress. Forty-five hundred dollars of it are to be applied, by the treaty, to education, and other beneficial purposes. For the attainment of these and other useful objects provided for, and to be gained when they remove, Governor Dodge has been desired to suggest a plan. The balance of the $55,000 has not been paid, because not due.

The stipulations of the treaty made with the Iowas, on the 23d November, 1837, have been complied with.

The Oneidas at Green bay, by a treaty made since the last annual report, viz: on 3d February, 1838, which was ratified on 17th May, ceded all the land "set apart for them in the 1st article of the treaty with the Menomonies, of February, 1831, and the 2d article of the treaty with the same tribe, of October 27, 1832," reserving to the said Indians, "to be held as other Indian lands are held," a tract of one hundred acres for each individual, which shall be so laid down as "to include all the settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green bay." The United States agreed to pay to the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians $3,000, and to the first Christian party $30,600. Of the last sum, $3,000 are to go to the

erection of a church and parsonage-house, and the residue of the $33,600 to be apportioned, under the direction of the President, to those having just claims thereto; the said aggregate having been "designed to be in reimbursement of moneys expended by said Indians, and in remuneration of services rendered by their chiefs and agents in purchasing and securing a title to the land ceded;" and the United States further agreed to have the reservations surveyed as soon as practicable. Instructions have been given for the execution of the several articles.

A treaty was concluded with the Chippewas of Saganaw, on the 14th January, 1837. They ceded several large tracts of land, the proceeds of which the United States agreed should be invested for their use. The fourth article of the treaty set apart $107,643 75, for specific purposes, which the United States agreed to advance; but the third article of the supplement limited the amount to be advanced to $75,000, and provided that the reduction shall be made upon the sums ratably, or in any other manner the President may direct. An appropriation of $75,000 was accordingly made at the last session of Congress; but as it cannot be apportioned until the debts are ascertained, for the payment of which $40,000 were allotted in the said fourth article, $5,000 in money and $10,000 in goods, provided for by the fourth article of the supplement for the year 1838, have only been paid, together with $100 for vaccine matter and the services of a physician, and $200 for tobacco, according to the fourth article of the treaty. The remaining $59,700 will be retained until the report of the commissioner, recently appointed to ascertain the debts, comes in; when a ratable distribution can be made. The land office has been requested to hasten the surveys and sales. An exploring party has found a suitable location beyond the Missouri, and the acting superintendent thinks they will soon remove.

These Indians concluded another treaty with the United States on the 23d day of January, 1838, which was ratified on the 2d July, 1838, which relates to the sales of the lands ceded by the treaty of the 14th January, 1837, and to their emigration.

By these several compacts, the United States have acquired eighteen million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres of land, for which the sum stipulated to be paid is $3,955,000.

Efforts were made in the years 1834 and 1835, through the agency of Governor Lucas, to treat with the Wyandots of Ohio, which failed of their object. They were renewed in 1836 by John A. Bryan, Esq., who negotiated the treaty of 23d April, by which a part of their reservations were ceded. They still hold a generally fertile tract of country, in extent about fourteen miles long by twelve in width, watered by the Sandusky, and situated in Crawford county, nearly midway between Columbus and the shore of lake Erie. The extinguishment of the Indian title to this land is desirable. The Hon. Mr. Hunter, representing that district in Congress, and N. H. Swayne, Esq., of Columbus, have had, on the invitation of the department, various interviews with the Wyandots; and Mr. Swayne has been instructed to negotiate with them on the most liberal terms.

By the amended treaty of 1834 with the Miamies, already referred to, $50,000 were appropriated to pay their debts. A commissioner was appointed to examine them, and it was discovered that, so far from $50,000 being equal to their discharge, they had greatly accumulated since 1834, and amounted to upwards of $200,000. It is probable that, to obtain a

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fund to relieve themselves from this unexpected embarrassment, they may be disposed to cede a part of their remaining lands.

The Osages, by their treaty of June, 1825, conveyed an extensive tract of country to the United States. The sum agreed to be paid for it was divided and absorbed in various ways, so that not much benefit resulted to them, except the temporary relief afforded by the distribution of money and clothing at the payment of their small annuities. They were poor and destitute, and they plundered out citizens and other tribes. Congress, at its last session, having for one object to place the Osages above the temptation to do wrong, made an appropriation for a treaty to extinguish, reads the law, "their title to reservations in lands within other tribes, and for other purposes." The conduct of the negotiation authorized has been intrusted to General M. Arbuckle and Captain Wm. Armstrong, who, in conformity with what was believed to be the wish and intention of Congress in making the appropriation, were instructed to engage for allowances and payments on a liberal scale.

A treaty with the New York Indians has been for some time in a course of negotiation, for their lands at Green bay. It at one period assumed a shape which induced the commissioner, who was charged with that duty, to accept it; but the Senate prescribed certain amendments, upon the full assent of the Indians to which it was to be promulgated. These changes the commissioner laid before them with full explanations in council, and obtained the assent of all the tribes, in a manner entirely satisfactory, except that of the largest one, the Senecas. A fuller expression of their willingness to accept the terms proposed was deemed proper and necessary, and the Hon. Mr. Gillet, the commissioner, has been requested to lay it again before them, with a view to such consent, if they choose to give it. Should they decline to do so, the treaty, by its own provisions, and the resolution of the Senate, will, nevertheless, be ratified as to the other tribes. When the report is brought in, such course as it makes proper will be taken. I subjoin a part of a report of the commissioner, made on the 29th December, 1837, (12,) which contains some information that may, perhaps, be interesting respecting these Indians, of whom comparatively little is known out of the region they inhabit.

General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong have been also charged to treat with the Creeks "for the purpose of adjusting the claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi."

It has been deemed advisable to attempt a negotiation with the united bands of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies north of Missouri, for their lands; and Major John Dougherty and Major A. L. Davis have been instructed on the subject.

Under the treaty with the Cherokees, commissioners to value their improvements, and examine the debts due by the nation and the individual members thereof, have been engaged in the arduous and necessarily protracted duties assigned to them, which have been discharged by the different gentlemen who at various times have constituted the commission in a manner that is believed to have been highly beneficial to the Cherokees. At what time their labors may be expected to close, I have no means of ascertaining; but I have no doubt they will be terminated at as early a day as consists with justice to all concerned.

Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., of Michigan, was recently appointed, under

the fourth article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw, which provides for the liquidation of their debts, and the ascertainment of the depredations committed by them, a commissioner to make the inquiries preliminary to payment.

Under the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1837, a commission was constituted to examine claims for spoliations committed by Creek and Seminole Indians in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. A report of examinations in the two former was made by Messrs. Pease and Smith, in November, 1837, which was submitted to Congress in January, 1838. The hostilities in Florida prevented any action by them in that Territory. It was not thought proper to direct their further progress until the report made was acted on by Congress. When it shall be judged necessary, a renewal of the investigations of the commission will be required; and an enlargement of the law constituting it, so as to extend its jurisdiction to the State of Mississippi, is recommended, that depredations committed by the last Creek emigrants at Pass Christian, or elsewhere, may be examined.

The commission, consisting of Alfred Balch, Esq., and the undersigned, raised under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 1st of July, 1836, has lately closed the investigations committed to it. The field to be explored was very wide, and it is hoped the examinations have been as extensive and thorough as, under the circumstances, could be expected. The reports made up to the close of the last session of Congress have been heretofore, by your direction, transmitted to the House of Representatives; and the further reports, since made, will, it is presumed, take the same course. The contract made by certain Creek chiefs with J. C. Watson & Co. provides for the appointment of an agent to decide between it and such conflicting claims as might arise; the parties opposed in interest to that deed called for the appointment of such a commissioner; the person designated for that duty resigned, and a successor will be selected.

The act of Congress of March, 1837, provided for the appointment of three commissioners, "who shall constitute a board for the adjustment and decision of all claims of the Choctaw heads of families, for reservations of land, under the fourteenth article of the treaty concluded with said Choctaw nation at Dancing Rabbit creek," on the 28th of September, 1830. Under this law, James Murray, Esq., of Maryland, P. D. Vroom, Esq., of New Jersey, and P. R. R. Pray, Esq., of Mississippi, were appointed; but the latter having resigned, Roger Barton, Esq., of Mississippi, was selected to supply the vacancy. They assembled in the State of Mississippi, and entered upon their duties; pending their discharge, the commission, which would have expired by the limitation contained in the law that created it, was extended, by the act of the 22d of February, 1838, until the 1st of August last. On the 31st of July, Messrs. Murray and Vroom made a report of their opinions upon two hundred and sixty-one cases, and state that the number of claimants whose names were filed with them amounts, according to the lists returned with the report, to upwards of thirteen hundred, and that "it is understood there are other claims yet to be filed." I would respectfully suggest that further legislative provision be recommended for examining the claims that have not been investigated.

The performance of the stipulations for reservations contained in several treaties is complete in some instances, while in those more important and difficult, and requiring time, they have been only partially executed.

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Progress in the latter is, however, making; and it is expected that whatever the treaties and law require, will be perfected as early as practicable.

The investment of moneys raised by sales of ceded lands, under treaty provisions, or paid for cessions, has latterly been carried to a considerable extent. It is a most beneficent policy, which furnishes an annual resource to those who would as certainly expend the principal in a twelvemonth as the income of the stocks. The funds thus put to interest, under the direction of this office, for Indian use, amount to $1,776,321 76, and yield yearly $92,722 92. The tabular exhibit herewith submitted (13) shows the nature of the investment, how much belongs to tribes, respectively, and other particulars, which it may be gratifying to look at. Future sales of lands will increase this source of comfort and supply. It not being convenient to invest some of the amounts agreed to be so disposed of by late treaties, Congress appropriated sums equal to the aggregate of interest that would have accrued according to the rate provided. This is doing full justice to the Indians, until it shall suit the Treasury to set the necessary capital aside.

An act of Congress was passed on the 7th of July last, appropriating $150,000 "for affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who, by reason of their recent emigration, or the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river as are unable to subsist themselves, and for the expenses attending the distribution of the same." This sum was "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War." Soon after, viz: on the 28th of July, 1838, regulations (14) were prescribed for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, and orders were issued to the proper agents for this purpose. No returns of those entitled to the benefits of this gratuity have been received; but it is, doubtless, in a course of distribution, and the donation will be received by those for whom it was supposed to be designed.

The principal lever by which the Indians are to be lifted out of the mire of folly and vice in which they are sunk, is education. The learning of the already civilized and cultivated man is not what they want now. It could not be advantageously ingrafted on so rude a stock. In the present state of their social existence, all they could be taught, or would learn, is to read and write, with a very limited knowledge of figures. There are exceptions, but in the general the remark is true; and, perhaps, more is not desirable or would be useful. As they advance, a more liberal culture of their minds may be effected, if happily they should yield to the influences that, if not roughly thrust back, will certainly follow in the wake of properly-directed efforts to improve their understandings. To attempt too much at once, is to ensure failure. You must lay the foundations broadly and deeply, but gradually, if you would succeed. To teach a savage man to read, while he continues a savage in all else, is to throw seed on a rock. In this particular there has been a general error. If you would win an Indian from the waywardness, and idleness, and vice of his life, you must improve his morals as well as his mind; and that not merely by precept, but by teaching him how to farm, how to work in the mechanic arts, and how to labor profitably; so that, by enabling him to find his comfort in changed pursuits, he will fall into those habits which are in keeping with the useful application of such education as may be

given him. Thus too, only, it is conceived, are men to be christianized; the beginning is some education, social and moral lives; the end may be the brightest hope. But this allusion ought not, perhaps, to have been made; upon it I certainly will not enlarge; it is in better hands. Manual-labor schools are what the Indian condition calls for. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has laid before the Department a plan, based upon the idea suggested, for establishing a large central school for the education of the Western Indians. Into their scheme enter a farm, and shops for teaching the different mechanic arts. Experience, they say, has shown them, after much opportunity for judging correctly, that separate schools for the respective tribes, though productive of much good, are not so useful as one common school for the benefit of all would be. They assert truly that a knowledge of the English language is necessary, and they think that it can be best acquired in an establishment of the latter description. I would not hazard a different opinion, and yet it may not be improper to state that the funds which have been set apart for education purposes belong to the several tribes, without whose consent the Government could not devote them to a general school; and this the society admits. There is no disposition to discourage the efforts of those who choose to labor in this work of benevolence. On the contrary, there is, as there should be, an eagerness to meet any advance which promises greater facilities for improving the mind and morals of the Indian. Upon success in this department hangs every hope. All that can be done to encourage and cheer on those who have devised this scheme of goodness and charity, I think should be done. But whatever reform may be deemed advisable in the direction and economy of the separate schools, it appears to me that if the proposed central school shall be established, they should be kept up too. They may, perhaps, be more numerous than is necessary or advantageous; they may be too expensively conducted, or more scholars ought to be taught for the money expended; or they may be badly located; but each, or all, of these objections may be obviated, and the schools improved. For such minor institutions, would not the central school be able to furnish teachers? Could not the Government, in consideration of any pecuniary aid it might render, exact as a condition, that a certain number of young Indians of capacity should yearly leave the central school qualified to be instructers, who shall make compensation for their own education by teaching as long as might be thought a suitable return? After such a plan had been in operation three or four years, there would be an annual supply.

The manual-labor system has been advantageously employed in one or two instances, particularly among the Wyandots of Ohio; and by bringing it into general use, better success, it is hoped, may attend the exertions making to impart knowledge to the benighted Indians. Their capacities are represented as not inferior, and yet the different reports made are not very gratifying. There must be some defect in the course adopted, and, it is thought, it may be found when it has been stated to exist. Whatever else may be deemed expedient, the connexion of manual labor in various shapes with the benevolent toil of instruction recommends itself by the strongest considerations. Herewith is communicated a statement, (15,) which gives the information in possession of this office, respecting the various Indian schools.

The general obligations of the Government to the different tribes, the

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fulfilment of which is made through the agency of this office, have been attended to. The reports that have been received from the different superintendents and agents, (extracts from which (16 to 33 inclusive) accompany this report,) show the general condition of their respective charges. Although here and there your eye rests on a green spot, the field is generally barren. For those not yet removed, much, if any, amelioration is not to be expected. For the emigrants, every thing will depend upon the line of policy that may be adopted. If it be adapted to their condition and wants, and be directed by discretion and wisdom in those to whom its execution may be committed, the most beneficial results may be anticipated. A crisis in their fate has arrived, which cannot but make an epoch in their history. The ground is untrodden; and for that reason, together with my own newness of relation to them, the observations already made, and any others which may follow, are submitted with diffidence. The powers and duties of agents, and their permanent assignment to particular tribes, are of long standing. The judiciousness of the latter, it is thought, may be well questioned. Referring not to personal considerations, which are always dangerous grounds of legislative or executive regulation, is it expedient to identify the agent with the tribe into which he is sent? Is there not some hazard of his becoming attached to their particular interests, to their customs, to leading men among them, to all that is theirs? The more there is in the agent to esteem, the more likely will it be to happen. If there were but one tribe, and one agency, this would be most desirable; but the United States, observing their special treaty obligations to each, intend even-handed justice, and protection, and improvement, as they owe them, to all. With the feelings that have been attributed to these fixed agencies, will not the individuals who fill them become the partisans each of his own particular charge? It cannot be otherwise, and experience must have shown it. In all differences between tribes, wherever there are conflicting interests, or criminations and recriminations, the several parties will find in their attached agents willing and zealous advocates. However this may commend the individual, the Government seeks information from the calm, who take no counsel from their feelings. A dispassionate representation of claims or acts is necessary to just conclusions, and it is not reasonable to expect it from devoted friends. Such, it is supposed, long-continued residence and intercourse will make agents. It is suggested whether it would not be better to allow each of them to reside but a limited time in any one district. By transferring them from one position to another, as frequently as may be regarded proper, they will be cut off from the strong enlistment of their feelings; or if, perchance, it will still occur, a removal to another agency will produce kindred predilections elsewhere, and these attachments will neutralize each other. By a general consideration of the interests of all, those of each will be better understood. A general association will liberalize the views, and, by widening the horizon, give a look over the whole surface. It might be well to authorize the yearly or semi-annual assemblage of the agents, within particular districts, to confer upon the condition of their several trusts. It may be said that the influence which the Government should hold among these rude beings has been preserved, and can be maintained only through agents. But cannot this influence be ours through others? and if it can, is it not unwise to confine it to our own officers alone? With them, it must cease in a state of

things which might be supposed. Besides, the traders are licensed; if they are as judiciously selected as they ought to be, might they not be useful in this particular? But the chiefs should be so treated as to make of them fast friends; and their continued presence, under any circumstances, among the Indians, would furnish us advocates when they would be most needed. If, upon full consideration, these suggestions should be adopted, there does not seem to be (for this particular purpose) any change of law necessary; for the act of 30th June, 1834, providing "for the organization of the department of Indian affairs," authorizes the President, "whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require." The superintendency of St. Louis is fixed by the above law at that place; it has become an inconvenient location, and should be removed to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point west of St. Louis; but this cannot be done without the interposition of Congress. It is respectfully recommended that the necessary legislation be requested, leaving the place discretionary with the War Department.

The statement of disbursements through this office (34) exhibits a large amount of expenditure. It shows what has been remitted to different public agents, for how much they have sent in accounts, and what proportion remains unaccounted for. This, except as to the amount drawn out, gives no precise information. The disbursements of the agents can be only settled finally in the accounting offices of the Government; and, consequently, the balances unaccounted for may be less or more, as the sums expended and vouchers produced may be allowed or not. The statement is made from such information as is on file. However large the amount of the requisitions, they were made to fulfil treaty engagements, and to effect objects most desirable to the Government and the country. I also send a general statement, showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended in the service of the department of Indian affairs during the year ending 30th of September last, (35.) The condition of the civilization fund is shown by exhibit 36, and of the treaty funds for education purposes by statement 37, herewith transmitted. As the law now stands, all sums that are not used within two years after they have been appropriated go into the surplus fund of the Treasury, and, if they are wanted for the original objects, must be re-appropriated. It frequently occurs, from limitations in treaties, from their having been ratified conditionally, and a variety of causes, that money appropriated for the purposes of this office cannot be used within two years; and great inconvenience would result were it not that a practice has prevailed of drawing out such balances as it is thought will be wanted, and which would otherwise fall into the surplus fund. The amount so obtained is placed to the credit of the disbursing agent here, and applied in discharge of the Government obligations. This is, although substantially correct, irregular; and to avoid, for the future, the necessity of such a resort, I think the law ought to be altered so as to allow three years for the expenditure. This, I hope, if a general change is not thought expedient, may be done in regard of this office, so that no money, except for contingencies and the salaries of the gentlemen employed in the bureau, shall in future be called for, that

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is not paid at the Treasury, on special requisitions, at the time and for the precise object that requires the expenditure.

The disease which was so destructive of human life everywhere before the discovery of the art of vaccination has been peculiarly fatal among the Indians during the past year. Their general want of medical advice and neglect of precautionary measures, added to their irregular and exposed modes of living, made them certain victims to the scourge. It appeared among the Chickasaws, by whom it was introduced among the Choctaws in the West, and, from the wandering dispositions of the sufferers, it was extended. Numerous deaths occurred, notwithstanding every exertion was made to confine the diseased and prevent their association with the well; but, by the early and diligent use of vaccine matter, much was done in this quarter to arrest the ravages of the disorder. It was, however, in the Northwest that the greatest amount of human life was extinguished; among the more savage and unsettled tribes. It is computed that, among the Sioux, Mandans, Riccaras, Minnetarees, Assinaboines, and Blackfeet Indians, 17,200 persons sunk under the small-pox. In at least one other tribe it is known to have prevailed; but no attempt has been made to count the victims, nor is it possible to reckon them in any of those tribes with accuracy; it is believed that, if the above number were doubled, the aggregate would not be too large for those who have fallen east of the Rocky mountains. Whether it reached beyond them is unknown. But vaccine matter was sent by a gentleman, who was travelling to the Columbia river region, with a request that he would endeavor to introduce it there. On this side, and where the malady prevailed so extensively, every exertion was used to vaccinate as generally as possible; and a physician was despatched for the sole purpose, under the direction of this office, while the pestilence was at its height. The intrinsic difficulties attending such efforts are apparent; still it is believed much prevention was effected and good done. The medical gentleman employed on this benevolent errand vaccinated about 3,000 persons.

The removals west make a new organization of the superintendencies and agencies advisable. I have already submitted some observations in favor of their mutual transfer; and if they remain as the law of 1834 arranged them, the executive power, as heretofore remarked, is perhaps sufficient for the purpose. If, however, the change alluded to should take place, it would be proper to re-enact the authority, with specific legal provisions as to compensation and the bonds for performance of duty. Some regulation as to the disbursing agents will also be expedient. By the law of the 5th July last, officers in the line of the army cannot be employed on this duty after the 5th July next. Officers of the staff may, it is presumed, render this service—none would do it more efficiently or faithfully. The only objection to them is, that military exigencies might call them away.

There is one measure that, in my judgment, is of great importance; it has, heretofore, attracted the attention of Congress, and, I hope, will meet with favor. As any plan for the government of the Western tribes of Indians contemplates an interior police of their own in each community, and that their own laws shall prevail as between themselves, for which some of their treaties provide, this, as it seems to me, indispensable step to their advancement in civilization cannot be taken without their own consent. Unless some system is marked out by which there shall be a separate allotment of land to each individual whom the scheme shall entitle to it, you will look in vain for any general casting-off of savagism. Common property and civilization cannot co-exist. The few instances to be found in the United States and other countries of small abstracted communities, who draw their subsistence and whatever comforts they have from a common store, do not militate against this position. Under a show of equality, the mass work for two or three rulers or directors, who enjoy what they will, and distribute what they please. The members never rise beyond a certain point, (to which they had reached, generally, before they joined the society,) and never will, while they remain where they are. But if they should, these associations are so small and confined as to place their possessions in the class of individual estates. At the foundation of the whole social system lies individuality of property. It is, perhaps, nine times in ten, the stimulus that manhood first feels; it has produced the energy, industry, and enterprise that distinguish the civilized world, and contributes more largely to the good morals of men than those are willing to acknowledge who have not looked somewhat closely at their fellow-beings. With it come all the delights that the word *home* expresses. The comforts that follow fixed settlements are in its train; and to them belong not only an anxiety to do right, that those gratifications may not be forfeited, but industry, that they may be increased. Social intercourse and a just appreciation of its pleasures result, when you have civilized and, for the most part, moral men. This process, it strikes me, the Indians must go through, before their habits can be materially changed; and they may, after what many of them have seen and know, do it very rapidly. If, on the other hand, the large tracts of land set apart for them shall continue to be joint property, the ordinary motive to industry (and the most powerful one) will be wanting. A bare subsistence is as much as they can promise themselves. A few acres of badly-cultivated corn about their cabins will be seen, instead of extensive fields, rich pastures, and valuable stock. The latter belong to him who is conscious that what he ploughs is his own, and will descend to those he loves—never to the man who does not know by what tenure he holds his miserable dwelling. Laziness and unthrift will be so general as not to be disgraceful; and if the produce of their labors should be thrown into common stock, the indolent and dishonest will subsist at the expense of the meritorious. Besides, there is a strong motive in reference to ourselves for encouraging individual ownership. The history of the world proves that distinct and separate possessions make those who hold them averse to change. The risk of losing the advantages they have, men do not readily encounter. By adopting and acting on the view suggested, a large body will be created whose interests would dispose them to keep things steady. They would be the ballast of the ship.

Plans have, at various times, been proposed for a confederation of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, embracing those who shall hereafter remove. I incline much to doubt the expedience of such a measure. It could only be executed with the consent of the tribes that might become members of it. The Choctaws have twice signified their disinclination to it. The treaty with the Cherokees of December, 1835, discourages it. The idea of such a bond between dependent communities is new. The league could only be for regulation among themselves, and not for mutual protection, which is the usual object of such combinations. They

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have no common property to secure, or common interest to advance. Any plan I have seen is based upon the power of the President to reject their articles of association, which exhibits, strikingly, their true position. They may be likened to colonies, among whom a confederation does not exist. They are governed, and their legislation, by each community for itself, is supervised and controlled, by the parent country. When they contemplate a different attitude, they confederate. A general council of the Indians might pass resolutions of a pacific character, or to arrest actual hostilities, and to regulate their intercourse with each other; but this could be done better by Congress, leaving to each tribe the management of its own internal concerns, not interfering with treaties or laws. There are inherent difficulties in the dissimilar conditions of the tribes. Some of them are semi-civilized, others as wild as the game they hunt. Some are rich, others poor. Some number but a few hundred souls, others more thousands. We cannot frame for them, much less could they do it, articles of confederation which would bring into council a just representation of the different tribes. If you allot so many representatives to a tribe, looking to its population, the smaller would be swallowed up in the larger. If you limit to a certain number, or within or between two numbers, you are unjust to the larger tribes, which a combination of the smaller, with fewer motives to rectitude, might control. A small proportion of all might come into the confederation, and these separated from each other by bands who would not join in the arrangement, and would not, on any principle, be bound by the resolves of the general council. We owe duties to ourselves. Cogent reasons for not giving to these neighboring communities more concentration than they have must be seen. While they are treated with all kindness, tenderness even, and liberality, prudential considerations would seem to require that they should be kept distinct from each other. Let them manage their internal police after their own views. One or more superintendents, and as many agencies as may be deemed proper, with such regulation of their intercourse with each other, and such guards for their protection as Congress shall think fit to prescribe, would, it appears to me, meet the emergence. Through the officers thus stationed among them, they could make their complaints known, and ask redress for grievances, which would be afforded when it was proper. It is not understood that the deliberations of the council could result in any act that would be valid, until approved by the Chief Magistrate, which does not lessen the force of what has been said.

It would, perhaps, be judicious not to pay a compliment at some hazard, especially where it would not be appreciated; but to assert directly for general purposes, the authority which actually exists, and which must upon any suggestion that may be adopted, be really felt and acknowledged. At some future period, if circumstances should be so changed as to call for a Territorial Government, or for any other alteration in the system, the United States can, in the guardian position they occupy, make such modification as sound judgment and an anxious desire to benefit the Indian shall dictate.

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

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Emigration of Indians.

No. 1. Proposition of Cherokee delegation to General Scott.
2. General Scott's conditional acceptance of it.
3. Resolution of the Cherokee council.
4. General Scott's assent to it.
5. Estimate of cost of removal.
6. General Scott's reply.
7. Modification of the estimate.
8. General Scott's approval of it.
9. Extract from letter of General Scott to War Department.
10. Letter of the honorable John Tipton, relative to the removal of the Pottawatamies.
11. Statement of the number of Indians removed, and to be removed, with the daily cost of subsisting them.

Miscellaneous.

No. 12. Extract from a letter of the honorable R. H. Gillet.
13. Statement of amount of investments for Indian account.
14. Regulations for the subsisting of indigent Indians.
15. Statement of the number and condition of Indian schools.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and description of the Indian country.

No. 16. Extract from report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.
17. Extract from report of Purdy McElvaine.
18. Extract from report of Joseph M. Street.
19. Extract from report of T. A. B. Boyd.
20. Extract from report of D. P. Bushnell.
21. Extract from report of Miles M. Vineyard.
22. Extract from report of George Boyd.
23. Extract from report of Joshua Pilcher.
24. Extract from report of John Dougherty.
25. Extract from report of Richard W. Cummins.
26. Extract from report of A. L. Davis.
27. Extract from report of William Armstrong.

Education and schools.

No. 28. Extract from report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.
29. Extract from report of Purdy McElvaine.
30. Report of D. Lowry.
31. Report of Lawrence Taliaferro.
32. Extract from report of Richard W. Cummins.
32½. Report of William Armstrong.
33. Report from Choctaw academy.

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Fiscal statements.

No. 34. Statement of receipts and disbursements.
35. Statement of the amount applicable to expenditure, and amount expended, during the year ending 30th September, 1838.
36. Statement of the civilization fund.
37. Statement of treaty funds for education purposes.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS.

No. 1.

Proposition of Cherokee delegation to General Scott.

AMOKE DISTRICT, AQUOPEE CAMP,
July 23, 1838.

SIR: In respectfully presenting for your consideration the following suggestions in relation to the removal of the Cherokee people to the West, it may be proper very briefly to advert to certain facts which have an important bearing on the subject.

It is known to you, sir, that the undersigned, delegates of the Cherokee nation, submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War the project of a treaty, on the basis of a removal of the Cherokee nation from "all the lands now occupied by them eastward of the Mississippi," and on terms the most of which the honorable Secretary expresses himself as "not unwilling to grant." The present condition of the Cherokee people is such, that all dispute as to the time of emigration is set at rest. Being already severed from their homes and their property; their persons being under the absolute control of the commanding general; and being altogether dependent on the benevolence and humanity of that high officer for the suspension of their transportation to the West, at a season and under circumstances in which sickness and death were to be apprehended to an alarming extent, all inducements to prolong their stay in this country are taken away. And, however strong their attachment to the homes of their fathers may be, their interests and their wishes now are to depart as early as may be consistent with their safety; which will appear from the following extract from their proceedings on the subject:

"*Resolved by the national committee and council and people of the Cherokee nation, in general council assembled,* That it is the decided sense and desire of this general council that the whole business of the emigration of our people shall be undertaken by the nation; and the delegation are hereby advised to negotiate the necessary arrangements with the commanding general for that purpose."

In conformity, therefore, with the wishes of our people, and with the fact that the delegation has been referred by the honorable the Secretary of War to conclude the negotiation, in relation to emigration, with the commanding general in the Cherokee country, we beg leave, therefore, very respectfully to propose—

That the Cherokee nation will undertake the whole business of removing their people to the west of the river Mississippi;

That the emigration shall commence at the time stipulated in a pledge given to you by our people, as a condition of the suspension of their transportation, until the sickly season should pass away, unless prevented by some cause which shall appear reasonable to yourself;

That the *per capita* expense of removal be based on the calculation of one wagon and team and six riding-horses being required for fifteen persons;

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That the Cherokees shall have the selection of physicians and such other persons as may be required for the safe and comfortable conducting of the several detachments to the place of destination; their compensation to be paid by the United States.

We have the honor to be your obedient humble servants,

JOHN ROSS,
ELIJAH HICKS,
JAMES BROWN,
EDWARD GUNTER,
SAMUEL GUNTER, his × mark,
SITUWAKEE, his × mark,
WHITE PATH, his × mark,
R. TAYLOR.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. Army, commanding, &c.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, July 25, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter submitting certain proposals, dated the 23d instant.

On the part of the United States, I am ready to place the whole business of completing the emigration of the Cherokee people remaining east of the Mississippi, (with an exception* to be mentioned,) to their new homes west of that river, in the hands of such functionaries of the eastern Cherokees as may exhibit to me from the same due authority to undertake and carry through the emigration, on the following conditions:

1. That the said functionaries and their people shall continue to observe and execute, in good faith, the promises given to me in writing by certain chiefs and headmen, for themselves and people, present and absent, on the 19th ultimo.

2. That the said functionaries shall send intelligent Indian runners, to be furnished with written permissions, signed by the commanding general, in search of, and to cause to be brought into the emigration, all Indian families and individuals who may remain out, and who are not citizens of the United States, or who have not received permission to remain in the States for the purpose of becoming denizens of the same.

3. That with the exception of such Indians as are, or who may have obtained permission to remain in order to become, citizens or denizens of the United States, or of the States: also, with the exception of such Indian families and individuals as may be permitted by the commanding general to emigrate themselves,* the said Cherokee functionaries shall cause all their people now remaining east, and who may at the time be able to travel, including fugitive Creeks among them, to be put in motion, in convenient detachments, either by land or water, and transported without unnecessary delays on the routes, to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi; beginning the movement as early as the 1st of September next; and continuing to send off parties at intervals not exceeding three days, so that all the emigrants, able to travel within that time, shall be in motion for the West by the — day of the ensuing month (October.)

Such Indians as, within that time, may not be able to travel by land, shall, if the rivers be not up, be permitted to remain until the next rise of waters, and in the mean time have, as attendants, a small number of their families or friends.

The foregoing conditions being agreed to, the United States, through me, are willing to stipulate to pay over to the Cherokee functionaries, from time to time, such portions of the moneys appropriated for the emigration as may seem reasonable to prepare for and carry it out.

I remain, gentlemen, &c.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. JOHN ROSS, E. HICKS, J. BROWN,
E. GUNTER, S. GUNTER, SITUWAKEE,
WHITE PATH, R. TAYLOR, &c.

Note for the Secretary of War (added.)

This exception is intended for the benefit of such of the treaty-making party as may not choose to remove under the directions of Mr. Ross and his associates.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

* See the exception, and note upon it, next page.

No. 3.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, (EAST,) *July 27, 1838.*

SIR: Your letter addressed to the undersigned on the 25th instant has been considered by the council and people assembled. The accompanying resolution confers the authority upon the late delegation to Washington city to close with you the necessary arrangements for the entire removal and subsistence of the Cherokees. We are now prepared to discharge the duties devolving upon us in relation to this matter.

To the conditions mentioned in your letter, upon which you are willing to place the whole business of managing the emigration in our hands, we are not disposed to object, but are ready and willing to accede to them, with, however, this further understanding—that we may be allowed the two entire months of September and October to get all our people in motion for the West, and that we shall not be required, positively, to send off a detachment "at intervals not exceeding three days." In the commencement the weather will be very warm, and before the arrival West of the last parties the winter will have commenced its rigor; and we would prefer some discretion as to the time and arrangement in despatching detachments, especially as the time for the moving of the last will be fixed.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
ELIJAH HICKS,
SAML. GUNTER,
In behalf of others.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

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Resolved by the committee and council and people in general council convened, That Messrs. John Ross, Richard Taylor, Samuel Gunter, Edward Gunter, James Brown, Elijah Hicks, Situwakee, and White Path, be, and they are hereby, authorized and fully empowered, on the part of the Cherokee nation, to make and enter into any and all such arrangements with Major General Winfield Scott, on the part of the United States, which they may deem necessary and proper for effecting the entire removal of the Cherokee people from the east to the west side of the Mississippi river; and also to enter into such further arrangements with the commanding general in relation to the payment of such sums of money by the United States as may be needed for the removal and subsistence of all the Cherokee people.

And they are hereby further authorized and empowered to make any such selection of persons as they may deem necessary to aid and assist in the said removal of the Cherokees to the Western country.

Richard Taylor, *President*,
James D. Walford,
John F. Baldridge,
George Hicks,
Old Fields,
George Still,
Na-hoo-lah,
Elijah Hicks,
Ka-log-sa-te-he,
Samuel Gunter,
Thomas Foreman,
Hair Conrad,
James Hawkins,
Chee-noo-la-has-kee,
William Proctor,
Stephen Foreman, *Clerk*,
Going Snake, *Speaker*,
James Spears,
John Watts,
Small Back,
Wa-hatch-cher,
The Bark,
Money Crier,
Soft-shell Turtle,
Bean Stick,
John Otterlifter,
John Koys,
White Path,
Charles,
Chee-wa-lee-gee,
John Wane,
Sith-l-wa-gee,
Peter,
Sweet Water,
Tarquah,
The Coon,
Jesse Bushyhead, *Clerk*,

} *N. Committee.*

} *N. Council.*

Wa-loo-kah,
Koo-la-chee,
Tuff,
Oo-see-na-le,
Choo-la-ske,
Lying Fish,
Ned,
Michael Bridgemaker,
Oo-qua-loo-tee,
Ta-na-e,
Too-now-ee,
Oo-ya-la-ga-tle,

} *In behalf of the people.*

Approved:

JOHN ROSS, *Principal Chief*,
GEORGE LOWREY, *Ass. Prin. Chief*.
LEWIS ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER, } *Executive council.*

Aquohee Camp, *July* 26, 1838.

No. 4.

Headquarters, Eastern Division,
Cherokee Agency, July 28, 1838.

Gentlemen: Your note of yesterday, in reply to mine of the 25th instant, is before me, and also the paper of the 26th, conferring upon you full powers to enter into arrangements with me for carrying on and completing the emigration of the Cherokee people remaining east to the west of the Mississippi.

The latter document is sufficient; and in reply to your note, I will so far yield to your wishes as to say that the emigration must recommence on or before the first day of the ensuing September, and be continued at short intervals, so as to be completed on or before the 20th of the following month, with the exception of such sick and superannuated Cherokees as may not be able to travel by land, and their necessary attendants. Should the rivers between this and your new country west be not navigable for steamboats in the mean time, I have further no objection to give to the more respectable heads of families, whose names may be presented to me for the purpose, special permissions to remain and to remove themselves and families on the first sufficient rise of those rivers, although such rise may not happen until after the 20th of October next.

The moneys which, from time to time, may be deemed necessary to prepare for and to carry on the emigration, you will please make estimates for, addressed to me, specifying the immediate objects; and if the estimates shall appear reasonable, they shall be promptly complied with.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, with respect,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. Ross, E. Gunter, E. Hicks,
S. Gunter, and others,
Agents of the Cherokee nation.

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No. 5.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, (EAST,) *July* 31, 1838.

SIR: You have, herewith, the estimate of the expenses of each detachment of (one thousand) Cherokees to be removed by land, as estimated for by this committee, and which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and approval.

It is desirable that immediate arrangements be entered upon for the purchase of wagons, &c., and the organization of detachments, as well as the timely establishment of depots for subsistence on the whole route. Your approval of the estimate being known, and the basis established to regulate expenditures, the immediate amount required will be specified.

With much respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JNO. ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
ELIJAH HICKS,
In behalf of others.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. Army, commanding.

Estimate for the emigration of a party of one thousand Cherokees to their country west of the Mississippi; distance, 800 miles; 80 days going.

Fifty wagons and teams, (20 persons to each wagon,) at a daily expense of $350, including forage	$28,000
Returning, $7 each for every 20 miles	14,000
250 extra horses, at 40 cents each per day	8,000
Ferriages, &c.	1,000
80,000 rations, at 16 cents	12,800
Conductor, at $5 per day	400
Assistant, at $3 per day	240
Physician, at $5 per day	400
Returning, $15 for every hundred miles	120
Commissary, at $2 50 per day	200
Assistant, at $2 per day	160
Wagon-master, at $2 50 per day	200
Assistant, at $2 per day	160
Interpreter, at $2 50 per day	200
	$65,880

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 1, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: In your note of yesterday you estimate that $65,880 will be the necessary cost of every thousand Cherokees emigrated by land from this to their new country.

As I have already stated to some of you, in conversation, I think the estimate an extravagant one.

Take the principal item, or basis of your calculation—one wagon and five saddle horses for every twenty souls.

I have already consented, with a view to lighten the movement by land, that all the sick, the crippled, and superannuated of the nation should be left at the depots until the rivers be again navigable for steamboats. All heavy articles of property, not wanted on the road, may wait for the same mode of conveyance.

Deducting the persons just mentioned, I am confident that it will be found that among every thousand individuals, taken in families, without selection, there are at least 500 strong men, women, boys, and girls, not only capable of marching twelve or fifteen miles a day, but to whom the exercise would be beneficial, and another hundred able to go on foot half that distance daily. There would then be left, according to your basis, only 450 individuals, most of them children, to ride; and children are light. The 250 saddle-horses or ponies would accommodate as many riders; leaving but 200 souls to be steadily transported in 50 wagons, or only 4 to a wagon.

Now, the wagons being large, and each drawn by 5 or 6 horses, (as must be presumed from your high estimate of seven dollars for each wagon going and returning,) it strikes me that one such team and five horses ought to accommodate, on the route, thirty or thirty-five emigrants, including subsistence for a day or two, from depot to depot.

I repeat that I do not absolutely reject or cut down your estimate (which I think also too high) in putting down the rations at 16 cents each. The whole expense of the emigration is to be paid out of appropriations already made by Congress; the general surplus of which is to go to the Cherokee nation in various forms; therefore, they have a direct general interest in conducting the movement as economically as comfort will permit. Nevertheless, for the reasons stated, I wish the several items of the estimate submitted to be reconsidered.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. ROSS, E. HICKS, J. BROWN, AND OTHERS,
Agents, &c.

No. 7.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, (EAST,) *August* 2, 1838.

SIR: We have had your reply of yesterday's date to our estimate under consideration. The estimate we believe reasonable, having the comfortable removal of our people solely in view, and endeavoring to be governed, as far as that object will allow, by the rates of expenditure fixed by the officers of the Government.

After the necessary bedding, cooking utensils, and other indispensable articles of twenty persons (say 4 or 5 families) are placed in a wagon with subsistence for at least two days, the weight already will be enough to exclude, in our opinion, more than a very few persons being hauled.

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The great distance to be travelled, liability to sickness on the way of grown persons, and the desire of performing the trip in as short a time as possible, induce us still to think our estimate of that item not extravagant.

In relation to the rations at 10 cents, the estimate is fixed at a rate which the Government agents had already made some arrangements to have them supplied.

The addition, however, of sugar and coffee has been made under this estimate, which, we trust, will be considered reasonable enough.

In our estimate we omitted an item which we deem indispensable; but propose now the addition of soap, the quantity and cost of delivery at the rate of 3 pounds to every 100 rations, at 15 cents per pound.

Whatever may be necessary, in the emigration of our people, to their comfort on the way, and as conducive to their health, we desire to be afforded them; at the same time it is our anxious wish, in the management of this business, to be free at all times from the imputation of extravagance.

With high respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JNO. ROSS,
R. TAYLOR,
ELIJAH HICKS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
WHITE PATH,
SITUWAKEE.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
United States Army, commanding.

No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 2, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: By your note of this date, in reply to my remarks of yesterday on your estimate of the day before, I perceive that, after a full consideration, you adhere to the calculation of $66,880, with a slight addition for soap, for the comfortable emigration, by land, of every thousand Cherokees from this to their new country west of the Mississippi.

As the Cherokee people are exclusively interested in the cost as well as the comfort of the removal, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold my sanction. The estimate, therefore, submitted to me on the 31st ultimo, with the small addition for soap, is hereby approved.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. ROSS, R. TAYLOR, E. HICKS,
E. GUNTER, J. BROWN, WHITE PATH, and SITUWAKEE,
Cherokee Agents for emigration.

No. 9.—[*Extract.*]

HEADQUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 3, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo.

The accompanying papers (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) will show the estimated cost of emigrating the remaining Cherokees, as agreed upon between their agents specially appointed to take charge of the operation, and myself. It seemed high, but I was finally induced to adopt it as the basis of the advancements in money which, from time to time, will be required.

Those agents do not deem a military escort necessary for the protection of the emigrants on the route; nor do I. We are equally of the opinion that sympathy and kind offices will be very generally shown by the citizens throughout the movement; and the Indians are desirous to exhibit, in return, the orderly habits which their acquired civilization has conferred. The parties (of about a thousand each) will march without arms, under Indian conductors and sub-officers of intelligence and discretion, who are ready to promise to repress and to punish all disorders among their own people; and if they commit outrages on the citizens or depredations on their property, instantly to deliver the offenders over to the nearest civil officers of the States. I have full confidence in their promises and capacity to do all that they are ready to undertake.

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

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Honorable J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

No. 10.

ENCAMPMENT, SANDUSKY POINT, ILLINOIS,
September 18, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the volunteers under my command reached this place last evening with eight hundred and fifty-nine Pottawatamie Indians. Three persons, improperly called chiefs, (Me-no-mi-nee, Black Wolf, and Po-pin-o-wah,) are of the number. I have this morning put the Indians under the charge of Judge William Polke, who has been appointed by the United States to conduct them west of the Mississippi. I have the honor, also, to lay before your excellency a copy of my orderly-book, or daily journal, to which I beg leave to refer you for a detailed statement of the manner in which my duties have been performed as commanding officer of the volunteers engaged in this delicate service. It may be the opinion of those not well informed upon the subject that the expedition was uncalled for, but I feel confident that nothing but the presence of an armed force for the protection of the citizens of the State, and to punish the insolence of the Indians, could have prevented bloodshed. The arrival of the volunteers in the Indian villages was the first intimation they had of the movement of men with arms. Many of the Indian men were assembled near the chapel when we arrived, and

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were not permitted to leave camp or separate until matters were amicably settled, and they had agreed to give peaceable possession of the land sold by them. I did not feel authorized to drive those poor degraded beings from our State, but to remove them from the reserve, and to give peace and security to our own citizens. But I found the Indians did not own an acre of land east of the Mississippi; that the Government was bound to remove them to the Osage river, to support them one year after their arrival West, and to give to each individual of the tribe three hundred and twenty acres of land. I advised them to consent to remove immediately. Most of them appeared willing to do so. Three of their principal men, however, expressed a wish to be governed by the advice of their priest, (Mr. Petit, a Catholic gentleman,) who had resided with them up to the commencement of the quarrel between the Indians and the whites, when he left Twin lakes and retired to South bend. I addressed a letter, inviting him to join the emigration and go West. He has accepted the invitation, and I am happy to inform you that he joined us two days ago, and is going West with the Indians. It is but justice to him that I should say that he has, both by example and precept, produced a very favorable change in the morals and industry of the Indians; that his untiring zeal in the cause of civilization has been, and will continue to be, eminently beneficial to those unfortunate Pottawatamies when they reach their new abode. All are now satisfied, and appear anxious to proceed on their journey to their new homes, where they anticipate peace, security, and happiness. It may be expected that I should give your excellency an intimation or an opinion of the causes which have led to the difficulty now happily terminated. A few words on that subject must suffice.

First, the pernicious practice, (I believe first introduced into our Indian treaty-making at the treaty of Fort Meigs, in 1817,) of making reservations of land to satisfy individual Indians, and sometimes white men, opened a door for both speculation and fraud.

By the treaty of 1832, the Pottawatamie Indians sold all their claims to land within the State of Indiana, except a few small reserves for particular tribes or parties. These reservations did not vest in the chief of any party a fee in the lands reserved; the original Indian title remained undisturbed, as you will see by the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, in the case of a reserve made by a treaty with the prairie Pottawatamies, 20th October, 1832, to which I beg leave to refer. Me-no-mi-nee's reserve, about which the dispute originated, was made for his band by the treaty of 1832; he being a principal man, (but not a chief,) was first named, and the reserve has ever since been called, by both Indians and white men, Me-no-mi-nee's reserve. In 1834, a commissioner was appointed by the President to purchase that reservation. He succeeded in purchasing one-half the land at fifty cents per acre, the other half (about eleven sections) was reserved for individual Indians and whites. Me-no-mi-nee coming in for a large share of *individual property*. Hence the other Indians would have been defrauded out of their just claim to an interest in the reserve, if that treaty had been confirmed; but the President, viewing the matter in the true light, did not submit the treaty to the Senate, but appointed A. C. Pepper, and authorized him to open the negotiation, and to purchase all the land for the Government. He succeeded in purchasing the whole of the reserve at one dollar per acre. Me-no-mi-nee did not sign the latter treaty, because he could not possess himself

of a moiety of the land, and endow the chapel with the balance. By the treaty of 1836, the Indians reserved the right to remain on the lands ceded for two years. The time expired on the 5th of last month, and the Indians refused giving possession to the settlers, who had entered upon the land, in anticipation of the passage of a pre-emption law. The passage of the law of the 22d June last gave to each settler who had resided on the reserve for four months previous to that day, a pre-emption right to one hundred and sixty acres of land. On the 5th of last month, the day on which the Indians were to have left the reservation, the whites demanded possession, which they (the Indians) obstinately refused. Quarrels ensued, and between the 15th and 20th the Indians chopped the door of one of the settlers, Mr. Waters, and threatened his life, (see his certificate marked A.) This was followed by the burning of ten or twelve Indian cabins, which produced a state of feeling bordering on hostilities. The assistant superintendent of emigration, who had been stationed in the vicinity for some months, had failed to get up an emigrating party, and the public interpreters were so much alarmed as to be unwilling to remain in the Indian villages. I entertain no doubt, but for the steps taken by your excellency, murders would have been committed on both sides in a very few days. The arrival of an armed force, sufficient to put down hostile movements against our citizens, effected, in three days, what coaxing and fair words had failed to do in as many months.

I see no reason for censuring the officers to whose charge the emigration has been confided. They should, perhaps, have prevented the Indians from planting corn in June, when every one must have known that they would be ousted on the 5th of August. But, on the other hand, the Indians had the right of possession until the 5th of August. The Indians were under the influence of bad counsel from different sources. They were owing large debts to the traders, who opposed the emigration of the Indians before their debts were paid or secured. Some were anxious to keep them where they were, hoping to obtain, with ease, a part of the money paid them as annuity. Lawyers, I am told, advised Me-no-mi-nee to keep possession, and defend his claim to the reserve in our courts. Another class of men, both subtle and vigilant office-seekers, were using their influence to procure the dismissal of the officers heretofore engaged in the attempt to remove the Indians, that they might succeed to the places of the present incumbents. And still another class, perhaps less wicked, but not free from censure, is made up of those who influenced the Indians to plant corn, and contend for the possession of the reserve. I am happy in being able to state that the removal of the Indians was effected without bloodshed or maltreatment. Every attention that could be was paid to their health, comfort, and convenience. When on our marches, which are sometimes very much hurried, owing to the great distance between watering-places, it is not unusual to see a number of the volunteers walking, whilst their horses are ridden by the sickly or infirm of the Indians. I found no difficulty in raising the number of volunteers required, although the people of the northern portion of the State are much afflicted with sickness. I was compelled to discharge one or more every day, and permit them to return, in consequence of bad health. The greatest number in service at any one time was ninety-seven. The conductor of the emigrants has requested me to place at his disposal fifteen of the volunteers to attend the party, and keep order in the camp at night. Believing it ne-

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cessary, I have consented to do so, and have detailed Ensign B. H. Smith, with fourteen dragoons, on that service. The rest of the corps will be discharged to-morrow.

In closing this report, already much longer than I could wish, I beg leave to express the obligations I am under to our mutual friend, Colonel Bryant, who acted in the capacity of aid-de-camp, and has proved himself to be an excellent officer. I am not less indebted to Major Evans, of Laporte; his knowledge of military discipline enabled him to be eminently useful. To General N. D. Grover, Captains Hannegan and Holman, Lieutenants Eldridge, Lasselle, Nash, and Linton, and Ensigns McClure, Wilson, Smith, and Holman, as also to J. C. Douglass, adjutant, I am also under great obligations.

Every non-commissioned officer and soldier has fully sustained the high character of Western volunteers.

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

JOHN TIPTON.

To the GOVERNOR *of Indiana.*

P. S. I transmit, herewith, for the information of your excellency, an exhibit (marked B) showing the names of the Pottawatamie Indians enrolled as emigrants, and the number of their respective families.

No. 11.—*Statement showing the whole number of Indians east of the Mississippi river with whom treaty stipulations have been made for their removal, distinguishing the different tribes; the whole number removed prior to the last annual report; the whole number removed since; the number of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi, (November, 1838,) and the number to be removed; the number under subsistence, and the daily expense thereof.*

Tribes.	No. for emigration originally.	No. removed prior to last annual report.	No. removed since last annual report.	No. of emigrants now west of the Mississippi.	No. now to be removed.	No. now under subsistence.	Price per ration.	Daily expenditure for subsistence.	Remarks.
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies	8,000	2,191	151	2,342	5,648	2,044	*Cents.* 7 44-100	$153 00	* Including a party now on the route.
Pottawatamies of Indiana	1,786	494	768*	1,262	150	768*	7 44-100	57 60	
Choctaws	18,500	15,000	177	15,177	3,323	None.		-	
Creeks	476	-	476	476	-				
Florida Indians	22,000	20,437	4,106	24,543	750	4,106	14	574 84	
Cherokees	3,765	1,079	1,851	2,730	835	1,651	14	131 14	
Kickapoos	22,000	7,911	18,000†	25,911	-	18,000†	9½	1,710 00	† Including parties now on the route.
Delawares	588	588	-	588	-				
Shawnees	826	826	-	826	-				
Ottawas	1,272	1,272	-	1,272	-				
Weas	420	374	-	374	200	174	9	15 66	
Piankeshaws	225	225	-	225					
Peorias and Kaskaskias	162	162	-	162					
Senecas from Sandusky	132	132	-	132					
Senecas and Shawnees	251	251	-	251					
Ottawas and Chippewas	211	211	-	211					
Winnebagoes	6,500	-	-	-	6,500				
New York Indians	4,500	-	-	-	4,500				
Chickasaws	4,176	-	-	-	4,176				
	5,000	-	-	-	400				
Total	100,790	51,629	29,653	81,282	26,482	31,343	—	3,186 34	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November* 1, 1838.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 18.

Extract from a letter of the Hon. R. H. Gillet.

* * * * In order that you may fully understand them, [the difficulties that present themselves in making a treaty,] I will briefly describe the present situation of the members of the confederacy of the "Six Nations." The powers of this ancient confederacy, and their relative rights, I do not fully understand. At the present time these nations have no community of interest, and but very little of feeling. They reside remote from each other, and it is doubtful whether a single nation of them will consent to be bound by the unanimous act of the others, on any subject. From all I can learn, they consider the confederacy as merely nominal, and that each nation is independent of the others. It may be useful to the Department to possess some details of the condition of the "New York Indians." The following is believed to be accurate:

Senecas.

This nation consists of 2,403 souls, and is in possession of four reservations, to wit: Buffalo-creek reservation, which comprises 52,220 acres of land, and 730 Senecas reside on it; the Cattaraugus reservation, containing 21,469 acres and 540 souls; Tonnawanda reservation, comprising 12,800 acres and 440 souls; the Allegany reservation, containing 30,469 acres and 694 souls. The latter reservation is in Allegany county, and the first mentioned one in Erie. The Tonnawanda reservation is in Genesee county, and Cattaraugus partly in Cattaraugus county and partly in Erie. This nation comprises about one-half of all the Indians in this State, and is in possession of five times as much land as all the others. The fee of this land is held by Massachusetts in trust for individuals, known as the "Ogden Company," while the Senecas have a possessory right to it. The political jurisdiction is in the State of New York. A treaty with them, which shall provide for the relinquishment of their lands here and their removal to the West, must receive the sanction of the State of Massachusetts as well as the United States. The "Ogden Company" cannot pay the Senecas for their possessory interest until the Senate confirms the treaty, nor can the Senecas quit claim until they get the money, and also secure a new home, which would depend upon the ratification of the treaty. To avoid these difficulties, I know of no better arrangement than to make the Secretary of War a trustee for both parties.

Tuscaroras.

This nation, originally from North Carolina, have a reservation in Niagara county of 6,020 acres. In all, there are 283 Tuscaroras. One thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of their land are situated precisely like the land of the Senecas. The remaining 6,000 acres they own in fee, and it is held by the Secretary of War as their trustee. The same difficulties, in adjusting a treaty with them, occur as in the case of the Senecas.

St. Regis.

This tribe consists of between six and seven hundred souls. Their reservation is divided by the line separating the United States from Canada. The part of their reservation in this State lies on St. Regis river, in Franklin county, and contains 10,000 acres. About 350 of this tribe claim to be "American Indians." The fee of their reservation belongs to the State. Before this tribe can bind itself positively to emigrate, it must be certain of a new home, and also make a treaty with the Governor of the State for the relinquishment of their interest in these lands. They cannot sell to him until they are certain of another home. If they agree to remove before they sell to him, they have no guaranty that he will buy at all, and they may be compelled to go, and get nothing.

Cayugas.

There are but 130 of this tribe remaining in this State. There is a small number of Cayugas in the Indian territory. Those residing here own no lands. Many years since this tribe sold out all their lands, and gave the Senecas $800 for the privilege of residing on their reservations. They are now dispersed among the Senecas on their different reservations.

Onondagas.

This nation has a reservation in Onondaga county, containing six thousand acres. About 400 of their number reside on the reservation. The title to this tract is the same as that of the St. Regis, in this State; and a treaty with them is attended with the same obstacles. No one has attended the council from this place. A portion of this tribe, many years since, came to reside among the Senecas, and paid them $1,500 for the privilege of so doing. The number of Onondagas residing on the Seneca reservations is 194.

Oneidas.

This tribe owns in this State (partly in Madison and partly in Oneida) five thousand acres of land, which is occupied by about 700 of their number. Their land here is situated like the St. Regis lands in this State. A portion of this tribe reside at Green bay, and hold lands under the Menomonie treaty.

Whether there are any of the Brothertown, Stockbridge, and Munsee Indians in this State, I do not know. There are many, if not all, of them in the Green bay country and hold lands there. If the Senecas agree to remove, I confidently expect soon to see all these tribes settled in the Indian territory.

From this statement you will see that the "New York Indians" have no interest in common in this State, and none elsewhere, except what they derive under the Menomonie treaty. Under that, the Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Onondagas, St. Regis, and part of the Oneidas, have no *legal* claim.

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No. 13.

Statement exhibiting the amount of investments for Indian account in State stocks.

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest per ct.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Annual interest on each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Cherokees	Kentucky	5	$94,000 00		$4,700 00	
Do	Tennessee	5	250,000 00		12,500 00	
Do	Alabama	5	300,000 00		15,000 00	
Do	Maryland	6	761 30		45 69	
Do	Michigan	6	64,000 00		3,840 00	
Do (schools)	Maryland	6	41,138 00	$708,761 30	2,056 90	$36,085 68
Do (schools)	Missouri	5½	10,000 00		550 00	
Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatamies	Maryland	6	130,850 43	51,138 00	7,851 02	2,606 90
Do do do	Indiana	5	68,000 00		3,400 00	
Incompetent Chickasaws, 364	Indiana	5	58,000 00	198,850 43	2,900 00	11,251 02
Do do	New York	5	30,000 00		1,500 00	
Do do	Maryland	6	131,230 44		7,873 83	
Do do	Kentucky	5	150,000 00		7,500 00	
Chickasaw orphans, 77	Arkansas	5	115,000 00	369,230 44	5,750 00	19,773 83
				115,000 00		5,750 00
Shawnees	Maryland	6	29,341 50		1,760 49	
Do	Kentucky	5	1,000 00		50 00	
Senecas	Kentucky	5	5,000 00	30,341 50	250 00	1,810 49
				5,000 00		250 00
Senecas and Shawnees	Kentucky	5	6,000 00		300 00	
Do do	Missouri	5½	7,000 00		385 00	
Kanzas	Missouri	5½	18,000 00	13,000 00	990 00	685 00
				18,000 00		990 00
Creek orphans	Alabama	5	82,000 00		4,100 00	
Do	Missouri	5½	28,000 00		1,540 00	
Menomonies	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	110,000 00	3,850 00	5,640 00
				77,000 00		3,850 00
Chippewas and Ottawas	Kentucky	5	77,000 00		3,850 00	
Do do	Michigan	6	3,000 00		180 00	
				80,000 00		4,030 00
Dollars	-	-	-	1,776,321 76	-	92,722 92

The interest, as it is collected through the agency of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is deposited in the Bank of America, New York, (except the interest on one lot of Kentucky, as noted in the appropriate column,) to the credit of the disbursing agent for the Indian department at the seat of Government; and when it is wanted, it is drawn out by him on the requisitions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The disbursing agents' checks to draw it out, must, under an arrangement with the banks, be countersigned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, Dec. 1, 1838.

† See the treaties, and the law of June 14, 1836, relating to the investing the amount of five per cent. on nett sales of their lands.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for use.	Treaties, or reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
$94,000 00		Semi-ann'ly	Philadelphia	B'k America, N. Y.	Treaty Dec. 1835, & supplem't Mar. '36.
250,000 00		Do	Do	Do	Do.
300,000 00		Do	New York	Do	Do.
880 00		Quarterly	Baltimore	Do	Do.
69,120 00	$714,000 00	Semi-ann'ly	New York	Do	Do.
42,490 00		Quarterly	Baltimore	Do	Do.
10,000 00	52,490 00	Semi-ann'ly	New York	Do	Treaty Feb. 27, 1819.
150,000 00				Do	Do.
72,261 09		Quarterly	Baltimore	Do	(mills, &c.
57,291 89	222,264 09	Semi-ann'ly	New York	Do	Treaty Sept. 1833.
20,729 17		Do	Do		Treaty Sept. 1833. (education.)
151,479 06		Quarterly	Do	Do	Treaty May, 1834.
146,375 00		Do	Baltimore	Do	Do.
	381,675 12	Semi-ann'ly	Louisville, Ky.	State Bank of Ky., Louisville, Ky.	Do.
115,000 00	115,000 00	Do	New York.	Bank of America	Do.
33,912 40		Quarterly	Baltimore		Do.
980 00		Semi-ann'ly	New York	Do	Treaty Aug. 1831.
4,900 00	31,892 40			Do	Do.
	4,900 00	Do	Do		
5,880 00				Do	Treaty Feb. 1831.
7,121 87		Do	Do	Do	Do.
	13,001 87	Do	Do	Do	Treaty July, 1831.
18,000 00	18,000 00				Do.
		Do	Do	Do	
82,000 00					Treaty June, 1825, (schools.)
28,487 48		Do	Do	Do	Treaty March, 1832.
	110,487 48	Do	Do	Do	Do
75,460 00	75,460 00				
		Do	Do	Do	Treaty Sept. 1836.
75,460 00					
3,000 00		Do	Do	Do	Treaty March, 1836.
	78,460 00	Do	Do	Do	Do.
-	1,623,830 96				

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No. 14.

Temporary subsistence for indigent Western Indians.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved 7th July, 1838, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1839."

"For affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who, by reason of their recent emigration, or the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, as are unable to subsist themselves, and for the expenses attending the distribution of the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby directed to carry into effect the above clause of the act of 7th July, 1838. He will prescribe rules, regulations, and restrictions for its execution, and make all necessary arrangements at the earliest practicable moment.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 27, 1838.

Regulations for carrying into effect the clause in the act of 7th July, 1838, referred to in the foregoing order of the Secretary of War, appropriating $150,000 for affording temporary subsistence to Indians west of the Mississippi river.

1. Indians, to be entitled to the benefits of this appropriation, must be distinguished by the following characteristics: 1st. They must be unable to subsist themselves, and not be receiving subsistence under treaty stipulations. 2d. Such inability must be the consequence of their recent emigration, or of the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain, west of the Mississippi river, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of it.

2. Indians, unable to subsist themselves by reason of their recent emigration, are such as arrived in their new country at such a season of the year that they could not, with ordinary diligence, make a crop for use before the expiration of the year, for which they were entitled to subsistence as emigrants according to treaty stipulations, or who were prevented by some other sufficient cause from so doing.

3. Indians, unable to subsist themselves by reason of territorial arrangements, are such as have emigrated from the east of the Mississippi, located in their new country, and subsequently changed, or may hereafter change, their location, in accordance with the policy of the United States; and indigenous Indians, who have relinquished or shall, at any time during the execution of this act relinquish, portions of their territory to the United States, and remove therefrom.

4. Some Indians of the first description will probably be found among the Creeks, Seminoles, and Pottawatamies of Indiana; some of the second among the Pottawatamies, &c. of Chicago; and some of the third among the Osages; and the benefits of the appropriation will not be extended to Indians of other tribes, without instructions from this department. The Chickasaws, having received the entire nett proceeds of their lands and reserves, will not, at any time, participate in the fund created by this act.

5. The superintendence and direction of all operations for affording temporary subsistence from this appropriation, to Indians west of the Mississippi river, within the superintendency of the Western territory, is hereby committed to the principal disbursing agent of the department of Indian affairs at Little Rock; and within the superintendency of St. Louis, to the principal disbursing agent of the same department at St. Louis.

6. The principal disbursing agents will direct the proceedings of the enrolling agents, appoint as many issuing agents as may be necessary, and give them the requisite instructions; and employ such other agents or assistants as may be wanted.

7. The compensation of the issuing agents will not exceed $3 per day and necessary actual travelling expenses; nor that of any other agents or assistants who may be employed under the authority of the preceding paragraph, $3 per day and necessary actual travelling expenses. Superintendents, Indian agents, sub-agents, and the principal disbursing agents, will be entitled to travelling expenses.

8. Each principal agent shall transmit, monthly, to the office of Indian affairs, a list of all officers, agents, and servants, appointed or employed in pursuance of paragraph 6, in which shall be stated the date of appointment, the compensation, duties, locations, and period of service of each, and the tribe or tribes of Indians for which each is employed.

9. The duties of enrolling agents shall be performed by the Indian agents and sub-agents for the respective tribes.

10. Each enrolling agent shall inquire into the condition and circumstances of the Indians under his charge as Indian agent or sub-agent, to ascertain which of them are entitled to the benefits of this appropriation.

11. He shall make out a roll of all such Indians, with this caption: "A roll of [Creek, Seminole, &c., as the case may be] Indians who are entitled to the benefits of the appropriation of $150,000 for the temporary subsistence of Indians west of the Mississippi river, per act of 7th of July, 1838." This roll will exhibit the name of the head of each family, and the number of persons therein; the number of Indians of fourteen years of age and under, and over fourteen; the number of slaves of fourteen years of age, and under, and over fourteen; and the date of enrolment. And the enrolling agent shall certify that it contains a true statement of all the Indians under his charge entitled to the benefits of this appropriation.

12. Each roll shall be revised monthly, and all changes by diminution, from any cause, shall be noted thereon; the names of such as shall be dropped, together with the date, shall be given; and all additions shall be entered as enrolments.

13. A duplicate of each roll, embracing all additions or diminutions, shall be forwarded monthly to the principal disbursing agent of the proper superintendency; and he shall, forthwith, forward to this office a consolidated roll, prepared in the manner indicated for the separate rolls, and certified to be correct and true.

14. Each principal disbursing agent will fix the number and location of the issuing stands within his jurisdiction, and will therein consult economy, so far as is consistent with the convenience and proper supply of the Indians.

15. The rations will be obtained by the principal disbursing agents upon contracts, based upon previous advertisements; the provisions will be delivered to the Indians by the contractors at the issuing stands, and be paid for monthly or quarterly. The ration will be that fixed by para-

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graph 30 of Revised Regulations No. 5, concerning the emigration of Indians.

16. Issues will be made for short periods, to be fixed by the principal disbursing agents; in doing which, regard will be had to the compact or dispersed situation of the Indians; but in no case will an issue be made for more than one month at a time.

17. Each issuing agent shall be furnished by the proper enrolling agent with a duplicate roll of the Indians to whom rations are to be delivered; and, in case more than one stand shall be provided for issues under the same roll, the stand at which each individual is to receive his rations shall be designated on the roll. All Indians and slaves enrolled, over fourteen years of age, shall be entitled to one full ration; and all Indians and slaves of fourteen and under, to one half ration.

18. Provision checks will be drawn from time to time, by the enrolling agents, on the contractor, for the number of rations required for each tribe, stating the number of Indians and slaves over fourteen years of age, and the number of fourteen years and under; the number of days to be issued for, and the number of full rations and half rations. The issuing agent shall attend to the issue in person, and see that the rations are delivered by the contractors to the Indians designated on the roll, and shall certify on the provision check that the number of rations and half rations were so delivered.

19. The provision checks shall be abstracted quarterly by the principal agents, and these abstracts shall accompany their quarterly accounts of disbursements under this appropriation.

20. All money and provisions will be accounted for, and with the same vouchers as is provided in the Revised Regulations No. 5, concerning the emigration of Indians; which will be considered as forming a part of these regulations, so far as the objects are analogous, except so far as they are herein modified.

21. The superintendents of Indian affairs, within their respective superintendencies, will co-operate with the principal disbursing agents, so far as may be necessary, in carrying these regulations into effect; they will require the Indian agents and sub-agents to perform such duties as may be indicated by the principal disbursing agents, as is herein provided, and will exercise a general supervision of the business.

22. The superintendents, Indian agents, sub-agents, and principal disbursing agents, will consider it their especial duty to detect, prevent, and report all abuses or frauds which may be practised or attempted in the execution of these regulations, and will, from time to time, make such suggestions in relation to the expenditure of this appropriation as they may deem useful.

23. It having been the intention of Congress, in making this appropriation, to afford substantial relief to the suffering among the Indians, all persons in any way connected with its disbursement will be expected to exert themselves to give full effect to this benevolent design. They will avoid extravagance and waste, exercise a vigilant and judicious economy, and be careful to husband the money, and the provisions purchased with it, so that the real wants of the most deserving Indians may be relieved for the longest possible period.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*
Office Indian Affairs, July 28, 1838.

No. 15.

Statement showing the number of Indian schools, their location, and the number of teachers and pupils. This embraces all (from which reports have been received) with which the Government has any connexion, either by contributing to their support from annuities for education, or from the civilization fund.

I.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN.

Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Denomination.	Locality of schools.
Rev. L. Slater	Ottawas	4	5	16	14	30	Baptist Church	Barry county, Michigan.
Rev. A. Bingham	Chippewas	1	1	1	1	41	Baptist Church	Sault Ste. Marie, do.
Mr. J. Chub	Chippewas	1	2	1	1	14	Methodist Episcopal Church	Sault Ste. Marie, do.
Rev. D. Chandler	Chippewas	1	2	12	15	27	Methodist Episcopal Church	Kewaunee, do.
Mrs. M. A. Fisher	Chippewas	1	1	18	19	37	Catholic Church	Point St. Ignace, do.
		7	13			149		

II.—SUPERINTENDENCY OF WISCONSIN.

Rev. D. Lowry	Winnebagoes	3	3	22	14	36	The Government	Near Prairie du Chien.
Rev. Bishop F. Rese	Menomonies		20	21	20	41	Catholic Church	Little Chute of Fox river.
Rev. Solomon Davis	Oneidas, (Christian party)		2	1	1	25	Episcopal Missionary Society	Duck creek, near Green Bay.
Rev. David Poe	Oneidas, (Orchard party)		2	1	1	11	Methodist Episcopal Church	Duck creek, near Green Bay.
Rev. D. E. Brown	Various tribes		2	1	1	30	Episcopal Missionary Society	Green Bay.
Rev. C. Marsh	Brothertons		2	1	1	80	- - - -	Lake Winnebago.
Rev. S. Hall	Stockbridges		2	1	1	15	American Board Commissioners Foreign Missions	Lake Winnebago.
Rev. T. S. Williamson	Chippewas		4	1	1	85	American Board Commissioners Foreign Missions	Lapointe, Lake Superior.
Rev. J. D. Stephens	Sioux		3	1	1	23	American Board Commissioners Foreign Missions	Lac qui Parle.
Rev. F. L. Denton	Sioux		3	1	1	19	Swiss Foreign Board - - -	Lake Harriet.
Rev. D. Garvin	Sioux		2	1	1	8	Swiss Foreign Board - - -	Lake Pepin.
Rev. T. W. Pope	Sioux		1	1	1	30	Methodist Episcopal Church	Washaw's village.
			2			431		Little Crow's village.

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No. 15—Continued.

III.—SUPERINTENDENCY OF ST. LOUIS.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Remarks.
Peorias	Methodist Conference	North bank of Osage river	2	12	Suspended.
Ottawas	Baptist Bd. For. Missions	North bank of Osage river	2	-	
Pottawatamies	Bap. Missionary Convent'n	Pottawatamie creek	2		
Kickapoos	Methodist Episc'l Church	Kickapoo Town	1	15	
Shawnees	Methodist Society	West of Mississippi	1	32	
Delawares	Methodist Society	West of Mississippi	1	15	
			9	74	

IV.—CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

Tribes.	Pupils.	Tribes.	Pupils.
Choctaws	60	Winnebagoes	9
Pottawatamies	21	Cherokees	14
Quapaws	2	Chickasaws	18
Miamies	3	Chippewas, Ottawas, & Pottawatamies	11
Seminoles	6		
Creeks	7	Total	151

V.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

Names of teachers.	Locations.	No. of scholars. Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Moses Perry	Shawneetown, Choctaw nation	-	-	15	
A Allen	Fouch Maline, Choc. N.	-	-	27	
T. McKinney, (native)	Sugarloaf, do	-	-	23	
William Wilson	Agency, do	18	18	36	
R. D. Potts	Pushamataha district, do	26	9	35	
J. T. W. Lewis	Clear creek, do	-	-	16	
C. G. Hatch	Pushamataha district, do	17	10	27	
E. Hotchkiss	Good water do	-	-	43	
H. G. Rind	Rattlesnake springs, do	-	-	-	Number of pupils not reported.
				227	

No. 15—Continued.

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS, CHOCTAW NATION.

Names of teachers.	Locations.	No. of scholars. Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Miss E. Clough	Lukfata	27	14	41	
Mrs. Wood	Bok-tuk-lo	15	12	27	
A. D. Jones	Eagletown	-	-	25	
J. W. P. McKenzie	Shawneetown	-	15	15	Number of *male* pupils not reported.
Miss Burnham	- - - -	11	9	20	
				123	

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS, CHEROKEE NATION.

C. Washburn	Dwight	57	56	113	
Doctor Palmer	Fairfield	-	-	20	
Mr. Newton	Parkhill	-	-	25	
				158	

CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, &c.

No. 16.

Extract from the report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.

The Indians generally in the Northwest have got through the year with less abatement of the comfort belonging to their condition than for several previous years. No epidemic disease has supervened, and the season has been favorable for raising corn and such garden-stuffs as they rely on, in part, for subsistence. Some damage has been sustained, in a few instances, on the alluvial lands, from contiguous hydraulic works, and from the premature intrusion of settlers on the recent concessions; but a friendly disposition has been generally kept up on both sides; and the only difficulty which has occurred, of a serious nature, is not attributable to either cause. Nor has any loss been sustained from the overflowing of streams, which injured the corn crop so much in 1837. I shall proceed to offer some distinctive remarks on the several tribes.

Wyandots.

The fractional band of Wyandots, on the Huron river, have cultivated corn and other products sufficient, it is believed, for their subsistence. They possess cattle and horses, and cut and cure hay for their support. This band numbers about seventy souls, who live on a few sections of

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land secured them on the tenure of their perpetuity. They subsist almost wholly by agriculture and grazing, and may be regarded as semi-civilized. They are connected with, and receive part of the annuities paid to, the Wyandots of Upper Sandusky. They are also closely connected with the Wyandots located in the vicinity of Amherstburg, Upper Canada.

Black-river and Swan-creek Chippewas.

Very little change is visible in these bands, and that little is adverse to their improvement. Their population has been somewhat reduced, and does not exceed three hundred and sixty; of which number one hundred and twenty are men, one hundred and forty-three women, and ninety-seven youths and infants. A few individuals are understood to have joined the Wesleyan Mission, near Port Sarnia, Upper Canada. A couple of heads of families have purchased lands from the United States land office, and settled on the upper part of Black river. The body of both bands, however, are intemperate and idle; cultivating but little, and maintaining a bare existence. They still dwell on the reserves they ceded in 1836; and, without a change of habits or location, are destined to a speedy extermination.

Saganaws.

This isolated tribe has lived down to the present time with all the essential traits common to the darkest period of their history. They are heady, bad-tempered, fond of drink, and savage when under its influence; yet they are a people of strong mental traits, of independent and generous feelings, and warmly attached to their ancient modes of living and superstitions. They speak a well-characterized dialect of the Chippewa language; holding nearly the same relation to the great Algic family of the North that the Seminoles do to the Creeks in the South. This country appears to have been a place of refuge to the other tribes. They succeeded to the possessions of the Sacs, who were driven from the banks of the Saganaw about the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. They have been observed for at least two or three centuries certainly to have had a ruling chief, who exercised more of the power of a dictator than is usual with other tribes. They are known to have indulged their predatory and warlike propensities, by participating in the scenes of attack and plunder which marked the early settlements in western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

The country occupied by the Saganaws is fertile, densely wooded, and abounds in streams affording valuable water-power. It is still but sparsely settled; but, in proportion as the lands are taken up, the natural means of subsistence of the Indians must diminish, although it is stated that portions of the public lands west and north of the Tittabawassa will afford a theatre for hunting for many years. The recent ratification by the Senate of the treaty of January 14, 1837, with this tribe, extinguishes their title to all their possessions in Michigan, saving the right to live for five years on two of the ceded reservations on Saganaw bay. In 1837 this tribe lost three hundred and fifty-four persons by the small-pox, of whom one hundred and six were men, one hundred and seven women, and one hundred and forty-one children. Their present population, by a census just completed, is nine hundred and ninety-three; two hundred and twenty-one of whom are males, two hundred and ninety-eight females, and four hundred and seventy-four youths and infants. In 1837 their corn-fields were either damaged or wholly destroyed by high water in the Saganaw and its tributaries. The present year they have raised collectively seven hundred and sixty bushels of corn, besides potatoes and vegetables. Two traders purchased of them within the year forty bears, sixty-five deer, thirty-five otters, thirty-three pounds beaver, five hundred and seventy muskrats, one hundred and forty minks, fifty-five fishers, forty foxes, seventeen elks, four moose, eight hundred and ninety racoons, and nineteen cats. How many they sold to others is not known.

The department maintains for them a sub-agent, an interpreter, a blacksmith and assistant, and one principal and several subordinate farmers. They appear to have been overlooked by philanthropists, having up to this date neither schools nor teachers of any description.

Ottawas and Chippewas of the upper lakes.

These tribes occupy the entire peninsula of Michigan west of Thunder-bay river, and north of Grand river, together with that part of *Upper Michigan*, incorporated by the act of admission, which lies between Point D'Iour, at the mouth of St. Mary's, and Tohisseebing, or Chocolate river of lake Superior. The large area included within these boundaries was ceded by the treaty of March 28, 1836. No accurate map of the country is extant; and the surveys thus far executed do not extend beyond about one hundred and ten miles north of Grand river. The original estimate, made at the time of purchase, was fifteen millions of acres; nine of which were computed to lie within the lower peninsula. Much of this land is deemed to be of the first quality. Other sections embrace valuable pineries, with ample water-power. It comprehends many rivers of the first class, together with numerous bays, harbors, islands, and fishing-grounds, indispensable to the future growth and commercial prosperity of the State. For the geographical outlines of this cession, embracing also the boundaries of this superintendency, I beg leave to refer the department to a sketch transmitted with my last annual report. The present numerical strength of these tribes is four thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, showing an increase of three hundred and eleven, or about six and a half per cent. within the last year. The census indicated by the pay-rolls exhibits the excess, common to aboriginal tribes, of females over males, and the usual deficiency in the ratio of children to adults. The geographical distribution of this population is as follows: On lake Superior, east of Chocolate river, two hundred and fifteen; straights of St. Mary's, one hundred and ninety-eight; islands of lake Huron, two hundred and eight; straights of Michillimackinac, two hundred and twenty-three; north shore of lake Michigan, eighty-one; Green bay, north of Menomonie river, four hundred and twenty-five; Thunder bay, sixty; Chobolgan, one hundred and twenty-one; Little Traverse bay of lake Michigan, one thousand and forty-three; Grand Traverse bay, four hundred and seventy-six; east coast of lake Michigan, between Grand Traverse and Manistee, two hundred and eleven; Grand-river valley, and its adjacent bands, one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven; islands of lake Michigan, one hundred and thirteen.

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Instructions were issued to the various sub-officers and persons in the employ of this superintendency to ascertain the precise amount of agricultural products raised by the Indians, the amount of fish taken and barreled, and the amount and description of furs and peltries taken and sold; and, also, the number of births and deaths, indicating deaths by casualty, so as to determine the amount of public crime; together with data for determining the state of longevity, and the average duration of life, the average number of souls to a family, and of children by one wife. But the returns are too imperfect to attempt any generalization from them. The sub-reports will indicate such facts as have been collected. It is believed that the leisure time of the officers and others could not be better employed than in the acquisition of facts of this nature. It is to be remarked, that the above indicated increase of population includes the correction of some inaccuracies in the counts of the previous year, owing to the inattention of some of the chiefs in bringing out all their people, and the ratio is, therefore, somewhat beyond the actual increase. One instance is known where a chief has had fourteen children by one wife, three of whom are still infants or children, and four have died after reaching maturity. This individual has been most of his life a temperate and industrious man, and has consequently enjoyed more of the comforts of life, and more ample means of subsistence, than is usual with his people. There are many persons living amongst the Ottawas and Chippewas who are beyond seventy. There are still some individuals near this place who were youths or infants at the period of the massacre of Fort Mackinac in 1763, and remember the transference of the British post to this island. The general improvement of these tribes is marked by their dress and manners. They have, years since, abandoned the war and begging dance, and given up the use of the Indian drum and rattle. It is only among the more remote Northwestern bands of them that these customs still exist; and the ceremonies of the *meta*, or medicine dance, are wholly confined to that quarter. A limited number of both tribes can read and write; a few profess Christianity; and there are strong inducements to the teachers to persevere in their benevolent labors. Some of them have died examples of piety, and a considerable number are strictly temperate, leading consistent and orderly lives, and making a proper use of their annuities.

Ojibwas of lake Superior.

This tribe constitutes the body of the nation elsewhere in our treaties with the aboriginies called "Chippewas." They occupy the entire shores of this lake, comprising, as it does, part of the State of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Province of Upper Canada. They extend to and beyond the sources of the Mississippi, and, under the sub-denomination of Kenistenos or Crees, and Muskigoes or *Gens de Terres*, to the banks of the Missinipi of Hudson's bay. They occupy the southern shores of lake Superior, between Chocolate and Montreal rivers, extending south and west to the legal boundaries of Wisconsin Territory. The extent of the lake-coast thus possessed by them is computed by the fur-traders at three hundred and twenty miles. As we have neither accurate maps nor surveys of any description of this part of the country, estimates of the quantity of land held by them must be vague; so far as comprehended within the bounds of Michigan, it may be put at twenty millions of acres.

It is but eighteen years (in 1820) since the United States Government first sent an agent to explore this portion of its territory, and it is still too imperfectly known to justify any thing like a complete description of its soil and resources. Travellers have descried from the lake its imposing mountains, (some of which have a volcanic aspect,) and gazed with admiration on its varied coast scenery; but its interior has never been subjected to geographical scrutiny. From what is actually known, it may be regarded as destined to be considered hereafter one of the principal mining districts in North America. The indications of copper, iron, lead, and even of the precious metals, are decidedly favorable. There are, also, detached valleys of rich soil, which are connected by contiguous hard-wood forests and openings, on the south and west borders of the tract. Other portions abound in spar-pine and timber suitable for lumber. The streams descending from the table-lands flow with a velocity which creates an abundant water-power until within a few miles of the lake, where they become tranquil, and of sufficient depth for the anchorage of vessels. The coast affords several capacious bays, harbors, and anchorage-grounds, and the lake abounds in several species of valuable fish, which admit of being cured and barrelled for market; a branch of commerce, which is already beginning to attract some attention, and, together with its lumbering and other resources, cannot but be appreciated the moment the lake is thrown open to the entrance of shipping from below, by the construction of an adequate canal round St. Mary's falls.

The department first placed an agency among these bands in 1822, and occupied the country the same year with a detachment of troops, who have continued, with the usual changes, to garrison the pass at St. Mary's up to this date. The intercourse with the Indians has been managed with a view to impress them with the justice and benevolent regard of our Government for their race, and its ability to protect both them and its own citizens who are permitted to trade among them; and the hope is indulged that these efforts have not been wholly without a favorable effect. Still it is not to be concealed that their predilections are in favor of the British Government, under whose jurisdiction they have lived (with little and certainly feeble efforts to assert our own) since the fall of the French power in this quarter, in 1763.

Chippewas and Kenistenos of Grand Portage and Isle Royal.

The act of Congress defining the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin establishes a line from the mouth of Montreal river, "direct across lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake, northwest;" which, it is believed, will throw the whole of Isle Royal of lake Superior into the State of Michigan, together with other islands and fisheries lying east and south of Keministiquoia, or old Grand Portage. The number of Indians occupying these islands, their means of subsistence, and the condition of the trade, whether carried on exclusively by American citizens in conformity to law, or by foreigners in violation of it, constitute topics of pertinent inquiry; and I should deem a visit to the region in question expedient, as early as it may be found practicable.

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Menomonies of Michigan.

The number of this tribe located north of the State boundary, through the Menomonie river of Green bay, cannot be precisely stated, and therefore the department is referred to the estimate heretofore submitted. They are understood to be much mixed with the contiguous Chippewa bands at that point, and speak a dialect of this leading language of the North. This dialect is marked with peculiar inflections of its verbs and others parts of speech, and has more that is peculiar in its accent than other derivatives from the fruitful Algic stock. It has been stated that the Menomonies have ingrafted the Chippewa upon an original language of their own; but if so, its radical forms have been unsuccessfully sought by philologists; nor does it seem probable that one barbarous tribe should have so completely adopted the language of another radically different, and thrown away its own.

Ottawas of Maumee, in Ohio.

It has not been practicable to visit these Indians during the year; nor am I aware of the actual number who have lingered behind their brethren now on the Osage river, west of Missouri. From information received recently, from the agent who conducted a delegation of the Ottawas and Chippewas of the upper lakes to view that region the past summer, I am assured that the location of the Ohio Ottawas is every way favorable to their growth and improvement.

Pottawatamies and Ottawas of southern Michigan.

These Indians are dispersed at various points on the public lands, where the advantage of hunting and making sugar from the maple, in the proper seasons, entices them. In these situations, the act of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes is inapplicable to them; they traffic in ardent spirits without restraint, and itinerate through the settlements, the objects of both commiseration and cupidity. What number the emigrating officers have drawn together and conducted west during the year, is not known; but my attention has been directed to the fact that numbers of them have expatriated themselves to the Manatoulin islands of lake Huron, within the boundaries of Upper Canada. One hundred and thirty-seven persons are reported to me to have gone the present year. They have passed in canoes, taking with them such effects as usually constitute Indian household property.

Labor done for the Indians, and cattle and agricultural implements distributed.

Four blacksmiths and four assistants, one gunsmith, two carpenters and joiners, three principal and five assistant farmers have been employed at the several stations, under various treaty stipulations for the benefit of the Indians. All applications made by them for the repair of their arms or utensils used in their domestic economy, have been complied with by the smiths, and new iron-work issued, in cases demanding it, by the agents and interpreters. Blacksmith's stock, amounting to the aggregate sum of

$660, has been purchased for the shops during the year; the amount of which issued, and the amount on hand, is designated in the accompanying tables.

The farmers and their assistants have been employed in clearing, fencing, ploughing, and cultivating land at the stations assigned them; in raising and taking care of cattle and other stock for the Indians; in securing hay to winter them, firewood for the household, and in other necessary work. One of the assistants, being a female, has directed her efforts to teach the women some of the ordinary labors of their sex in husbandry and housekeeping. Cattle, ploughs, axes, carts, scythes, rakes, &c., have been distributed to as great an extent as it was thought they would be properly used; and the men have labored for them, and with them, aiming to teach by example and by precept. If less has been accomplished than has been desired, the hope is yet indulged that the result has been productive of considerable good. Whatever serves to withdraw an Indian's mind from the pursuits of the chase, has a direct tendency to promote his civilization; and, with this view, several families who had previously learned the art of taking care of them, have been supplied with cattle, and more have been promised them, should the experiment succeed. It is my impression that better effects will result from inducing the Indians to labor than from hiring men to labor for them; and that most of the funds should be applied directly to the Indians, whether living on the reserves or not. The carpenters have been employed in erecting dwellings for the Indians, and for those laboring among them, in preparing trains, repairing buildings, and making plain joiner work, chests, tables, and other objects appropriate for them, on the reserves. Two thousand seven hundred and four feet of lumber has been furnished to, and thus applied by them, during the year; together with shingles, nails, glass, and other materials denoted in their reports. It is found that this class of mechanics will effect more good, both by their work and their instructions, if sent from village to village, and not left too long at one particular station. By this distribution of their labor, jealousies among bands occupying so extensive an area are also obviated.

International communication of the Northwestern Indians.

The several tribes within the region of the upper lakes have a free and ready communication with each other. Affiliated by the ties of common original language, (throwing out the Wyandots and Winnebagoes,) by long-established customs, and the facilities of a wide-reaching intercourse by water, they are well advised of each other's affairs, and keep up a verbal correspondence by persons passing to and fro. The circle of this correspondence is irrespective of political boundaries, and extends wherever the tribes are actually located. Their sympathies and feelings are united on all general questions, and it is known to all who have investigated the subject that these feelings, in their natural state, are generally adverse to the white race, to their schools and religion, to their agriculture and arts, laws and customs, and are as strongly attached to their own primitive opinions and modes of actions. The politician must encounter their prejudices as well as the teacher, moral or religious; and the effort to counteract them requires perseverance in both cases. As a question between the United States and Great Britain, the feeling is adverse to the former, and favorable to the latter.

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Condition of the Indians.

The lake Indians suffered an extraordinary loss of numbers by the late war, not so much from losses in battle (which were not perhaps great) as from camp diseases, and hunger and misery consequent upon their return to their distant homes in the North. Whole villages were depopulated or reduced to but a few souls, and I have within the present year passed over the ancient sites of towns, populous in 1812, which are now overgrown with grass and brambles, where not a single soul dwells to repeat the tale of their sufferings. With this result, the foreign fur companies at present existing in this quarter are chiefly chargeable, as the agents of these powerful monopolies had the double motive of interest and inclination to stimulate them in bringing out the Indians even from the upper waters of the Mississippi. It is stated by those who were eye-witnesses, that there has been no period in their modern history when these tribes were so reduced in numbers and in spirit, and so beggared in means, as at the close of 1814 and the spring of 1815; and it is evident, from a survey of the country, that their population has never reached its previous numbers. The business of the fur-trade was resumed with a new impulse about this time, and the Indians were urged in the pursuit by every motive which rivalry and cupidity could originate. For about ten or twelve years there was something like a renewal of the prior efforts in this seducing branch of trade; but, unfortunately for the Indians, the animals whose furs are the most valuable very rapidly diminished, and the best hunters fell behindhand in paying up their credits to the traders. A lapse of ten years more completely prostrated this trade in Michigan. The Indians had been plied freely with ardent spirits (their greatest bane) during this time, and they were, as a body, deteriorated in their tone and independence of mind, and left sadly in debt. Several of the tribes began to think of disposing of their surplus lands to clothe their families and pay their debts. In 1817, the various Northwestern tribes commenced the sale of their hunting-grounds, in a general treaty concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake, and between that and the present date they have alienated their title to all their possessions in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with a trifling exception in favor of the Wyandots and Miamies, and a large tract of the Ojibwas on lake Superior. By the proceeds of these sales the failure of the chase has been in a measure repaired, their families have been clothed and fed, and in many instances their debts paid. Hunting has become a minor employment, and raising corn and gardening have been more fully attended to. But it has become evident that they cannot exist prosperously in these positions, even were their annuities perpetual instead, of limited, and did they, as a general policy, invest them, not in drink and finery, but in lands for the purpose of cultivation. Every thing in the condition of the State communities is adverse to their prosperity as *whole tribes*; and their emigration has therefore naturally forced itself upon the attention of the public, as the only practicable mode of rescuing them, and preserving them as a distinct race.

Policy.

The Northern Indians are generally adverse to a removal south of the Missouri. The strong points of their objections are, that the country is

deficient in forests, game, and fish; that they are woodsmen and watermen, and unable to support the fatigues of field-labor in the prairies of that latitude, without a sacrifice of health. Much prejudice is felt against the entire plan, and but little true information is extant on the subject. The recent delegates have differed in their reports, and some of them have been guilty of duplicity, speaking well in one place of the country and its fertility, and ill of it in another. These tribes would generally prefer a location on the upper Mississippi, for which they memorialized the President in 1826. To the Ottawas of Grand river this question has assumed a more definite shape than it has to the other bands. Settlements press upon them at that point; they have parted with all their lands, and will probably be the first to migrate west. Judicious measures would probably meet with some success next year. The Ottawas of *L'Arbre Croche* have fallen on the plan of laying by their annuities to purchase lands in Michigan. These people originally came from the Manatoulin chain of islands in lake Huron, Upper Canada. Some of them have returned to that point, where inducements are held out for their settlement; and should they be pressed, the majority of them would, it may be apprehended, flee thither. The Chippewas (at least those north of the straits of Mackinac) do not at present feel the inconvenience of intrusion by settlers. The country is not yet surveyed, and it will require some time before it can be brought into market. The great and governing motive with this tribe in objecting to a removal south is, however, to be found in the fact that they possess large tracts of territory on lake Superior, to which there is a ready access, of free communication, during the open season, by water. It is believed that a good effect would attend some general means for disseminating correct information among the whole number of lake tribes. They are much in the dark, not only with respect to our policy as to their removal, but do not well comprehend their political responsibility and duties to the United States, as contradistinguished from its enemies or allies. They have never recovered from the successful vituperation vented against the Americans by refugees of the character of Simon Girty, who fled during the wars of 1790 and 1812. I am of opinion that, if closely inquired into, it will be found that these tribes generally acknowledge fealty to Great Britain. Strenuous efforts have been made for a few years past, to colonize the Ottawas and Chippewas in Upper Canada. If it be wisdom on the part of the Canadian executive government to effect this object, it would seem to be equally politic on the part of our own to prevent it. The question has, to me, a deeper aspect than the ostensible one of promoting their civilization. Perhaps a general convocation of the tribes of this island, attended by some of the officers of the Government, would be expedient. At the same time that our policy and wishes were explained, their action might be procured in a general treaty of amity and faith with the United States. And this would furnish a suitable occasion for delivering in a body the annual presents, and for investing the chiefs with appropriate medals and flags. It will be found, on examination, that most of our recent treaties are more land treaties, and are at fault in this particular.

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No. 17.

Extract from the report of Purdy McElvaine.

As a part of my annual report, I beg leave (supposing it would be satisfactory to the department) to report somewhat *in extenso* the physical geography of the Wyandot reservation, including the character and qualities of its waters; its geological and mineralogical character, as far as ascertained; its products, both wild and cultivated; with such other statistical statements as, in my opinion, may be interesting to the department.

This reservation is situated in 41° 15' north latitude, and is now in extent 14 miles east and west, and 12 miles north and south. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county of Crawford, Ohio, 65 miles north of Columbus, (the State capital,) and 55 miles south of the southern shore of lake Erie; occupying nearly a middle position between the State capital and the lake, and one of the most important and leading thoroughfares from south to north passes through it.

It is watered by the Sandusky, with its numerous tributaries, which has its source in the east part of this country, and runs from its source, generally a westerly course, until it enters the Wyandot reservation, and follows along its southern border until it passes the centre, then makes an angle, and runs a northerly course through the reservation, and continues that direction until it discharges itself into lake Erie. It is, also, finely watered with never-failing springs gushing out from strata of limestone rock on each side of the river, the smaller tributary streams, rivulets, and ravines. The quality of the water is generally (with the exception of some mineral springs, which I shall describe hereafter,) limestone, and necessarily hard. Soft, or what is usually called "freestone water," is not to be found within the limits of this reservation, nor, indeed, in any of the adjacent territory.

There are several sulphur-springs, and others of a strong chalybeate quality; one of the former I will here briefly describe. It is about two and a half miles below this, (north,) situated within a few rods of the river, occupying an area of half an acre, on a rich alluvial bottom; the quantity of water issuing therefrom I should judge to be about two barrels per minute. Its waters are supposed, by competent judges, to be the strongest sulphur of any spring in the northwest part of the State, except the Delaware springs.

As no regular analysis of the qualities of the water has, as yet, been attempted, I can only say, from the best lights I can command, that it will yield proportions of carbonate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime; but the greatest proportion will be found to be pure sulphur. There is a constant bubbling or escaping of sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Remote from the streams, it is not a little remarkable that, in digging for water, especially on what is usually termed the *prairies*, pure fresh limestone water is often found at the depth of from twelve to fifteen feet; and in digging a few rods distant, about the same depth, water of entirely a different quality is produced, and, in many instances, unfit for use. The rocks and stones are limestone, sandstone, granite, ironstone, and sometimes quartz. The latter, however, is generally to be found in small pieces in isolated collections on the high ridges, and are generally round and smooth; rendered so, to appearance, by attrition. There are two classes of limestone; one called the *white lime*, and the other the *blue*; the former, when quarried, is usually in square blocks, from four to six or eight inches in thickness, and very well adapted to building. It is of a light grayish color, and, before exposed to the sun, is quite soft, and easily dressed by the mason. The latter (the blue limestone) is generally to be found in the beds of the streams, in alternate strata of a thin scaly slate; it is generally from one to two inches in thickness, and, when quarried, can be raised in large slabs of a uniform thickness, and quite smooth. It is a much harder kind of rock than the white lime; when broken, the edges have almost a deep indigo-blue color. It is said, by those who have tried the experiment, that it makes a stronger and better lime than the white limestone; but it resists the action of fire with a greater degree of tenacity than the former, consequently is more tedious and difficult to burn. In short, the reservation is abundantly supplied with stone for all purposes.

The reservation is divided into nearly two equal parts of *prairie* and wood-land. The former is generally undulating, and beautifully interspersed with groves of fine timber; such as white, black, and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm, and sugar-tree. In some of these islands are most splendid lands; others are of a less fertile quality, being of a clayey and gravelly nature, but yield fine crops of wheat and oats. The *prairies* proper are of a black loam, rich and luxuriant, yielding a great abundance of wild grass and tame hay.

The woodlands are generally fertile, of a strong loam, based upon a tough *diluvium* clay and gravel basis. On the high ridges, the soil is of a more barren or steril character, having but a thin coat of productive soil, the basis being the diluvium already mentioned; yet these (to appearance) barren ridges produce good crops of wheat and oats. The bottom lands are a rich alluvial soil, and produce fine crops of corn.

Timber generally.—The timber is generally white, black, and red oak, hickory, walnut, sugar-tree, maple, beech, poplar, white and blue ash, hackberry, red and slippery elm, gum, sycamore, buckeye, linwood, wild cherry, and mulberry.

Products—fruits.—Apples, peaches, plums, cherries, wild cherries, crab apples, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, May-apples, &c.

Mast.—Walnuts, white walnuts, hickory-nuts, beech-nuts, hazle-nuts, and acorns.

Agricultural products.—Corn, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes, are the principal. Taking the *mast* and agricultural products in connexion, they afford an abundance of means for fattening their swine, not only for family use, but for market; pork commanding from $4 to $5 per barrel.

While dwelling upon the resources of the nation, I will add a large cranberry marsh, containing about 160 acres, off which the nation realizes annually from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of cranberries. They are commonly sold at the marsh at the rates of from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, and when taken any distance readily command from $1 to $1 25. This also is quite a source of revenue to the nation, besides supplying each family with a very pleasant condiment for table use, and can be easily kept the year round. This year, it is apprehended that, in consequence of the excessive drought, the crop will be unusually light.

Agriculture amongst the Wyandots for this year.—Last spring presented indisputable evidence of increased industry among the Wyandots. The nation presented a scene of bustle and hurry, the public blacksmith

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shop was constantly thronged with wagons, plough-irons, grubbing-hoes, corn-hoes, and all the variety of implements of husbandry, to be repaired, or new ones made.

More new fields were fenced and more corn was planted last spring than any preceding season since I have had the honor of serving the department as Indian sub-agent for the Wyandots. They are manifestly on the rise as an agricultural people. They are now compelled to abandon the precarious reliance upon the chase, as their hunting-grounds are now becoming thickly settled by a white population. Unfortunately, the excessive drought this season, and the unusually early frosts, have prevented them from reaping the reward due to industry.

A large majority of the nation appear to be happy and contented, and peace and harmony exist between them and the surrounding white population. It is, however, to be regretted that the lower classes of the Wyandots are addicted to intemperance; their proximity to the whites affords them easy access to places where is vended

"Fiery, fell destroying drink."

In prosecutions for selling liquor to the Indians, I have always to rely upon the statute laws of the State, by presentment to the grand jury; and having no contingent fund at my disposal for the purpose of conducting prosecutions, I cannot venture a suit unless there is a moral certainty of the conviction of the accused.

I encounter no difficulty in keeping liquor out of the limits of the reservation, as the chiefs at all times readily co-operate with me in its suppression.

They suffer much from the frequent thefts committed upon their property, especially their horses, by wandering vagabond whites.

No 18.

Extract from the report of Joseph M. Street.

The country retained by the Sacs and Foxes, after the treaty of 21st October, 1837, is in an irregular square form of about 140 miles each way, on an average; the southern line, on Missouri, being shortest, and the northern line, on the neutral ground, being the longest. The eastern line adjoining the last cession is the longest of the lines running north and south, being nearly straight, and measuring about 150 miles. It is traversed in the whole extent by four considerable rivers, two of which have been navigated without difficulty at spring tides by steamboats of the middling class, and the other two by keel-boats, each a distance of from 120 to 130 miles by the steamboats, and 100 more by keels.

The Des Moines is a noble stream, passing through the Sac and Fox country, in a course from northwest to southeast, a distance of about 180 miles by land, and it is believed can be penetrated by steamboats at the spring tides to Racoon fork, about 50 miles by land into the Sac and Fox country. The Red Cedar is little inferior in size to the Des Moines, and, apparently, affords more water in the summer and fall, and has been penetrated this spring for 50 miles from the Mississippi by steamboats, and, when business may require, it is believed may be navigated 40 or 50 miles higher. The Iowa, no doubt, can be ascended by keel-boats a distance of 30 or 40 miles into the Indian country. The Skunk, running nearly through the centre of the Sac and Fox country, though navigable for keels through a great part of its course, is obstructed by a mill-dam near its mouth, within the country owned by the United States. The Skunk runs in a parallel course to the Des Moines, at a mean distance of about 30 miles; the Iowa about 45 to 50 from the Skunk; and the Red Cedar about 25 to 30 from the Iowa; all entering the Sac and Fox country from the northwest, through the neutral ground, and running out to the southeast, into the country ceded to the United States by the treaties of 1824, 1832, 1836, and 1837.

The country retained by the Sacs and Foxes, it will be seen, is traversed by three considerable rivers, running parallel to each other through its whole extent, into which numerous tributaries pour their waters, cutting up the whole extent of country into convenient sections of prairie and woodland; the prairies occupying generally the plains between the streams, and the woods bordering all the large streams for several miles, and skirting the smaller from half a mile to two miles on each side; thus cutting the whole country up into prairies and woodlands, conveniently intermingled for the purpose of settlement and facile cultivation. This is the description of country, as far into it as my knowledge extends, and is variegated by woods and prairie in beautiful undulations of hill and dale. The soil on the Skunk and Des Moines, and intervening country, is universally of a rich, black, deep mould; in the dividing prairies, distant from either river, inclined, from their flat, tabular situation, to retain standing water in the spring, and after hasty hard rains or spells of wet weather. The lands on the Iowa and Red Cedar are more broken and diversified, though principally consisting of a rich, black soil, intermingled with sand. The prairies are larger, and the quantity of timber smaller; nor is the growth of timber as vigorous, tall, and thrifty as that on the Des Moines. Groves of timber appear in isolated spots on small streams that run into open prairies, and are not as universally continuous on the margins of all the streams as that on the Skunk and Des Moines.

The whole of the country on the Iowa and Red Cedar is watered by living streams and fine springs of water. The Des Moines country, on the other hand, has few living streams, and seldom a spring, after leaving the banks of the Des Moines; yet, wherever wells have been dug, good water is obtained at from 12 to 35 feet. Near the neutral ground, on the Iowa and Skunk, I am told the prairies become larger, the groves consequently less. On the Des Moines, near the Racoon fork, there is a much larger portion of timber; the soil is nearly the same. These last facts are stated from information of Indians and whites who have been into the country to those points. From my own observation of what I have seen, and the best accounts I have of the remainder, the Sacs and Foxes have a country, for fertility of soil, water, timber, and prairie, inferior to no portion of country, of similar extent, on this continent. This whole tract of country abounds in apparently large and extensive beds of stone-coal, which is pronounced of excellent quality by blacksmiths who have tried it on the Des Moines.

You will perceive a great difference in the number of Indians reported by me last year and this year. This principally arises from my more intimate acquaintance with them since my former report, and from the frequent visits I have made to their towns during the spring, summer, and

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fall of the present year, in the discharge of duties required of me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Last year they were reported at 6,400 souls; on particular inquiry, and my own observation at their several villages, I would state them at 4,546 souls, as follows, to wit:

On the Des Moines.

	Souls.	
Appe-nooses's band	1,300 Sacs,	
Ke-o-kuck's band	800 do.	
		2,100 Sacs,
Wapellaw's band		400 Foxes,
Part Wapellaw's band on Skunk river		2,500 on Des Moines,
Pow-a-shick's band of Foxes on the Iowa		380 on the Skunk,
	1,666	
		4,546 in all.

Making of Sacs, two thousand one hundred; and of Foxes, two thousand four hundred and forty-six: in all, Sacs and Foxes, four thousand five hundred and forty-six. Twenty-five hundred are on the Des Moines, and twenty hundred and forty-six on the Iowa and Skunk rivers.

It would be difficult to say how these Indians are employed, whether in the chase or in farming. Since their return from Washington last November, the whole of the two tribes have done little else than to live upon the presents of horses, &c., given them, drink whiskey, and live amongst the white settlers on their borders and in their country; for great numbers of whites are settled in the Indian country, and going in and out of it continually. Notwithstanding this, the squaws have raised great quantities of corn, beans, and pumpkins.

The Foxes have about 250 acres in cultivation, and raised about 7,500 bushels of corn.

The Sacs have about 200 acres in cultivation, and raised about 6,000 bushels of corn, besides beans and pumpkins.

The Foxes have, during the summer, hunted and killed some game to eat; the Sacs have not attempted to hunt, the country in their immediate vicinity being very destitute of all game; and at one time, in June, July, and August, I thought the whole tribe would perish for provisions before their corn would arrive at a situation to be used. This state of the nation is traceable to two causes; first, the treaty provision for $5,000 worth of provisions to be given them for two years being (to them inexpectedly) withheld; and second, the dispensing among the chiefs and braves of large quantities of intoxicating drinks by the small dealers and border settlers, which latter come in shoals with accounts to the payment of annuities, on the 8th instant, and have large claims to be presented to the commissioner on the treaty stipulation of 1837, (setting apart $100,000 to pay claims.) In order to curry favor and keep up an influence with the Indians, all this year great quantities of whiskey have been freely dispensed to the Sacs and Foxes, beyond any thing that has occurred since my first acquaintance with them in 1834; and although I have, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, located their agency among them within their own country, and within an hour's ride of their principal town, I have little hope that any good can be done the Indians,

unless some more efficient plan can be adopted to exclude whiskey and the white people from the Indian country.

At the late payment of annuities, in their own country, there were not less than 100 white men in attendance, and perfectly excluded the Indians from the house the money was to be paid in (a new hewn-log house, unfinished, intended for a council-house) until I several times requested them to retire, to permit the Indians to come in and receive their money. They went out, but took out all the chinking between the logs to look in and see what was going on. After the payment, the Indians paid to these small dealers, whiskey sellers, &c., something over $12,000 in specie, and the Foxes took $3,000 to pay the claimants, they said, not there. I mention these facts to show the department the absolute necessity of the exclusion of the whites, except licensed traders, from the Sac and Fox country; and in relation to these I would add, that the only hope I can entertain of a benefit to the Indians is in the exclusion of all white men, but one trader, from the Indian country, whose goods and prices should be controlled by the United States agent, or that the United States take the trade into their own hands and exclude all traders, &c.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the building of two saw and grist mills, and the breaking and fencing of 1,439 acres of prairie land, have been let to the lowest bidder, and in the progress of completion. The ground will, from all appearances, be ready for cultivation in the spring; and the mills during the ensuing summer and fall; 640 acres of the land is on the Iowa, and 799 on the Des Moines; which will put it in the power of the Sacs and Foxes to put in large crops of corn, &c. the ensuing year, upon land well broke and fenced from the inroads of stock. But, unless the whites are prevented from taking whiskey into their country, little benefit can arise to the Indians from all that has been done, or now is doing, for their improvement by the United States.

A promise made in the treaty of 21st October, 1837, for the expenditure of $2,000 per annum, for five years, in support of a farm in the Sac and Fox country; and by former treaties and appropriations, $800 per annum, to aid them in farming, the purchase of agricultural instruments, domestic animals, &c., under the exclusion of whiskey and white persons not authorized to go into the Indian country, these provisions might be made of great use to the Indians, if early carried into effect at a point near the Indian towns, where the several improvements in farming, getting and saving grain, hay, &c. could be closely observed by the Indians, and the raising and taking care of hogs, cattle, and horses more immediately seen in their own country.

No part of the appropriation for the purchase of domestic animals, implements of husbandry, &c., and of the $2,000 per annum for agricultural purposes, has yet been used, though $60 was appropriated before 1836; $740 in 1836, $800 in 1837, and $2,000 in 1837; making appropriations now made to the amount of $3,600 for those purposes. If, with the appropriations to be made for this year, these sums are directed to be expended for the purposes designed, and measures taken to exclude the whites and their whiskey from the country of the Sacs and Foxes, I believe that a great improvement upon the manners and habits of the Sacs and Foxes may be made.

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No. 19.

Extract from the report of T. A. B. Boyd.

Thirty-eight families are living at the farm, (who planted there the last spring,) many of whom have abandoned the chase, and evidently evince a disposition to follow agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. There is every appearance that they will be amply rewarded for their industry, as their crops look well, and so far advanced as to be out of danger, which will encourage them to renew their exertions the coming spring.

The Winnebagoes number at this time five thousand souls, men, women, and children; out of this number one thousand eight hundred are considered warriors. One-third of the tribe occupy at present a country at or near Fort Winnebago, on the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, called the Barrehoult and Rock-river bands; the latter band have mostly removed west of the Mississippi. These two bands follow the chase for a support. The remaining two-thirds of the tribe live near Prairie du Chien, and at a distance of one hundred miles up the Mississippi; with the exception of eight or ten families, they all follow hunting for a living. The Winnebagoes, in their present condition, from their near residence and intercourse with the white people, are a degraded, miserable set of beings; and can only be benefited by their remote removal from the whites, of whom they procure whiskey, the origin of all their present wretchedness.

Having, as yet, had no opportunity of seeing Wabashaw's band all together, I am unable to say much about them. It has so happened, that my duties have called me away when they have visited my office. This band numbers at present two hundred and fifty souls, men, women, and children; out of which number seventy are considered *warriors*. They inhabit a country on the east of the Mississippi, one hundred and thirty miles from this place; they all follow the chase. From what little I have seen of this band, and can learn relative to them, generally, they are well-disposed and sober Indians.

On the subject of the welfare and improvement of the Winnebagoes, the only suggestion I would respectfully make towards permanently benefiting the Winnebagoes, is, to give them a permanent home, with assurances that they are not to be removed. I think, in the course of a few years they will be disposed to remove southwest of the Missouri, or to some other point the Government may deem advisable. The country they get under the late treaty is not sufficiently extensive, is remote from the white population, (who will shortly crowd them from their present home,) west of the Mississippi.

Should a course of this kind be pursued towards these people, those persons appointed to change and inspect the condition of these people would not labor in vain, and, in the course of *ten* years or less, the Winnebagoes, in their habits and condition, would be materially changed for the better.

No. 20.

Extract from the report of D. P. Bushnell.

The number of Indians belonging to this sub-agency cannot be correctly given until its boundaries are properly defined. There is no river answering to the "Brute river" of the Regulations. If the bands of little lake Winnipeg, St. Croix river, and lake Court Oreille are included, their numbers will probably be about 5,000 souls; if not, about 3,000. The numbers of such bands as receive a portion of the annuity stipulated to be paid to the Chippewas this year will soon be accurately determined.

The streams emptying into lake Superior and the upper parts of the tributaries of the Mississippi afford fine water privileges, and the country generally abounds in pine timber. Little is known of its mineral resources.

However destructive to the plans of the *theoretical* philanthropist, or to the moral view of one whose life is devoted to the propagation of the Gospel, it is futile and a perversion of truth to deny that the efforts of these missionaries to improve the condition of the Indians, civil or moral, by pursuing their present plans, can ever be productive of any good. Their means are always too limited to pursue any system on an extended scale. Besides, the systems are in themselves objectionable. That portion of country owned by the Chippewas, lying east of the ridge dividing the tributaries of the lakes from those of the Mississippi, is not at all adapted to cultivation; but the dense forests, and numerous lakes and rivers, afford the Indian during a greater part of the year ample means of subsistence. Let the Government add to a more liberal appropriation for presents that portion of the civilization fund heretofore given to religious societies for purposes of education, to be applied to the purchase of provisions, ammunition, fishing utensils, and such other articles as they use in their present pursuits, and secure to them as far as practicable the enjoyment of the habits and mode of life to which they are so tenaciously attached, by preventing their intercourse with whites, except for certain purposes of trade under wholesome restrictions, and it will accomplish more towards ameliorating the condition of the Indians, at a cheaper rate, than it ever will by its feeble efforts to civilize them, the worse than futility of which the experience of two centuries has sufficiently evinced. The few wretched inhabitants of the former numerous and powerful tribes in the older States exhibit a melancholy memento of the pernicious and destructive influence of civilization on the aborigines. Take the Brothertons, (who are so far civilized as to have lost sight of their primitive habits and customs entirely, and even their own language,) and compare them with the Chippewas of lake Superior and the Mississippi, (who are among those who have yet had but little intercourse with civilized people, and entirely without the reach of intoxicating liquors, the bane of the savage,) the latter will be found the most cheerful and happy, and, though sectarians might pronounce it of a negative order, enjoying the highest moral character.

The half-breeds who live among the Chippewas are very numerous, and are very much dissatisfied with the acquittal on such grounds, by a United States court, of the Indian who murdered Alfred Aitken, a half-breed, near Leech lake, in the winter of 1836–37. They feel that they are not protected by the laws, and are ripe for any desperate deed. In the event of war between this country and any other, there is no doubt but they will be our enemies. The Indians would of course go with them.

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It is highly desirable that the annuity hereafter to be paid to the Chippewas should be paid between the first of June and last of August. Their spring hunts are not finished before the former period, and they commence about the first of September to gather the wild rice, which is a great article of food with the interior Indians. As soon as they have finished gathering the rice, the fall hunts commence. If called together after the 1st of September, they will generally be more injured than benefited by the sum they receive.

No. 21.

Extract from the report of Miles M. Vineyard.

The country belonging to the Chippewas of this sub-agency is level, but not generally fertile; it is covered with pine forests, and interspersed with numerous lakes, in many places connected with the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The Chippewas appear to be well disposed to the Government of the United States, though a great portion of their tribe and country is within the boundary of Great Britain; and some of the head-men frequently visit the British posts, near the line, and receive presents to a small amount, which keep up a friendly feeling between them and the British Government. The head-men express a particular wish to visit the President of the United States. They have but little knowledge, as yet, of the strength of the Government. They frequently have difficulties with the Sioux Indians, and a great portion of their time is taken up in attacking, and defending themselves from the attacks of, the Sioux. A great portion of their country is believed to be a valuable copper country, as numerous specimens of virgin copper and copper-ore have been produced by them; I have procured a few, during the summer, of the finest quality, which were found not more than one hundred miles from St. Peter's or Fort Snelling. The head-men of the Mississippi offered to show me three places where they procured the specimens, where they stated, and *assured me*, large quantities could be procured. I was prevented visiting the places at the time. * * * No mechanics, farmers, or teachers, have, as yet, been allowed or employed, or implements of any kind delivered to the Indians. It is impossible for me, as yet, to give any correct statement of the number of Indians under my charge, as they are scattered over an immense tract of country, covered with swamps and lakes; and it will require some time for me to visit the different bands, and ascertain their number. They are all people of the chase, or live by fishing and gathering wild rice from the lakes, as but very few derive any portion of their subsistence from agricultural pursuits.

No. 22.

Extract from the report of George Boyd.

The several reports from the teachers employed among the five distinct tribes of Indians intrusted to this agency, are herewith enclosed in duplicate, as also the several annual reports required under the Revised Regulations. As these teachers, and others employed in the service of the department, shall be further informed of the demands and requirements of each by the Government, the reports in question will be more ample, and consequently more to the satisfaction of the Government and the public generally. Before they can, however, meet the views and expectations of the department and of the nation, it will be necessary to apprize the Indians themselves, as well as their traders, (for without the co-operation of their traders nothing effectual can be accomplished,) that the Government are anxious to possess at Washington all and every thing that may interest the white man, as regards their dress, their habits, their manners and customs, and their language. The Indians, as well as their traders, will be duly informed of the views and wishes of the Indian department, at their next annual payment of annuities, in respect to these matters; and I have no doubt, that the next year will enable their agent here, whoever he may be, to throw into the cabinet at Washington a due proportion of whatever of Indian relics as may be interesting to the antiquarian and the philanthropist, belonging to the American family.

In an extended report, such as your letter of the 11th July calls for, it becomes the duty of the agent to advert to all and every thing connected with the interest and well-being of the Indians committed to his charge, and respectfully to submit to your higher authority his own opinions as to the course hereafter to be pursued by the United States as regards these people.

The Senate of the United States, by your excellency's communication to me of the 9th ultimo, have rejected Mr. Schermerhorn's treaty of 1836. A majority of the Stockbridges and Munsees are anxious to sell the township in question, and cannot subsist without the sale of it, and are desirous to move west of the Mississippi and south of Missouri. The remaining township is as much and more than will ever be cultivated by those opposing the sale. My opinion is, that a treaty should be effected with these people without delay; and I am not without hopes that power to that effect will have been given to your excellency before the receipt of this letter, by the War Department. There are two parties in this small band of Indians, one (as they allege) governed and directed by their minister, Mr. Marsh, aided by three or four head-men; and the other by chiefs anxious for the ratification of the treaty, and to remove west of the Mississippi. The same account may be given of the Oneidas and the Brothertons. These last people have stated that a great portion of their annuity from the State of New York is expended in paying salaries to agents, who render them but little service. There should be *no State agents allowed, as regards our Indians*. They should be paid State as well as United States dues to them by the regular and accredited agents of the United States, and for which they would receive no extra emolument. It gives, moreover, to the State agents a power over these Indians which may not at all times be exerted either for the benefit of the Indians or the Government. The Brothertons are an agricultural people, and, by a long intermixture with the whites, have no longer a language of their own. The same may be almost said of numbers of the Oneida and Stockbridge Indians. They are the best and the most practical farmers in the country, and as such I should be sorry to see them removed from the Territory. On the other hand, all those who are anxious to join their brethren in the

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far West should be seconded and aided in every possible way by the Government to effect this object. By such an arrangement, we shall have a population at peace among themselves and with the whites, becoming every hour more prosperous and happy, and consequently more ready and willing to defend their homes and firesides, and ours, against any foreign or domestic enemy.

In June, 1832, in the midst of the Sac war, this agency was committed to my care; and in my orders, so far as regarded these Indians, I can say with truth that they were obeyed to the letter by the several bands of the New York Indians; and that I trusted to them mainly, in the event of an invasion by the hostile bands of Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, for the protection of this settlement. It is due to them to make this public declaration in their favor, and which will not, I am sure, be lost or disregarded by the able and efficient head of the Territory of Wisconsin.

I would remark, in addition, that the Menomonies are not an agricultural people. The men think it beneath their dignity to work, and consequently the little produce raised by them is produced through the labor of their women and children. They are allied, more or less, by intermarriage with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Pottawatamies, and especially with the two last-named tribes of Indians.

The several bands of New York Indians are all cultivators of the soil. They are the best farmers we have, and are daily becoming more prosperous and happy. They are in bonds of friendship and alliance, it is believed, with the Sacs and Foxes, and the Delawares, called by them their grandfathers, and situated to the far West.

No. 23.

Extract from the report of Joshua Pilcher.

The tribes originally assigned to the agent for the Upper Missouri, were the several bands of Sioux of that river, the Puncas, and Cheyennes; since which time, all the Indians formerly embraced within the Mandan sub-agency have been assigned to him. They consist of the Mandans, Minatarees, Crows, Assinaboins, Crees, Blackfeet, &c., and extend over the country west of the Mahas of the Missouri river, to the Rocky mountains, and from Arkansas river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. It must be obvious to any one acquainted with the extent of the country and the habits of the Indians, that a general personal intercourse, on the part of the agent, is impracticable, and that his interviews with many of the tribes must result from casualty or accident.

The Puncas are a small band of the Maha tribe, and inhabit the country north of *L'Eau qui Coure* river, lead a wandering life, and live almost exclusively by the chase, and trade chiefly at the mouth of *L'Eau qui Coure*. They maintain friendly relations with the different bands of Sioux, and unite with them in resisting the assaults of the Pawnees of the river Platte.

The Sioux of the Upper Missouri are divided into the following bands; all speak the same language, and range over the whole extent of country, from the Mandan villages to the head of the rivers Platte and Arkansas:

The Honkpapas, Sawoins, Ogahlallas, Tetons, and Yanctons. These are the five principal bands, which are subdivided into a number of smaller bands, each deriving a name, either from the chief or partisan that heads it, or from some other trivial circumstance. They all lead a wandering life, and rely on the chase for subsistence. A very extensive trade has been carried on with them for many years, and no Indians ever manifested a greater degree of friendship for the whites in general, or more respect for our Government, than the Sioux. One of the bands above alluded to (the Yanctons) receive an annuity from the Government, having been one of the bands included in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1830. Some efforts have been made to induce this band to adopt a system of cultivation similar to that pursued by the Pawnees, Mahas, and some other tribes of the Upper Missouri; but a total indisposition to any other labor or exertion than such as appertains to the chase has convinced the agent that any further attempt to improve their condition in that respect will be useless, until the means of subsistence from other sources shall have so essentially failed as to *drive* them to other pursuits.

In addition to the several bands of Sioux before alluded to, many of the *St. Peter's* Sioux have wandered over to the Missouri, within the last five years, and may be considered (I suppose) under the agent of that region. Among them are the Yanctons—a powerful band, not famous either for their good conduct or their attachment to our Government. It is to these, and other Indians on the St. Peter's, that we are indebted for many acts of hostility committed during the late war with England, and the feeling engendered during that period will readily account for their present disposition. In the first communication I made to the department after my appointment as sub-agent, in 1835, this band was referred to as of a character which might give future trouble. Since then, I have had occasion to refer to some depredations committed by them, and shall be glad if they are not followed by others.

The Cheyennes are a small tribe, who formerly lived on the Cheyenne river, and, being in amity with the Sioux of the Missouri, ranged over and hunted in the same country, in common with the Sioux, but in consequence of jealousy and difficulties inseparable from Indians when different tribes occupy the same hunting-grounds, the Cheyennes abandoned the country of the Sioux some years ago, and are now generally found on the Arkansas river, and carry on a trade with some of our citizens, at a post on that river, near the crossing of the *Santa Fe* road. Their habits are, in all respects, such as those of the tribes heretofore mentioned.

The Mandans and Minatarees are a couple of small tribes living in the permanent villages on the Missouri, about sixteen hundred miles above St. Louis, and cultivate corn and some other vegetables, making frequent excursions into the prairies for a supply of buffalo meat and robes, in which they have frequent rencounters with other tribes; but, heretofore, have sustained themselves against all assaults. During the last year, however, one of these tribes (the Mandans) has been so diminished by the small-pox that they will cease to exist as a nation, and will probably unite with and become dependent on the Riccaras, (formerly their neighbors,) who have taken possession of their villages, and will continue to occupy them, probably much to the annoyance of the traders as they pass up and down the river, and of those whose establishments are lo-

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cated among the Sioux below. The Riccaras have long been notorious for their treachery and barbarity, and, within my own recollection, have murdered and pillaged more of our citizens than all the other tribes between the western borders of Missouri and the heads of the Columbia river. Since the earliest intercourse of the whites with the tribes on the Upper Missouri, until about eight years since, they had a village similar to that of the Mandans, about one hundred and seventy miles below; and their habits in all respects were the same; and, though traders occasionally went among them, they committed frequent acts of hostility upon single individuals and small parties in different sections of the country; and in 1823 they committed such an outrage upon a party of our citizens as to cause the officer then in command at Council Bluffs to fit out an expedition against them, in which he was joined by a number of volunteers; and, having been an actor in the scene myself, I was so unfortunate as to differ with some others, and regard the result as a total failure; believing, as I did, that a *mistaken lenity* would only tend to exasperate the offenders and lead to future acts of hostility, of a character more aggravated than those previously committed. How far I may have been correct, will be shown by subsequent events. The expedition alluded to led to one of a different character shortly after. In 1825 commissioners were sent up the Missouri as high as the Yellow Stone, accompanied by a competent military force, though their objects were altogether pacific. Treaties were entered into with all the tribes along the Missouri line, as high as the Yellow Stone, including the Riccaras of course. The efforts of our citizens to extend their trade into those remote regions commenced soon after, and, by the application of additional means, and a more judicious organization of their business than had existed previous to that time, a very profitable and peaceable trade was opened with most of the tribes on the Missouri, for a distance of more than two thousand miles. In prosecuting their business, however, it was found that none of our operations with the Riccaras had changed their disposition, or was likely to result in any thing but increased abuses. As the extension of their business prevented additional opportunities for pillage and exaction, all boats ascending the river, and parties passing over land, were laid under heavy contribution; and they were frequently beat and abused, and sometimes wantonly murdered, by wandering war parties, at a time when the tribe were gratified by having traders in their villages. About the year 1831, the persons interested in the business, unwilling to submit longer to such outrages, determined to resort to the only means of punishment within their reach; and, with this view, withdrew the trade, and deprived them of supplies, which habit had rendered almost indispensable. Thus situated, they were harassed by their old enemies, the Sioux of St. Peter's, until compelled to abandon their location on the Missouri, and resort to the chase alone for the means of living. From that time until 1836, they continued to lead a wandering life, ranging through the country south of the Yellow Stone to the head of the river Platte; down that river to the Pawnee villages; from thence across to the Arkansas, and up that river to its source; and in these excursions have killed about seven-and-thirty of our citizens. Several of these outrages have been committed since Governor Dodge's council with them in 1835. In 1836 they crossed the country from the river Platte, and joined the Mandans, or rather took possession of their villages, being the stronger party;

and as the Mandans have been literally annihilated, by causes heretofore alluded to, it may be considered a position which the Riccaras will occupy in future, and, if I mistake not, much to the annoyance of those who have been so imprudent as to invite them thither, and encourage their continuance.

I have deemed it advisable to enter somewhat into details respecting those Indians, not by way of recommending any measures to be taken against them at present, but merely to develop their character and habits, and in the anticipation of *complaints*; none of which, unless a character altogether different from such as I am led to expect, should receive the shadow of attention.

The same power that *drove* them from the banks of the Missouri, has been used to induce them to return, merely for the sake of a few packs of Buffalo robes; and, if heavy contributions upon all expeditions passing into the country above, and the exposure of all the establishments below, should be the consequence, the persons interested must attribute it to their own imprudence and folly. The Indian trade, when judiciously conducted, is its own best protection; and, moreover, the Government has quite enough on our immediate frontier to occupy its forces, without wandering into those remote regions to protect the trade. If let alone, it will protect itself.

The Assinaboins are a band of Sioux, and their number heretofore has been imperfectly known; they range over the country on the Assinaboin, a branch of north Red river, and west in the direction of the Rocky mountains, between the Missouri and Sats-catch-u-an rivers. Until a few years past, their intercourse has been confined to the British companies on the Assinaboin and Sats-catch-u-an rivers; but, since our own traders have extended the line of establishments up the Missouri to the Great falls, a distance of two thousand five hundred miles, most of the Assinaboin trade has been drawn to that river, and is carried on at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

The Blackfeet are a tribe of Indians very numerous, and consist of five principal or distinct bands, viz: the Blackfeet, Blood Indians, Searcies, Teagans, and *Gros Ventres*. The several bands inhabit the mountains, and range over all that region of country from the head-waters of the Sats-catch-u-an and Athabaska rivers, to the Arkansas and river Platte. Though they are called indiscriminately *Blackfeet*, I believe some of the bands speak different languages. They are frequently found along the foot of the mountains, on the waters of the Yellow Stone, and at other times on the different tributaries of the Columbia and Colorado of the west. The aggregate number of the several bands is imperfectly known, and has been variously stated. Believing my own means of information to be as likely to lead to as correct a conclusion as any other, I have heretofore estimated them at sixty thousand souls, but cannot undertake to assume that as the *correct* number. Until a few years past, our citizens have had no friendly intercourse with those Indians. Soon after the exploration of the Missouri and Columbia rivers by Lewis and Clark, many of them engaged in a system of trapping and hunting in the mountains, which has continued ever since. Some of their expeditions have been very successful, but they have uniformly encountered the hostility of the different bands of Blackfeet, and many bloody rencounters have been the consequence. About six years ago, a large trading-post was erected for the Blackfeet by

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some of our citizens, near the falls of Missouri, two thousand five hundred miles above St. Louis. Previous to that time, most of their trade had been carried on at one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, on the Sats-catch-u-an river. The establishment on the Missouri, however, has drawn most of the trade in that direction, like that of the Assinaboins. The reasons are very obvious: their chief articles for barter are buffalo robes—an article which the British companies never purchase; which, together with the liberal prices allowed by our traders, has drawn most of the Indians to the posts along the lines of the Missouri.

The Crees are a very numerous tribe of Indians inhabiting the country north of the Sats-catch-u-an river, from the foot of the mountains down to the lakes, and extend over all the region north as far as Hudson's bay. A band of that tribe have been drawn over to the Missouri, and trade at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

The Crows are a band of wandering Indians inhabiting the country on the Yellow-Stone river. There is nothing essentially different in their character and habits from the other tribes embraced in this report. They have generally maintained a friendly understanding with all the whites that have passed through their country; and a profitable trade is carried on with them at the mouth of *Rosebud* river, a branch of the Yellow Stone. No peace has ever been known to exist between them and the Blackfeet; and as they frequently roam over the same region of country many bloody conflicts ensue between the parties.

With all the Indians embraced in this report our citizens carry on an extensive trade; and the whole region of country alluded to is traversed with carts, wagons, and pack-horses, as circumstances require in the prosecution of their business. Nor do the mountains present any obstruction to wheel carriages in crossing to the region of the Columbia. The intercourse with that country is practicable, easy, and constantly increasing.

It will be perceived that all the Indians embraced in this report are much the same in their general character and habits of life, except the two small tribes of Mandans and Minatarees: all rely, exclusively, on the chase for a living, and wander over an immense region in quest of game; and in these excursions the different tribes occasionally meet and part on friendly terms, but such relations are seldom of long duration. War-parties from one tribe against another, are almost incessantly in motion; and owing to the great number of tribes that are now in the habit of traversing this great Northwestern region for various purposes, it is a matter of no surprise when any one of them falls a victim to his own wanderings, and a trait of character inseparable from wild savages.

The tribes herein mentioned, with the exception of some of the Sioux, are so remote as to render it very certain that our frontier will never be troubled by them; nor have the emigrating Indians any thing to fear, so long as they confine themselves to the limits prescribed to them. In regard to the number of each tribe, I will just remark, that it is impossible to ascertain it with precision; and as the department has been lately furnished with ample estimates upon that subject, which will be found among the published reports of the last and preceding year, I will refer to those reports as *data*, with the single exception of the Mandans and Minatarees, each having been estimated at 15,000 souls; when 2,500 Minatarees and 1,600 Mandans were, in my opinion, the extent of their numbers.

No. 24.

Extract from the report of John Dougherty.

The several smiths employed among the tribes of my agency, and the Council Bluff and Grand Nemahaw sub-agencies, have been engaged during the present year, as heretofore, in making and mending all the various kinds of articles necessary to the Indians for hunting and farming. The farmers for these tribes have been engaged as usual in aiding and instructing their respective tribes in the arts of agriculture; in which, however, they improve slowly, as all savage men do in the arts of civilization. But I discover that the almost total absence of game in their country has set them to thinking more seriously on the subject than they have been in the habit of doing heretofore; and although I do not believe that the present generation can ever be brought to labor in the field like white men, I have no hesitation in stating it as my decided opinion that the Government might soon make herdsmen of all the tribes who reside along and in the neighborhood of the large water-courses in the Missouri country, and south of it, where such fine and everlasting summer and winter range for all kinds of stock is to be found. I beg leave, most respectfully, to call your attention to this matter, and I would suggest that an attempt be made in this way to better the condition of those people, even should it be done at the exclusion of every other effort now being and about to be made for that purpose. I feel confident that this plan will be more likely to succeed than any other I have been able to think of. The country within the Council Bluff agency is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber; the prairie is undulating, of good soil, and abounds with streams of water. The principal streams that water this country, are Missouri, Big Platte, Loup Fork, Elk Horn, and Great and Little Nemahaw rivers. They afford some fine water-privileges. The timber is found on the borders of the streams; on the large rivers the cotton-tree abounds; on the other streams are found the oak, black walnut, mulberry, hickory, and elm. The climate is healthy and favorable to the production of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c. It is particularly adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, and swine. Game is scarce. The large rivers are skirted with fine bottoms, in which rushes abound, as they do on the islands. There are two salt creeks emptying into the Saline river on the west side, and twenty-five miles from its mouth; the Saline empties into the Big Platte, on the south side, and about forty-six miles from its mouth. I have no means of furnishing a better map of the above-described country than the very rough one furnished with my report of last year. The Pawnees planted the present year between four and five hundred acres in corn, beans, and pumpkins, from which they have and will gather from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels of corn, with a good supply of beans, &c. They have warred it this year against their red neighbors more than usual, owing to the fact of the Sioux crowding in upon their buffalo lands above, on the Platte. They think it necessary to contend for every inch of ground; otherwise their natural enemies will soon get possession of the whole buffalo country—and they are right; for the day is not far off when the Sioux will possess the whole buffalo region, unless they are checked. The Ottoes and Missouries planted about four hundred acres in corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and a few potatoes, from

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which they have gathered between fifteen and sixteen thousand bushels of corn, pumpkins, &c. They are well enough supplied with bread-stuffs, but no means whatever of procuring a mouthful of meat, unless they leave their village, and go out in a body to the buffalo plains of the Rocky mountains, where they would be almost certain to lose their horses, and perhaps be cut off themselves, by the numerous and hostile tribes of that region, or return to their old winter hunting-ground, now in possession of the Pottawatamies. This, I fear, would lead to strife between these tribes; but the Senate of the United States having rejected the treaty which was concluded with them and the Omahas last spring for their hunting claim, they will be obliged to hunt on it again, let what will be the consequence.

The Omahas planted about 300 acres in corn, beans, and pumpkins, from which they gathered about 12 or 14,000 bushels of corn, besides beans and pumpkins. This tribe will be exactly in the same condition as the Ottoes, the coming winter and spring, if the treaty above alluded to is not ratified.

The Pottawatamies of the Council Bluff sub-agency planted very little corn, or any thing else, the present year, except here and there one who happened to have a hoe or plough. Big-fool's band came in too late to raise corn last spring. They came in last fall, and received their annuities and rations, and returned to the Des Moines river, where they spent the winter with some of the Miss. Sacs; and I understand it is their intention to return to that place as soon as they receive their annuities again. The Sacs of the Grand Nemahaw sub-agency planted, the present year, about 200 acres in corn, &c., from which they have collected about 8,000 bushels of corn and a good supply of beans, melons, and pumpkins. They did not plant the prairie, which was broken up for them under contract last spring, as they considered it too late in the season; they will have, however, 200 acres the next year of first-rate land, well broken up and fenced. They have drunk more whiskey during the present year than usual; a number of them died in consequence of it. The Iowas have raised a very good crop this year—at least their squaws have—of corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons. The men have been drunk constantly all spring and summer, and not unfrequently the squaws would join in the frolic.

In relation to traders and trappers, and the intercourse generally as now carried on between our citizens and the Indians, I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of my remarks in the report made to you last year, and imbodied in your annual report of that year. The intrigue and management which has been carried on during the last spring and summer with them, by certain white men, has been sufficient to satisfy one that the intercourse law should be so framed as to enable an officer of Government to go into an Indian village and clear it of white men, be they licensed traders or not. There is one other subject to which I beg leave to call your attention: it is the pay of interpreters. They should receive at least six hundred dollars per annum; otherwise the Government cannot expect the services of good and faithful men.

No. 25.

Extract from the report of Richard W. Cummins.

The Delawares number about 1,050, exclusive of those that remain on Red river. Their settlements are, principally, near the Kanzas and Missouri rivers, on lands ceded to them by supplementary treaty of the 24th October, 1829, and extends from near the mouth of the former, about 20 miles up the same, and about 15 miles up the latter. From the best estimate that I can make, they cultivate about 1,500 acres of land, in corn, beans, peas, pumpkins, Irish potatoes, and melons, and a very small quantity of oats and wheat.

I estimate their crop of corn at about 50,000 bushels; they consume all, or nearly all, the produce they raise.

They raise a great many hogs, cattle, and horses; on them, and the produce gathered from their farms, is their main dependence for a support. They are a brave, enterprising people; parties of from 10 to 25 frequently make excursions into the country, near the Rocky Mountains, in search of beaver, and often make a rich return, amounting sometimes to upwards of $1,000 to a single individual. It, however, seems to do them but little good, for in a few months after their return home, their situation is worse than those who remain at home.

This nation is at peace with all the neighboring Indians.

Shawnees.—This tribe numbers about 975, besides those who still remain on the Neosho, Arkansas.

Their settlements are chiefly confined to the northeast corner of the country ceded to them by the 2d article of the treaty of the 7th November, 1825; 15 miles square would embrace their all, except a few scattering families, that extend about 35 miles up the Kanzas river.

The Shawnees have no town or village, each family settling where they find a site that pleases them. I believe there is no family but what has a farm; many of them have good farms, good houses of hewn logs, stables, &c. They cultivate their farms in the same way that the whites do. They raise corn, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, pumpkins, melons, &c. They also raise a small quantity of wheat and oats, and procure hay from the prairies.

It is impossible for me to make any thing like an accurate statement of the number of acres in cultivation, or the quantity of produce raised. They generally raise a surplus of corn and potatoes, which they dispose of to the white citizens.

They are supplied by Government, by treaty stipulations, with two blacksmiths, who are constantly employed in making and repairing their farming utensils—ploughs, hoes, axes, iron wedges, log-chains, &c. They suffer very little work to be done on guns; none in the farming season. The blacksmiths' shops are located about six miles southwest of the northeast corner of their lands. They have entirely given up the chase; very few ever pretend to hunt, even in their immediate neighborhood.

The Shawnees are in a prosperous condition, raising a great many hogs, cattle, and horses; and they are at peace with all other nations.

The Kickapoos.—This tribe number about 725; they have settled in the country ceded to them by the 2d article of the treaty of Castor Hill, of

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the 24th October, 1832, on a point of land between Salt creek and the Missouri river, which is the southeast corner of their tract, and is about four miles north of Fort Leavenworth.

Keauokuck or the Prophet's Band, that constitute the largest portion of the tribe, have improved rapidly in agricultural pursuits the last four years. They raise corn, beans, peas, Irish potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and melons, in great abundance. They raised a small surplus of corn last year, which they disposed of at Fort Leavenworth. They are beginning to raise hogs and cattle, and have plenty of horses.

This band of the Kickapoos are making great improvement, and are approaching fast to a system of farming and government among themselves, not far inferior to white citizens.

They profess the Christian religion, attend closely and rigidly to their church discipline, and very few ever indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

The Kanzas.—This tribe number about 1,700; they are divided into three bands, each band having a village or town, all located on the Kanzas river; two of which, one on the north and the other on the south bank, nearly opposite each other, are about five miles above where the line between them and the Shawanees and the Delawares crosses the same. The other is on the north bank, about 30 miles higher up.

The whole of the tribe follow the chase.

The squaws generally raise corn enough to do them with hoes; a few of the men, however, are beginning to plough. They raise also a few beans, pumpkins, cabbages, and potatoes.

They have three large fields under good fence, made by Government, under the 4th article of treaty of 3d June, 1825, containing more than 300 acres which they cultivate. In addition to this, they have many small patches, not enclosed, which they also cultivate.

They leave their villages at least once a year, and go to the Arkansas and its waters, in search of buffalo.

They are exceedingly poor, raise no cattle or hogs, and have none of the comforts of many of the neighboring tribes.

No. 26.

Extract from the report of A. L. Davis.

The present population of the Pottawatamies may be estimated at about one thousand; these, for the most part, occupy the northeastern portion of the land assigned to them, and are, with but few exceptions, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are making such preliminary arrangements as are necessary for that mode of life, and show a disposition to adopt, exclusively, agricultural habits.

The Ottawas number about two hundred and fifty; they are more advanced in agriculture than the other tribes in this sub-agency. There are no Ottawas who follow the chase for a living, and there is not a family but have a corn-field, and many of the young men have one. The products of the farms are corn, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. They will have a surplus the present year.

The Peorias and Kaskaskias number about about one hundred and fifty. They are still advancing in agricultural pursuits, and show an entire disposition to adopt civilized habits.

The Weas number about two hundred; they mostly pursue agricultural pursuits for a living, and will, perhaps, raise sufficient to subsist on the present year.

The Piankeshaws number about one hundred. A few of them follow agricultural pursuits, and are doing very well; the balance are not stationary, but are sometimes on Red river and sometimes at home. Upon the whole, the Piankeshaws are not doing as well as their neighbors, the Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias.

No 27.

Report of William Armstrong.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following remarks, in relation to the different tribes of Indians within this superintendency. Since my last annual report, some changes have taken place amongst the tribes, owing mainly to the emigration, which may be expected soon to close, when a more permanent and settled policy may be extended to the tribes.

The most numerous and intelligent of the Indians in connexion with the Government, and, I may safely add, the most warlike, are now, or will soon be, concentrated upon this frontier. To effect this change in the location of the aborigines, and place them beyond the limits of any State, seems to have been the policy of the wisest and best of statesmen. That it was the only alternative to preserve the remnant of a once powerful people, there cannot be a doubt. As stated, the removal is near its completion, and the great difficulty that presents itself to my mind is, how are these tribes to be governed, so far as the United States are concerned, or how, indeed, are they to be controlled from those domestic feuds which have proved so destructive to themselves, without a strong controlling power, which alone can be exercised by the Government of the United States.

We see how difficult it is to preserve peace and proper subjection to the laws in civilized States; how much more so is it, when laws are to be enforced, old prejudices overcome, where civilization is but little known. To add to the difficulties, it must be admitted that many of the emigrants have been brought to their new homes with highly excited feelings against the Government, and look with distrust upon every thing around them; yet, under all these unfavorable circumstances, the change is for the benefit of the emigrants; and with proper agents, and an increase of military force, I see no apprehension of difficulties. The Indians understand their true situation; they know there is no country further west for them to emigrate to in case of difficulties, and the safest guarantee that we have is, that the leading tribes have considerable funds vested for the Government of the United States, for the benefit of the Indians. With these checks, which are well understood by those upon whom they would operate, we have additional security for peace. Justice to the In-

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dian makes it proper that I should state that I see no disposition or wish, on their part, to engage in hostilities, but, on the contrary, a desire to preserve peace and live in friendship with their white brethren. I will make a brief statement of the situation of each tribe committed to my charge, so far as my information extends.

The CHOCTAWS have not made much improvement for the last year; this is owing to the fact, that the Chickasaws, who have lately settled amongst them by a treaty between the two tribes, in emigrating, became infected with that dreadful scourge, the smallpox, and scattered it over a portion of the nation, particularly that part lying on the Arkansas river. This disease, spreading through the nation, has been the means in most instances of breaking up, temporarily, the schools, and causing the crops to be greatly neglected; which, with the great drought that has prevailed over most of the Indian country, will cause the grain crop to be very short; a sufficiency, however, for their own consumption, will be made. There is one great disadvantage the Choctaws labor under, and the same is applicable to the Creeks and a portion of the Cherokees. In the month of July water begins to fail, and, by September, large streams have no water in them except that which is in holes. Springs, which are scarce, with few exceptions, fail, and the only dependence is upon the standing water in the large streams. I attribute much of the sickness which the Choctaws have every fall, in a great degree, to the use of bad water. If wells were dug amongst them, this evil would be remedied. Some three or four intelligent half-breeds have succeeded in obtaining good water, but a common Indian has not the ability to undergo the cost of digging a well; and, withal, persons qualified to perform the labor are rarely found in the Indian country. Medical aid is greatly needed, and the Indians are desirous of being attended by a white physician; could these two objects be accomplished, I feel satisfied that the health of the Indians would be better. My experience enables me to state there is no tribe on the increase. The Choctaws, who perhaps are as advantageously located as any other, have remained stationary until the last season, when the smallpox spread amongst them, by which I think from four to five hundred have died. The Choctaws have a large and fertile country; that portion of the nation lying south, on Red river, is very well adapted to the raising of cotton. Many of the natives are engaged in that branch of agriculture to a small extent; many of the wealthier half-breeds cultivate largely. There are three cotton-gins owned by natives, several horse mills, and three water mills, which run about eight months in the year. The middle or mountainous portion of the nation is settled by those engaged in raising corn and stock; the same may be said of that portion of the nation north of the dividing mountains between the Arkansas and Red rivers. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons, grow finely all over the nation; and, wherever a moderate share of industry is used, the laborer is most amply repaid for his work. In no country that I have seen does grain grow better than in this, and even on post-oak land, that has the appearance of being poor. The range for both cattle and hogs is good; but little is required of the stock-raiser, but to salt his cattle, and keep them gentle. The prairies afford an abundance of good grass, and many of the natives are beginning to avail themselves of the easy method to obtain forage for their cattle in the winter by cutting

any quantity they may wish, the quality of which is but little inferior to timothy hay. Within the last year, considerable progress has been made by Colonel David Folsom, an intelligent and wealthy Choctaw, in the manufacture of salt. The location of the works is on Boggy, near Blue river, particularly favorable for the Indians. They reside so far from where this indispensable article of consumption can be had, that it seems as if it were a providential blessing that salt water is found, and that a good supply of water is within the reach of those who could not be otherwise supplied without great trouble and expense. Colonel Folsom has about one thousand bushels on hand, and designs to enlarge his works, and will be able not only to supply the natives, but those above the raft of Red river, and even below, should the navigation admit, as well as the citizens south of Red river. The manufacture of salt will not only be a source of revenue to the Choctaws, but will afford them the means of obtaining within their own country this indispensable article of consumption.

I have already stated the great drought which has prevailed through the Indian country. The Choctaws have suffered more severely than any other tribe. The prairies were on fire in August, and a great scarcity of food must be the inevitable consequence of such a protracted drought.

Heretofore, contracts for furnishing corn at Fort Towson have been taken by the Indians, and a great quantity has been sold to the new emigrants south of Red river; this year, it will require all made to subsist themselves.

I find it extremely difficult to obtain the services of good blacksmiths for the Indians. Some object to the compensation being too little, and others are alarmed at the many idle stories in circulation about the hostile intentions of the Indians. One of the blacksmiths for the Choctaws is a native, and so are all the strikers. When the assistants or strikers are able to do common plantation work, they take a shop and tools owned by the nation, there being seven of this description amongst the Choctaws. Those shops are worked mostly in the spring and farming season. In a year or two more, I have no doubt that all the shops will be taken up by natives.

The Choctaws are governed by a written constitution and laws; they meet annually in their general council on the first Monday of October. The nation is composed of three districts, each district electing ten councillors, by the qualified voters of each district--they being every male twenty-one years and upwards of age. They have but the representative body, the three chiefs sitting with the veto power upon all laws passed by the council, which, however, when passed by two-thirds, becomes a law. They have judges appointed, and officers to enforce the laws, by a jury chosen in the ordinary way. They have, to a great extent, modelled their laws after some of our States, and generally their laws are executed. There is no enforcement for the collection of debts, and whatever trading is done upon credit rests upon the honor of the debtor to pay; and, in most instances, contracts entered into are punctually paid. The Choctaws have passed some wholesome laws against the introduction of spirituous liquor into their country. The light-horse, which is paid for under treaty stipulations, are directed to seize the spirit and destroy it, and a fine imposed upon the person introducing the whiskey. Facilities are so great for obtaining spirits, that it is difficult to prevent their introduction.

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A large and commodious council-house for the nation has just been completed, and for the first time this year by the council. The room in which the council meets is large and spacious, sufficiently for the accommodation of all the members, and a railing round, with seats for spectators. There is a separate room adjoining, for each of the three districts, in which their committees meet. They usually remain in council from ten to twenty days, elect a president and secretary. The strictest order prevails; every thing is recorded; and, in fact, it would hardly be credited, but in few deliberative bodies is more order and propriety observed.

I have already stated that the schools in this nation have not prospered so well this year, owing to the smallpox spreading over a portion of the nation. This disease has nearly subsided, and the schools, wherever a school-house has been built in a thickly settled neighborhood, a sufficient number of scholars attend; but in some instances the settlements are sparse, and it is found difficult to get regular attendance from the children. Even amongst the whites, the children are indisposed to attend, unless parental authority is exercised; this is rarely done with the Indians, and it therefore requires great care and perseverance, on the part of the teachers, to induce them to attend.

There is with the Choctaws perhaps more missionaries than with any other tribe; and it is a fact that cannot be doubted, that they have rendered important services to the nation, both by their example and precept. The Methodists have a large number of followers, and so have the Presbyterians. I shall, however, in a separate report, state the number of scholars at the public schools, as well as those in charge of the missionaries.

The Chickasaws have settled generally through the Choctaw nation, without going to the district assigned them by the treaty. They, however, have a right to settle in any part of the Choctaw nation, and to enjoy equal privileges one with another, except in the national fund. Generally speaking, they have settled in companies or bodies over the nation; and although they arrived, with but few exceptions, too late to make much of a crop, they have labored hard to raise corn, and, but for the drought, would have succeeded better than could have been expected. The largest body of Chickasaws have settled on Boggy and Blue rivers, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles from this place. A road had to be opened and many difficulties encountered in getting the Chickasaws out. The contractors deserve great credit for their exertions in getting out supplies, which had to be taken from Fort Coffee a considerable portion of the time, and for the remainder to ship corn up Red river, and boat it up Boggy, to where a depot was established, and then to haul the corn a distance of about thirty miles for issue.

The beef part of the ration was driven from Arkansas, and delivered on the hoofs, upon just estimates. I have one blacksmith's shop established on Boggy and another on the Canadian, the two strongest settlements of Chickasaws; and before the spring another will be established near Fort Towson. This will enable the Chickasaws to have their work done without interfering with the Choctaws' shops. I know of but one site that affords sufficient water at all seasons for a grist and saw mill, which is on Boggy. According to your directions, I shall make a contract as early as possible, and endeavor to have a good mill, where but a year or two ago the wild Indians roamed. The Chickasaws are well pleased

with the country, and with their wealth, which is greater than any other tribe; they will be enabled to live comfortably.

They have ample national funds, arising from their stocks, to furnish them with schools, erect mills, and to have such mechanics as their situation requires. I have already stated that the Chickasaws, in emigrating through Arkansas, unfortunately became infected with the smallpox. From the best information I can obtain, from five to six hundred have died. Vaccination was resorted to, or the probability is that the disease would have been raging still. Every effort was made to prevent the disease spreading, but friends and relatives would not consent, even at the hazard of their lives, to being separated. The Choctaws have changed their constitution, and admitted the Chickasaws into their council, with a chief and ten councillors, the same as either of the other Choctaw districts. Speaking as they do the same language, and intermarrying with each other, there cannot be a doubt but in a few years they will be one people. A few of the wealthier half-breeds have settled near Fort Towson, with the design of raising cotton largely. Colonel Colbert has a farm opened, and will cultivate next year from three to five hundred acres in cotton, besides making corn sufficient for his hands. Upon this farm he has one hundred and fifty slaves. There are many others who will cultivate upon a smaller scale. It was therefore important for the Chickasaws to have the privilege of settling where they pleased, as the further they go south the surer the cotton crop.

The report of Colonel Logan, the Creek agent, is short; and, owing to the very limited time he has been with them, gives but little to enable me to report upon. It will be perceived that the Creeks enjoy good health, and that their general condition is improving. It is to be regretted that they so obstinately persist in their objection to missionaries being amongst them; this is to be attributed to the fact that those who were with them did no good; and one of them, unfortunately for a good cause, has produced a feeling which will require great prudence to remove. The Creeks are desirous for schools amongst them. I have directed Colonel Logan to endeavor to procure one or two suitable teachers to commence. It will require particular care in choosing the teachers; as upon their prudence and qualifications depends the success of the education amongst the Creeks. They are far behind the Cherokees and Choctaws in education, and yet, perhaps, the most numerous and warlike tribe on our Western frontier. They are more inclined to labor than any other tribe; and I have as much confidence in their friendship, if properly managed, as any of the nations. They have settled down to farming and raising stock; their chiefs are wealthy, and feel contented. The Creeks own a rich and valuable country, adapted to the cultivation of corn, beans, pumpkins, &c. Large quantities of corn be raised, and, usually, the large amount consumed at Fort Gibson is obtained from the Creeks. They are the only tribe that will have a surplus this year. My information is, that they will have thirty or forty thousand bushels to sell. Their lands are richer than either the Cherokees' or Choctaws', but none possess the same facility for stock-raising that the Choctaws do. The Creeks settled quite thick together when they first reached the country; they are now extending their settlements up the Canadian to Little river, and a few have even gone further out towards Camp Mason. This will enable them to raise stock,

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and be more comfortably situated. Another portion of the late emigrant Creeks have gone up the Arkansas, and have joined what is called the McIntosh party. The nation is divided into what is called Upper and Lower Towns, as it was before their removal. McIntosh is the chief of the Lower Town, and Apothleyoholo of the Upper Town. The parties are nearly equally divided. The Creeks have not, like the Cherokees and Choctaws, formed a constitution and laws, except such as are passed by the chiefs in council. I have no doubt but that in a few years they will do so. Possessing, as they do, a rich country, and are furnished, under treaty stipulations, with blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and wagon-makers, there appears to be nothing wanted to make them the leading tribe on the frontier but education, which is the surest way to elevate and advance them in usefulness. It is strikingly illustrated with the Creeks; they are opposed to missionaries to instruct them; whilst the Cherokees and Choctaws are receiving the benefit of their labors, their prejudices are giving way, and it is to be hoped the rising generation will be educated, which they are by nature as capable of being as any of the aboriginees, and thereby be the means of advancing the true interests of the nation.

The Seminoles will probably settle on the north fork of the Canadian, and will occupy the middle ground between the two parties. Situated in this way, they will be closely watched. It is to be regretted that the Seminoles were permitted to bring their negroes with them which were captured during the late Florida war; they should have been given up to those who purchased them from the Creeks, who captured, and, according to the agreement with General Jesup, had a perfect right to dispose of them. The Seminoles are greatly under the influence of those negroes, and, no doubt, they participated in the bloody scenes of Florida. The population is bad, and such a one as will readily enter into difficulties; they will also be a refuge to which all runaway negroes will flee, and in a short time be a perfect den of thieves. I hope that measures will be taken to have those negroes given up; both justice as well as self-defence seem to point out that it should be done.

The Seminoles remained stationary near Fort Gibson. I have, however, directed the agent to remove them to the situation they have selected, and let them prepare for cultivating the soil, in order that they may be able, with the next crop, to supply themselves with corn. They are destitute of farming utensils, and in no way could a portion of their annuity be so well applied as in purchasing those articles. With proper care and attention to their wants, surrounded as they are by the Creeks, they may probably lose that hostile feeling which they have so strongly manifested, and become in fact, as it is designed they should be, a constituent part of the Creek nation. The Seminoles, as well as all the late emigrants, have suffered from sickness. It is usual the first year; after which it is not so common; yet the whole Indian country is subject to chills and fevers.

Within the last year the Cherokees have emigrated in considerable numbers, and by the close of the year we may expect the nation to be generally removed; they will then be one of the most numerous, and certainly the most intelligent tribe upon our frontier. Should they settle down with the determination to devote themselves to agriculture and the raising of stock, their information and experience, possessing as they

do a country every way adapted for farming purposes, will enable them to live as comfortable as citizens of our Western States. With all their mechanics under treaty stipulations, and the multiplicity of business consequent upon the late treaty and the removal, it will require their agent to use the greatest diligence, and to be located at some central point most convenient to the great body of the nation. The new emigrants arrived to put in a crop; they have suffered from sickness, but by another season they will become acclimated, and enabled to support themselves. The old emigrants are comfortably situated, live in good log houses, and dress as is usual for laboring men. They own considerable stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and many families manufacture their own clothing, and but for the great thirst which the Cherokees seem to have for the introduction of ardent spirits amongst them, they would doubtless be enabled in a few years to have fine stocks, and their country in a high state of cultivation.

The Cherokee nation is less subject to sickness than either the Creek or Choctaw; it is better watered, particularly the northern part; salt water is found in several places in the nation, and salt manufactured upon a small scale by two of the natives; the supply of water is extensive, and the quality such as that at the Grand Saline. If the works were properly managed, a sufficient supply of salt could be made for the whole Indian country. Arkansas stone coal is also found in many places through the nation, and used in several of the public shops.

A considerable portion of the emigrants have settled in the northeastern part of this nation. The prairies are rich; the timbered land abounding in oak, hickory, walnut, and such timber as is usual on Western lands; corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, melons, and vegetables, grow well in the Cherokee nation. When the late emigrants shall have opened land sufficient, there can be no doubt but the Cherokees adjoining Arkansas and Missouri will be able to raise as fine wheat, and manufacture as good flour, as the citizens of those States.

Upon the subject of schools in the Cherokee nation, I beg leave to refer you to Governor Stokes's report, and the Rev. C. Washburn. I consider the school at Dwight, under the direction of the Rev. C. Washburn, as the best in the Indian country. The regulations and instructions of the school are all well suited for the natives, and both male and female may there obtain as good an education as they could do at any institution in the States. It is much to be regretted that there are not more schools upon the same plan of manual labor, where both male and female are taught to labor in their appropriate sphere. Possessing, as the Cherokees do, so large an amount of school fund, there is no way that I could so safely recommend its application as upon the manual-labor system. They could not only acquire a good education, but at the same time understand practically how to farm, while the females would be taught to spin, weave, cut out and make clothing. Upon their return home they would not only be useful to themselves, but, by their acquirements and example, be so to the nation. The Cherokees are governed by written laws, enacted by the council of the nation, which meets annually in October. Judges are appointed for each district, with a sheriff to execute the laws. Trials by jury, and generally the laws for holding property and punishing crime, are such as are enacted by our own States.

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The Cherokees may be considered as farther advanced in civilization than any other tribe; and, when they all shall have emigrated to their country, they will require, for a few years at least, the greatest care and attention from the Government. The nation has been divided, and the late treaty and the removal have created a feeling which it is important should be allayed. A few years will convince the Cherokees that their situation in every point of view has been improved by their removal. They will be enabled to erect mills for the manufacture of flour, have salt water in abundance, stone coal in many parts of the nation, with wagon-makers, wheelwrights, and blacksmiths, under treaty stipulations, and are destined to be, with ordinary labor, a prosperous people.

The Neosho sub-agency, embracing Senecas and Shawanees, with the Quapaws, in charge of Robert A. Callaway, Esq., has, since his location with these tribes, produced a beneficial influence upon them. Their position, so near the Missouri line, where spirits could be readily obtained, was evidently doing injury to those small tribes. The presence of an agent amongst them has had the effect to lessen this evil, and I have no doubt but the next year will be attended by an increase of labor with the Indians, and a consequent increase of corn and stock.

Perhaps none of the tribes possess a finer country, according to the size, than that of the Neosho sub-agency. The country is well watered, with many good springs, is free from fevers, so prevalent in the other nations, is well adapted to raising corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and wheat. At the Seneca mills, within the nation, wheat is manufactured. As yet but small quantities have been raised, but the soil and climate being so well adapted to its cultivation, the quantity will no doubt be enlarged. A ready market can be obtained, thereby affording the means of profit to the natives, as well as an incitement to labor. The Seneca mills are not only of advantage to the nation, but are so to a portion of the people of Missouri. There is also a good saw mill connected with the grist mill. There are three blacksmiths, a farmer, and miller, in the Neosho sub-agency. The blacksmiths are all-sufficient to furnish agricultural implements for the nation; with a good farmer to instruct, a rich and fertile country, interspersed with rich prairies, there seems but little doubt that this tribe, with industry, will be enabled to possess all the substantials of life as abundantly as they can be procured in the most favored section of our country. It was feared that there might be too much prairie for the portion of land assigned those tribes, when they first emigrated. The lines were not surveyed, that each tribe might have its particular portion of country according to the treaty. The removing agents placed them upon their land as near as they could, which, however, was not correct by about two miles. The removing of one tribe would cause a consequent removal of the whole; and although at one time a wish was expressed, on the part of one of the tribes, for each to occupy its own particular section of country, it has not been done. The probability is, that they will continue as they are, however; each tribe, with the exception of a few families, live together, yet they are not on the land surveyed for each. Perhaps it is best so, for it would throw one of the bands upon too much of the prairie lands.

But little change can be reported in the Osages; they are not only indolent, but disposed to commit depredations upon the neighboring tribes, as well as the people of Missouri.

Their mode of subsistence has heretofore been by hunting, but game is becoming scarce; and, as they have been unaccustomed to labor, they must depredate upon those who have stock, or suffer greatly.

The Osages have not had any agent heretofore, to turn their attention to labor; indeed, they have been neglected until nothing but the benevolence of the Government can save them from sure and swift destruction.

There are a small portion that are disposed to labor, and should the nation at large embrace the favorable terms which will now be submitted by the directions of the War Department, they may yet be saved from impending ruin. The Osages have been and are now greatly under the influence of traders, whose object has been that they should not cultivate the soil; and they have been led by this influence until the nation has degenerated, and nothing is now left them but a poor pittance of annuity. Great care will be taken at the expected meeting to explain their true situation to them, and endeavor to induce them to better their condition. The country owned by them is capable of subsisting a much larger population by labor; corn grows well wherever it is cultivated, and nothing is wanted but a small share of labor to enable each to raise a sufficiency. I cannot doubt, but with a proper agent, and the facilities proposed by the Government, the Osages can be induced to go to work and provide for themselves, as others are doing.

But little fear seems now to be entertained from the wild Indians; occasionally they commit thefts upon the neighboring tribes, but this is not so frequent as heretofore. The number of emigrants has been so great, and they are pushing their settlements to the west, that the Camanchas, Pawnees, &c., give still further back. Frequently, parties of Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, furnish themselves with small outfits of goods, suitable to the wants of the wild tribes, and exchange for mules. Of late, considerable trade in this way has been carried on. Owing to some cause, Colonel Choteau has not as yet succeeded in bringing in the wild Indians that were expected to visit Washington; I think it doubtful whether he will do so.

In relation to traders, their object of course is to acquire wealth. They too often obtain an influence over the Indians, enabling them to counteract the views and wishes of the Government. This is especially the case whenever any measure is proposed which does not suit the pecuniary interest of the trader. Although it is desirable they should be in the Indian country, there should be such restrictions imposed upon them, as would not only prevent an undue influence, but protect the Indian from fraud. In cases of sutlers, their goods are tariffed, and the prices exposed. I see no reason why an Indian should not be protected, and the trader compelled at least to exhibit the cost of his goods. Some of the tribes contend that they have natives with capital and capacity sufficient to carry on the trade amongst themselves. This is entitled to great consideration. A white trader will agree that an Indian has the same right to trade in any of the States, with the same privileges that he has, and, consequently, the right should be reciprocal. This may be true; but will an Indian leave his own country to trade? and if the whites are permitted to come in, can it be expected that a native trader will be able to come in competition with him? and is not an Indian entitled to every advantage within his own country? I would not be understood as ex-

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cluding white traders, unless it were obvious that the natives could and would keep up a good supply of goods, and sell them at a reasonable price.

Applications have been made to me by sutlers to trade in the Choctaw nation. I have refused a license, upon the ground that a sutler already enjoys the privilege of trading at the post for which he is sutler, when a native, although in his own country, is debarred from selling at the post.

It is true that the white traders might be enabled to give information of any hostile intention on the part of the tribes to which they were attached. Scattered over the Indian country, their situation would give them the opportunity of ascertaining correctly the designs of the Indians. Their presence in the Indian country might thus far be of service to the Government. Under any circumstances, when licenses are granted, the agent should be satisfied that they were men of character and standing, and would offer for sale such goods as were adapted to the wants of the Indians.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that the Indians, like any other people emigrating to a new country, have many difficulties to encounter. This has been an unusually sickly season, and a drought, which has nearly destroyed the crops, has pervaded the whole Indian country; yet still I feel confident that a general improvement will be commenced through the Indian country. I see no prospect of difficulties, notwithstanding a different declaration has been made from high authority. Not one drop of blood has been shed, with proper attention on the part of those whose duty it is to preserve peace amongst the tribes.

I shall apprehend nothing like a serious rupture, yet it is right and proper there should be a sufficient military force on the frontier. This is due to the inhabitants upon whose borders such a numerous body of Indians has been located, as well as to prevent any excitement that might be produced.

To enforce strictly the law preventing the introduction of spirituous liquor in the Indian country is every way desirable; its influence is more to be dreaded, in civilizing the tribes, than any thing. I speak of its effects from actual observation; and in no way could the Government so humanely interpose its strong power, as by preventing the use of spirits among the Indians. If the wagon or conveyance in which whiskey were found in the Indian country were subject to seizure, in a summary way, and if a slave introducing it, his master be liable to a heavy penalty, it might be the means of arresting such large supplies as enter the Indian country; by also making it the duty of each agent and military officer to seize and arrest all spirits introduced, that may come to his knowledge. White men should be prohibited from coming into the Indian country to settle, and each agent directed to order all such out, under a severe penalty. As the law now is, you can only conduct a white person found in the Indian country, contrary to law, to the nearest part of the line, and he can immediately return to any other part of the nation. It is rare that a mechanic, calculated to advance the interest of the Indians, will desire to take up his residence in the Indian country; but refugees from justice often seek a home amongst them, and intermarry, to the great prejudice of the Indian. To impose such restrictions as shall prevent this, as well as the introduction of spirituous liquors, would be an object of the highest importance to the Indians.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

No. 28.

Extract from report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Less has been accomplished in this branch, during the last year, than was anticipated when the distribution of the education and mission fund was first made. But this has been owing almost wholly to the delays consequent on procuring teachers and getting them on the ground, by the respective boards to whom the disbursement and application of these funds is assigned. From the bishop and clergy of the Catholic church of Michigan no written reports have been received at this date, which is probably attributable to the bishop's long absence in Europe. I have, however, recently conferred with him, since his return, and stated, in answer to his inquiries, that the department does not wish to prescribe arbitrarily, in all the details, the mode of applying this fund, but leaves it in a great measure to the discretion and experience of the several ecclesiastical or mission boards, whose judgment and responsibility in the application it seeks to avail itself of; that, as a principle, the department looks mainly to the result of schools for Indian children, and requires reports from each teacher, to exhibit the results in a classified form to the country, annually, on the 30th day of September. The reverend Mr. Bondwell, of this church, has labored as a missionary at Point St. Ignace, to the acceptance of the bands in that vicinity, whose chiefs have requested that he might participate in the fund. I have also received a report from Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher, who has been employed as a teacher under his direction, at the same place. She has instructed 37 scholars, 11 of whom are Indians of full blood, and 26 *metifs*, or half-bloods. Of the former, 4 were males and 7 females; of the latter, 14 males and 12 females. Thirteen of these can read in the English Bible, and begin to write and cipher; the remainder are beginning to read. They are also, as stated, taught "cleanliness, sound morals, and a regard for our Government." It is added that this school has been kept from November, 1837, to the present time; that it is her intention to continue it; and that no funds have been received for its support from the presiding bishop of that church.

The mission school of the Baptist board at Sault Ste. Marie has been maintained with faithfulness, although somewhat straitened in its pecuniary means. The Rev. Mr. Bingham, who has nearly completed the tenth year of his labors as a teacher at that location, states the number attending his school the first two quarters to have been 23, and during the third quarter 41; for the instruction of nine of whom the parents paid. Ten of the total number, 6 males and 4 females, are beneficiaries, who are kept and boarded in the establishment. Five of the number previously reported have been dismissed; one of whom has been put apprentice to the blacksmith trade. One of the females has married a man of active and industrious habits, and settled within thirty miles of the school. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; and the attainments of those dismissed, in these studies, are believed to have been respectable, and such as to be of value to them in future life. From the Rev. Mr. Slater, of the same denomination, who is located in Barry county, no report has been received for the present year.

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The school operations of the Methodist board within the ceded district have been intermitted, chiefly, it is believed, from the ineligibility of their present location at Little rapids, on the St. Mary's. Its removal to a point about ten miles above, at Pussissisomee bay, is contemplated; and I have no doubt of its expediency, at once. In visiting that point, the past summer, I found the soil fertile, bearing a various growth of hard-wood, and quite sheltered from the lake winds by the promontory of Cape Iroquois; added to which, there is good anchorage in the bay, a good water-power on a river falling into it, and wild hay on the neighboring alluvions. The school at Kowywenon is west of the cession. Mr. Bangs, the secretary of this board at New York, writes to me that their efforts will be continued among these Indians without abatement, and that they are desirous of extending them as far as practicable; and it is presumed that means to revive their school among the Chippewas of St. Mary's will be adopted the present autumn. I have, however, no report, of recent date, from which I can deduce facts.

Bishop McCaskry, of the Episcopal Church in this State, has had under consideration the establishment of a school and mission for these tribes; and he executed a visit to the country to learn the wants of the Indians, and to judge of the feasibility of making a systematic effort for their improvement. With this gentleman I have had several interviews in relation to this subject, and entertain a confident belief that no time nor opportunity will be omitted to bring about the desired object. In all efforts of this nature, it is much easier to rush into an indiscreet action than to plan a system of instruction which shall meet the wants of the Indians, and secure, at the same time, permanency in the application of the means.

The board of missions of the Presbyterian Church has sent an agent to view the condition and location of the Indians since their acceptance of the trust committed to them; and I have, within a few days, received a letter from Walter Lowrie, Esq., the secretary of this board, stating that the executive committee had decided on an immediate occupancy of this field of labor. Their plan is fully indicated; but it is inferred that it will embrace instruction to adults as well as children; and they have very justly deemed it important that this instruction should be communicated by the teachers themselves, in the native language.

I have thus presented to you a general view of the efforts in progress for applying the education and mission funds assigned to the several boards; and will only add, that as these funds are ample, and will extend through a period of twenty years, the hope may be confidently indulged, that, under the joint efforts of five of the leading denominations of the country, a general and striking improvement in the condition of these tribes, moral and economical, will be produced.

No. 29.

Extract from the report of Purdy McElvaine.

WYANDOT SCHOOL.

This institution, for the past year, has been under the superintendence of Rev. Samuel M. Allen, a gentleman every way calculated to conduct

it with successful results; and the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having recently adjourned, I am happy in being able to inform the department that it has reappointed Mr. Allen to the superintendence of the school for the ensuing year. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his ardent devotion to the work assigned him; his prudent management; and the frugal and judicious manner in which he husbands the means placed in his hands by the Government and the Church, under the joint auspices of which the institution was, in the first place, established.

In consequence of the mismanagement of the farm by the predecessor of Mr. Allen, (the present incumbent,) but little was raised from the farm, which compelled the latter to purchase provisions, grain, &c., to supply the establishment for the then ensuing year. This year the farm has been put under a thorough state of repair, with new and substantial fencing made, and good and abundant crops have been raised, considering the unfavorableness of the season; enough, at all events, has been raised to supply the wants of the institution, including the pupils boarding there, and to prevent a recurrence of the expenditure to which the institution was subjected the past year.

The present school-house (being a hewn-log building) having become so much decayed and dilapidated as not to justify the expense of repairs, the chiefs of the nation have recently entered into a contract with a Mr. Henry Welsh for the building of a new one; to be paid for out of the fund created by the 5th article of the treaty concluded at Washington, dated April 23, 1836.

No. 30.

Report of D. Lowry.

In compliance with a duty enjoined upon me by the late Revised Regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report, relative to the present condition of the Winnebago school and farm near Prairie du Chien.

State of the school.—The number of children taught at the institution is thirty-six, fourteen of whom are females, and twenty-two males; all full Indians except four half-breeds. Eleven of this number board and lodge at the establishment; the others sleep at their wigwams, and draw rations of provisions every evening, and clothing when necessary. This arrangement is generally preferred by parents, as it throws into their respective families, daily, a small amount of provisions, which, added to corn, potatoes, &c., raised by themselves, not only increases the quantity, but improves the flavor of their food. The plan is recommended by economy also, as well as by the wishes of the Indians, as a greater number of children are thereby kept at school than could be accommodated were all lodged and boarded at the institution. The proficiency of the children in the several branches to which their attention has been called, though respectable, is, perhaps, not equal to what might have been expected from white children enjoying the same advantages. This, however, is not to be attributed so much to a defect of intellect, as to other causes peculiar to a savage state, such as ignorance of our language, and a want of disposition on the part of Indian parents to co-operate with teachers in the gov-

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crnment of children at school, which precludes every thing like coercion in the application of discipline. Being unable to appreciate, in any degree, the advantages of an education, they are induced to avail themselves of the privileges of school, with a view more to the fact that they can thereby get their children clothed and fed, than to any benefits which are expected to result from literary studies. In such circumstances, a teacher has nothing to act upon, in his attempts to stimulate to mental efforts by arguments drawn from the advantages of education; and, being denied the use of the rod, but little can be achieved in appealing to the fears of his pupils. Irregularity in attendance, too, retards, in no small degree, the progress of the children. Although I find no difficulty in keeping an average number of thirty-six in school, (that being the number which it is supposed can be supported by the amount allowed,) yet we have frequent changes in the course of the year.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, however, the progress of the children has been sufficient to prove that the Indian character, however degraded, is not beyond the grasp of the ameliorating hand of science. Several are spelling in words of three and four syllables, and have made some progress in writing; while most of the others spell in words of three and four letters, and some in two syllables. (It should be here noted, that several half-breeds have been advanced so far as to read in the New Testament, who have left school.) The children are occasionally exercised in translating Indian words into English, and in counting. The girls are engaged in sewing from two to three hours each day; some quit pleased with the employment, and have become sufficiently acquainted with the use of the needle to be of considerable service in making clothes for the children of the school, most of whom now desire their garments cut and made like those worn by white children.

In view of the present state of this school, it should be recollected that, at the time of opening, the whole tribe declared in opposition to it, refusing to send a single child; now, five hundred could be obtained, had we the means of supporting them. This opposition, too, had to be met without an interpreter, or a knowledge of a word of their language.

State of the farm.—Thirty-eight families planted, last spring, about two acres of ground to a family, principally in corn, potatoes, and beans. I had the land ploughed, laid off in rows, and divided according to the size of each family. Seed was also given them, and a considerable contest maintained with them during planting, to prevent their eating it. Thirty bushels of corn and eighty of potatoes were issued during this period. Their crops have generally been worked well, and present at this time a prospect of an abundant harvest.

After affording the Indians the necessary aid in pitching their crops, the hands have only had time to sow about twenty-five acres in oats, plant ten acres in corn, and twelve in potatoes. They are now employed in cutting hay for the stock and teams in the winter.

Improvements.—Since my last report, six cabins have been built for the use of Indian families, and materials prepared and hauled for four more; also, a house of storage for the Indians, of hewn logs, and a stable for the teams belonging to the farm, have been erected. A blacksmith's shop, coal-house, and cabin for the smith's family, have been added to the improvements of the place since my last report; one yard has also been enclosed with posts and rails, furnished with two gates. About fifteen

miles west of this, we have enclosed forty acres of ground, a considerable portion of which is broken up, and sowed in oats. This new farm was intended to be occupied by the Indians this year, but they were unwilling to go unless I would accompany them.

Disposition of last year's crop.—The crop of last year, consisting of about five hundred bushels of corn, one thousand bushels of potatoes, and fifteen hundred of turnips, was issued to the Indians in small quantities, except so much as was necessary for the use and support of the establishment.

Families who have left the chase.—Six families belonging to this establishment may be considered as having given up hunting as a means of support, and are now living on the proceeds of their own labor, and provision drawn by their children at school.

Number instructed in agriculture.—About three hundred Indians are now living at this institution, one hundred and twenty-five of whom may be considered as adults; the rest are minors. Should they save the provision made this year, and not dispose of it for whiskey, but little effort in the chase will be necessary to afford them ample support for the present year.

Physical aspect of the country.—This school and farm are located on a fraction of a township bounded north by the neutral ground, and east by the Mississippi river. I am told the sub-division of this fraction has not been ordered; and the presumption is, it will not be brought into market till the Indian title is extinguished to lands joining on the north. The country immediately in this vicinity is too precipitous to be of much use for agricultural purposes. The timber, however, is very fine, and in no country are water privileges to be found in greater abundance. Those skilled in mining say the surface gives evidence of minerals. No efforts, however, have as yet been made for the purpose of making discoveries, and, of course, I can say but little of the resources of the country in reference to this subject. A few miles distant, lands become gently undulating, variegated with rich prairie and beautiful groves of timber, presenting prospects of the most inviting character to the agriculturist. Permit me to add, in conclusion, that I have no doubt but these Indians have now commenced their march from the aboriginal to a civilized state, and nothing is wanting but patient and persevering efforts to place them by the side of the white man, enjoying the rich blessings of science, agriculture, and religion. The length of time, however, to be consumed in conducting them to this very desirable position in society will depend much upon the policy adopted in affording them the requisite assistance. While I would be far from disapproving the practice of imparting both religious and literary instruction to the Indians, I have no hesitation in saying that agricultural pursuits should be urged upon their attention, as preparatory to every other improvement. Their roving habits must be subdued before the utility of schools can be realized by them to any great extent; and they will never consent to keep their home at one place till they acquire the art of drawing the means of subsistence from the earth, and of holding unpartable property. Thus settled down as cultivators of the soil, they would be ready to enjoy the full advantages of schools, and also of religious instruction. While on the subject of schools, I would remark, that in every institution of learning assigned for the benefit of the Indians, the English language should be taught. The practice of instructing them

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in their own language promises but little benefit of a prospective character. The continuance of the vernacular tongue of the different nations of Indians will always encourage those petty distinctions of tribes which now prevent both an amalgamation in marriage, and a general union under the same form of government; and I hold that no permanent disposition can be made of the Indians till these two objects be accomplished; and no effort can be of lasting benefit which does not tend to these points. Moreover, their resources of knowledge must remain limited in the extreme till access can be gained to our books, either by translating them into their language, or teaching them to read in the present English translation. No system of benevolence, I presume, designed for the benefit of the Indians, contemplates an extensive translation of English words for the use of the many little wandering tribes of North America, even if their language were sufficiently rich to admit of it. But of this I am by no means certain. Our knowledge of *words* does not extend beyond our knowledge of *things*; and the Indians, having but limited ideas of law, courts of justice, or divine things, can have but few, if any, suitable words to express sentiments on these subjects.

No. 31.

Report of Lawrence Taliaferro.

SCHOOLS, MISSIONS, AND AGRICULTURE.

Under this head, it will be observed by the department that, since my last annual statement, called for by the Regulations, some considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of these establishments, in the advancement of the moral and intellectual condition of the Indians and their children. The reports of the principals of the several missionary stations within this agency, (numbered from 1 to 5, and herewith enclosed,) will detail the condition of each, as well also their expenses in buildings, fencing, farms, &c., with the quantity of land broken for cultivation, and amount of the various productions of the soil for consumption by the Indians. Specimens of epistolary correspondence by full-blood Sioux are also forwarded, and written in their own language perfectly intelligible to the recipients. Books in English and in *Sioux* have been published for the use of the mission at lake Harriet; and as soon as it may be practicable, the Reverend T. S. Williamson, of Lac-qui-Parle, will cause an edition of his own to be struck off in Boston, under the direction of the American board of foreign missions.

The several stations in this country are not supported in whole or in part from any funds of the Government, or from Indian treaties; hence, for the want of this aid, the *heads* of these institutions have met with difficulties and embarrassments at every step. Heavy expenditures for buildings, and for the purchase of agricultural implements and stock, do prive them of much means that might otherwise be advantageously employed.

It becomes my duty to ask that the sum of $5,000, set apart in the Sioux treaty of September 29, 1837, may be divided in just proportions, and paid to the gentlemen having charge of the several missions.

Mr. D. Gavin removes this year from the "Mountain in the Water" *east*, to the *west*, with Wabisha's band of Sioux. It would seem but just (on abandoning his mission on the ceded lands) that the sum of $500 be paid him, to enable him to carry on his plans with the band west of the Mississippi, at their new location.

The mission and farm for the Sioux at lake Pepin are well located, and the buildings extensive. Here, too, Mr. Denton, in consequence of heavy expenses, ought to have a sum not less than $500; as ought the station of lake Harriet, under the supervision of the Rev. J. D. Stevens. The mission at "Little Crow," under Thomas W. Pope, of the Methodist society, should be transferred from its present position, being too near the village. I would, therefore, respectfully urge it for the consideration of the department, whether, under these circumstances, it would not be advisable to purchase their buildings for the *farmers* which may be employed under late treaty stipulations. This can be effected for some $500, and the mission established at a more convenient distance from the Indians. I have, as far as my other more important duties would permit, visited the contiguous mission, and attended the examination of the school at lake Harriet, and am enabled to say that there has been much perceptible improvement, as will appear by the report of the principal. The teachers, Misses Stevens and Eggleston, are in every respect qualified for the arduous task of instruction, and they seem truly devoted to the laudable and praiseworthy calling.

Inasmuch as there are within this agency an *unusual* number of *orphan children*, many of whom seem very intelligent and interesting, might I not suggest, and would it not well comport with the just views of the President, and liberal policy of the treaty with the Sioux, to set apart $3,500 per annum in founding an orphan asylum near this post, at which these neglected and friendless young might be collected and clothed, fed and educated? For one, I know of no better use to apply the funds referred to; and the more particularly as it is expected that this agency is to have the control of these means for the benefit of the Medawakanton Sioux tribe. A *return*, showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, and the number of teachers and pupils, will be forwarded for the information of the office.

I have endeavored to impress all missionaries with the true fact that Christianity must be preceded by civilization among the wild tribes. I hazard nothing in this, for an Indian must be taught all the *temporal* benefits of this life first, before you ask him to seek for eternal happiness hereafter. Teach him to worship the true and living God through the self-evident developments of his *mother earth*; in fine let agriculture and the *arts* precede the preaching of the Gospel; after which, let Christianity be inculcated if practicable.

No. 32.

Extracts from the report of Richard W. Cummins.

DELAWARES.

A school is still kept up among them at the mission established by the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have at this time 12 Cholars; 5 of whom spell and read, and have commenced writing; the other 7 can spell. They all appear to be sprightly, cheerful, and healthy.

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SHAWNEES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church have a mission among them, and have kept up a school for several years. This year they have had generally about 32; 11 of whom (8 girls and 3 boys) live in the mission family. Four of the girls read and write and have commenced the study of arithmetic; the other 4 can spell, and 2 of them can read. The 3 boys living in the missionary family are small, and are beginning to spell. Ten girls attend the school, who come from their homes; 1 of them can read, 7 spell, and 2 are at the alphabet. Eight boys attend the school who come from their homes; 5 of them read and write, and have commenced arithmetic; the other 3 can spell. Eleven of the girls have learned to sow, and 2 can weave.

There are 3 other boys, who have not attended the school this year, that have just got through their apprenticeship at the cabinet-making business in a mechanical shop connected with the mission. These 3 boys make some very respectable-looking furniture.

The Baptist board of foreign missions have a missionary establishment among this tribe, but no school for the last three years.

The Quakers have also established a mission among them, and commenced a school, which was kept up only a few months, during the latter part of the year.

KICKAPOOS.

There is a school kept up among them, under the 7th article of the treaty of 1832, which I have connected with the missionary school among the Kickapoos, established by the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have taken 12 boys and 3 girls into the mission family; 4 of whom study geography, 3 are reading, 6 spelling, the others in the alphabet; 8 writing.

There are others that attend occasionally, that come from their homes, that have made but little progress. The larger portion of the money paid by the Government to the teacher is expended for provisions, clothing, and other beneficial purposes connected with the school.

No. 32.

Report of William Armstrong.

The school reports, which I have the honor to submit for this year, do not exhibit any very flattering prospect for the cause of education amongst the Indians. The Choctaws, who have more public schools than any other tribe, show quite a falling off since last year. This is mainly attributable to the introduction of the small-pox by the emigrating Chickasaws, during the past spring, through the most of the Choctaw country; which, as might be expected, in every neighborhood of a school, was the means of breaking it up. The disease is subsiding, and the schools again commencing.

Another serious difficulty arises from parents not exercising proper authority over their children; they are not disposed to coerce attendance upon the school; in some cases this is done; and whenever a regular attendance is had, the progress in learning is good.

The Choctaws are generally desirous of educating their children; in the summer they require some of their children to labor, and in the winter many of them are too thinly clad to attend. Yet, under this disadvantage, the schools through the nation have done much good. The teachers are generally men of good morals, and exert a happy influence through the country. The boys are taught to speak English, read, write, and cipher. I find no difficulty in furnishing the requisite number of youths for the school in Kentucky, whenever called on. While the other tribes seem unwilling to send their children to school, I may safely say of the Choctaws that in every way in which an opportunity for education is offered, they are ready to avail themselves of the benefit. The manual-labor system, especially where children have had the advantage of such schools as are amongst the Choctaws, would certainly be the means of doing great good. I am clearly of opinion that it is the only plan that will succeed well amongst the Indians. They object seriously to send their children so great a distance as the school in Kentucky. They are unwilling to be separated four or five years from their children. This difficulty would be obviated by manual-labor schools in the Indian country. Children would be under the control of proper teachers, where the different branches of education, as well as agriculture, spinning, weaving, &c., would be taught.

The reverend Cephas Washburn, at Dwight mission, teaches upon the manual-labor system; his school has done much good amongst the Cherokees. There is no other school in the Indian country upon this plan.

The Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, has educated many of the most intelligent men in the Indian country; they can be seen in their councils, taking the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of their people.

The missionary schools have done much for education and good morals amongst the Indians. Their reports will be found enclosed with this communication.

The Creeks have no missionaries, or, indeed, schools of any description, amongst them. They are opposed to every thing like religion, and only lately would they agree for a school being located amongst them. One is now preparing to go into operation on the Arkansas. It is also contemplated to establish another on the Canadian. With a judicious selection of teachers, and proper management, it is to be hoped that the prejudices of the Creeks will be removed, and that, generally, schools will be established in the nation.

The Cherokees have no public schools, and but two or three of any description. When the emigration shall be completed, it is to be expected that the number will be greatly increased.

No. 33.

Report from the Choctaw Academy.

The institution at this time is in a very prosperous condition, consisting of 152 Indian students, under rigid and strict discipline, and learning with considerable spirit and ambition. Twenty-two of the students are in

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the several shops, learning trades, and one hundred and thirty in schoo, divided and arranged into 15 classes viz:

1st	class, consisting of	8	students,	in English grammar and surveying.
2d	class, do	10	do	in book-keeping and history.
3d	class, do	8	do	in grammar, geography, and algebra.
4th	class, do	10	do	in grammar and arithmetic.
5th	class, do	10	do	in grammar, reading, and arithmetic.
6th	class, do	10	do	in reading, writing, and arithmetic.
7th	class, do	8	do	do do do
8th	class, do	10	do	do do do
9th	class, do	8	do	do do do
10th	class, do	8	do	do do do
11th	class, do	8	do	do do do
12th	class, do	8	do	in reading, writing, and spelling.
13th	class, do	8	do	do do do
14th	class, do	8	do	in reading and spelling.
15th	class, do	8	do	in spelling in two syllables.

We have some young men in this institution of considerable promise, who bid fair to be very useful to their respective tribes, when they shall return to their homes; among whom, I would mention Adam Nail, a Choctaw youth, who has turned his attention to the study of medicine, together with other useful studies; and has occasionally practised in this institution, under the regular physician, with great success. We have many others belonging to the school, who discover considerable talents to be useful as clerks, accountants, &c.

I have no hesitation in saying that from this institution the permanent foundation for civilized life among many of the Indian tribes will be laid; and that the rising generation among that once-degraded people will reap the blessings of civilization, learning, and the principles of the Christian religion, from the lessons received at the Choctaw academy.

The books used in this institution are as follows:

In grammar we use Kirkham.
In philosophy we use Blake.
In surveying we use Gibson and Gumier.
In history we use Tytler.
In algebra we use Colburn.
In geography we use Olney.
In arithmetic we use Pike.
In reading we use Emerson's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Class Reader.
In spelling we use Emerson's A spelling-book.

Report showing the condition in detail of the workshops at the Choctaw academy, in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 30th of September, 1838, *being the end of the third quarter.*

There are twenty-two Indian youths of this institution employed in learning trades or professions, viz:

8 in the tailor shop.
8 in the shoe and boot shop.
4 in the smith's shop, and
2 in the wagon shop.

In each shop, several of the boys can make very respectable work, and all are rapidly improving.

On the 5th of January, 1838, the department instructed the superintendent to introduce some new regulations in the workshops, which had a very salutary effect. Since that time they have prospered, and yet continue to flourish.

At the last quarterly inspection, a handsome profit was shown from the nett proceeds of each shop; this nett profit is to be divided among the boys who labor in the shops, when they shall have completed their trades, and are about to return home.

I feel very hopeful that much good will result to the different tribes whose sons are acquiring a knowledge of some of the most useful mechanical branches.

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FISCAL STATEMENTS.

No. 34.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing agents of the office of Indian affairs, and unaccounted for on the 1st of October, 1837; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over to him by other agent or agents, and those which came into the hands of each from the sales of property, rent of public buildings or grounds, or from other sources, during the last quarter of 1837, and each of the three first quarters of 1838; the amount accounted and unaccounted for by each, in each of those quarters by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by evidences of transfers to other agents, or of replacements in the Treasury; and the balance unaccounted for by each at the end of each quarter.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last qr.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Excess.
FOURTH QUARTER OF 1837.									
Armstrong, William	$21,652 27	–	–	$21,652 27	$1,750 00	–	$1,750 00	$19,902 27	
Bushnell, D. P.	400 00	$187 50	–	587 50	262 50	–	262 50	325 00	
Brown, Captain Jacob	17,662 42	49,637 22	–	67,299 64	197 13	$46,363 04	46,560 17	20,739 47	
Boyd, Thomas A. B.	–	5,513 61	–	5,513 61	5,513 61	–	5,513 61		
Cruttenden, Joel	–	30,000 00	–	30,000 00	15,169 50	–	15,169 50	14,830 50	
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	5,424 69	1,450 00	–	6,876 69	561 62	–	561 62	6,313 07	
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	15,100 17	1,008,915 46	–	1,024,015 63	596,037 95	274,795 03	870,832 98	153,182 65	
Clendenin, Lieut. J. M.	116 00	125 00	–	241 00	125 00	–	125 00	116 00	
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	23,688 81	–	–	23,688 81	1,236 85	–	1,236 85	22,451 96	
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	898 42	–	–	898 42	36 00	–	36 00	862 42	
Garland, Major John	120,214 85	30,347 50	–	150,652 35	42,143 55	35,593 79	77,737 34	72,915 01	
Harris, C. A.	236,678 07	256,428 28	–	493,106 35	173,784 05	1,950 00	175,734 05	317,372 30	
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	121,985 34	73,197 50	–	195,182 84	89,105 22	11,800 00	100,905 22	94,277 62	
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	–	59,477 46	–	59,477 46	35,833 66	–	35,833 66	23,643 80	
Lindsay, Colonel William	13,594 74	–	–	13,594 74	3,510 22	–	3,510 22	10,084 52	
Lacey, Lieutenant E. M.	981 04	–	–	981 04	–	–	–	981 04	
Morrison, Captain P.	–	99,864 00	–	99,864 00	627 99	–	627 99	99,236 01	
Miller, Lieutenant J. H.	503 28	13,395 50	–	13,898 78	4,440 78	9,458 00	13,898 78		
McKissack, Lt. W. M. D.	14,000 00	9,073 42	–	23,073 42	3,538 71	720 00	4,258 71	18,814 71	
Morris, Captain G.	–	10,000 00	–	10,000 00	7,862 90	–	7,862 90	2,137 10	
Phillips, Captain J. A.	14,016 00	–	–	14,016 00	–	–	–	14,016 00	
Page, Captain John	72,112 81	4,301 62	–	76,414 43	75,206 78	–	75,206 78	1,207 65	
Rice, Nathan	152,620 01	–	–	152,620 01	4,908 00	16,300 00	21,208 00	131,412 01	
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	745 70	–	–	745 70	–	–	–	745 70	
Reynolds, Benjamin	–	1,175 00	–	1,175 00	–	–	–	1,175 00	
Searle, Lieutenant F.	–	9,000 00	–	9,000 00	–	8,864 00	9,000 00		
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	–	54,407 87	–	54,407 87	136 00	–	136 00		
Simonton, Captain J. P.	388,635 54	–	–	388,635 54	54,407 87	220,000 00	274,407 87		
Searight, Lieutenant J. D.	40,285 83	–	–	40,285 83	54,567 87	16,600 00	314,967 87		
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	212,34	–	–	21,491 64	3,654 61	–	20,254 61	73,667 67	
Stephenson, Capt. J. R.	63,034 57	21,279 00	–	63,034 57	10,785 18	–	10,785 18	20,031 22	
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	2,285 49	–	–	2,285 49	20,219 72	–	20,219 72	10,706 46	
Street, Gen. Joseph M.	–	6,100 00	–	6,100 00	1,345 90	–	1,345 90	42,814 84	
Sherburne, J. H.	–	1,500 00	–	1,500 00	5,678 40	–	5,678 40	939 59	
Van Horn, Lieutenant J.	15,108 01	144,000 00	–	159,108 01	1,226 49	–	1,226 49	421 60	
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	–	–	9,397 50	64,048 93	–	64,048 93	273 51	
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	–	–	12,186 77	–	–	–	95,059 08	
							9,397 50		
							–	12,186 77	
								$1,282,842 55	
FIRST QUARTER OF 1838.									
Armstrong, William	19,902 27	–	–	19,902 27	–	–	–	19,902 27	
Bushnell, D. P.	325 00	187 50	–	512 50	262 50	–	262 50	250 00	
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	–	–	20,739 47	–	–	–	20,739 47	
Cruttenden, Joel	14,830 50	42,891 40	–	64,721 90	16,841 27	–	16,841 27	47,880 63	
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	6,313 07	600 00	–	6,913 07	1,991 54	–	1,991 54	4,921 53	
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	153,182 65	143,474 59	–	296,657 24	29,003 40	155,000 00	184,003 40	112,653 84	
Clendenin, Lieut. J. M.	116 00	–	–	116 00	–	–	–	116 00	
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	22,451 96	10,000 00	–	32,451 96	657 40	–	657 40	31,794 55	
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	862 42	–	–	862 42	–	–	–	862 42	

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No. 84—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last qr.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Excess.
FIRST QUARTER OF 1838—Continued.									
Garland, Major John	$72,915 01	$25,250 00	–	$98,165 01	–	–	–	$98,165 01	
Harris, Carey A.	317,372 30	1,456 58	–	318,828 88	$15,013 47	$193,600 98	$208,614 45	110,214 43	
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	94,277 62	120,701 92	–	214,979 54	97,426 79	12,362 58	109,789 37	105,190 17	
Harris, S. P.	–	8,500 00	–	8,500 00	2,326 54	–	2,326 54	6,173 46	
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	23,643 80	14,032 58	–	37,676 38	13,387 34	–	13,387 34	24,289 04	
Lindsay, Colonel William	10,084 52	–	$190 74	10,275 26	2,211 23	–	2,211 23	8,064 03	
Lynde, Lieutenant J.	–	1,161 04	–	1,161 04	–	1,161 04	1,161 04		
Lacey, Lieutenant E. M.	981 04	720 00	–	1,701 04	540 00	1,161 04	1,701 04		
Morrison, Captain P.	99,236 01	10,000 00	–	109,236 01	1,161 03	9,000 00	10,161 03	99,074 98	
McKissack, Lt. W. M. D.	18,814 71	–	–	18,814 71	440 00	–	440 00	18,374 71	
Morris, Captain G.	2,137 10	3,536 30	–	5,673 40	5,663 40	–	5,663 40	10 00	
Phillips, Captain J. A.	14,016 89	148,000 00	1,565 93	163,580 82	166,357 49	–	166,357 49	–	$2,776 67
Page, Captain John	1,207 65	–	1,124 00	2,331 65	906 89	700 00	1,606 89	724 76	
Rice, Nathan	131,412 01	318 18	–	131,730 19	–	15,500 00	15,500 00	116,230 19	
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	745 70	63,763 25	11 40	64,520 53	37,261 61	24,052 79	61,314 40	3,205 95	
Reynolds, Lieut. J. G.	–	9,500 00	–	9,500 00	6,243 10	–	6,243 10	3,256 90	
Reynolds, Benjamin	1,175 00	–	–	1,175 00	–	–	–	1,175 00	
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	–	21,000 00	–	21,000 00	20,969 54	30 46	21,000 00		
Simonton, Captain J. P.	73,667 67	173,042 00	–	246,709 67	139,298 04	10,000 00	149,298 04	97,411 63	
Seawright, Lieutenant J. D.	20,031 22	–	–	20,031 22	189 00	–	189 00	19,842 22	
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	10,706 46	25,283 00	–	35,989 46	27,116 45	7,000 00	34,116 45	1,873 01	
Stephenson, Capt. J. R.	42,814 85	4,015 00	–	46,829 85	13,825 96	–	13,825 96	33,003 89	
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	939 59	–	–	939 59	383 87	–	383 87	555 72	
Street, Gen. Joseph M.	421 60	–	–	421 60	–	–	–	421 60	
Swords, Capt. Thomas	–	–	752 98	752 98	–	752 98	752 98		
Smith, Archibald, jr.	–	1,350 00	–	1,350 00	1,150 00	–	1,150 00	200 00	
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	–	–	273 51	–	–	–	273 51	
Van Antwerp, Verplanck	–	90,000 00	–	90,000 00	7,326 80	82,930 80	90,257 60	–	257 60
Van Horne, Lieut. J.	95,059 08	143,135 00	–	238,194 08	91,952 82	–	91,952 82	146,241 25	
Wescott, J. D.	9,397 50	–	–	9,397 50	–	–	–	9,397 50	
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	–	–	12,186 77	–	–	–	12,186 77	
								$1,154,676 44	
SECOND QUARTER OF 1838.									
Armstrong, William	19,902 27	7,250 00	–	27,202 27	8,832 40	–	8,832 40	18,369 87	
Andrews, Major T. P.	–	336,536 75	–	336,536 75	64,578 28	101,196 17	166,074 45	170,462 30	
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	–	–	20,739 47	–	–	–	20,739 47	
Bushnell, D. P.	250 00	262 50	–	512 50	262 50	–	262 50	250 00	
Bush, Chauncey	–	8,832 00	–	8,832 00	8,832 00	–	8,832 00		
Cruttenden, Joel	47,880 63	45,817 46	–	93,698 09	60,694 45	–	60,694 45	33,003 64	
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	4,921 53	–	–	4,921 53	482 50	–	482 50	4,439 03	
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	112,653 84	–	–	112,653 84	106,704 76	–	106,704 76	5,949 08	
Cross, S. T.	–	6,775 00	–	6,775 00	7,590 33	–	7,590 33	–	815 33
Clendenin, Lieut. J. M.	116 00	560 00	–	676 00	560 00	116 00	676 00		
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	31,294 55	12,188 87	–	43,983 42	18,307 76	1,000 00	19,307 76	24,675 66	
Dougherty, John	–	5,590 87	–	5,590 87	6,749 32	–	6,749 32	–	158 45
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	862 42	–	–	862 42	–	–	–	862 42	
Garland, Major John	98,165 01	–	–	98,165 01	–	–	–	98,165 01	
Harris, C. A.	110,214 43	1,617 61	–	111,832 04	68,972 43	27,894 87	96,867 30	14,964 74	
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	105,190 17	100 00	–	105,290 17	23,853 61	2,463 06	26,316 67	78,973 50	
Harris, S. P.	6,173 46	–	–	6,173 46	–	–	–	6,173 46	
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	24,289 04	1,286 06	–	25,575 10	1,634 14	–	1,634 14	23,940 96	
Lindsay, Colonel William	8,064 03	–	–	8,064 03	1,546 87	–	1,546 87	6,517 16	
Lynde, Lieutenant J.	1,161 04	–	–	1,161 04	–	1,161 04	1,161 04		
Morrison, Captain P.	99,074 98	–	–	99,074 98	3,557 10	20,100 00	23,657 40	75,417 57	
McKissack, Lt. W. M. D.	18,374 71	302 14	–	18,676 85	16,663 65	–	16,663 65	2,013 20	
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	–	–	10 00	–	–	–	10 00	
Phillips, Captain J. A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,776 67
Page, Captain John	724 76	33,437 00	–	54,161 76	1,775 75	49,000 00	50,775 75	3,386 01	
Rice, Nathan	116,230 19	–	–	116,230 19	–	100 00	100 00	116,130 19	
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	3,205 95	–	–	3,205 95	–	–	–	3,205 95	
Reynolds, Lieut. J. G.	3,256 90	33,810 16	–	37,067 06	35,291 36	–	35,291 36	1,775 70	

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No. 34—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last qr.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Excess.
SECOND QUARTER OF 1838—Continued.									
Reynolds, Benjamin	$1,175 00	–	–	$1,175 00	–	–	–	$1,175 00	
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	–	$9,738 25	–	9,738 25	$9,671 75	$66 50	$9,738 25		
Simonton, Captain J. P.	97,411 62	338,362 40	–	435,774 01	130,036 16	99,056 86	229,092 96	206,681 04	
Searight, Captain J. D.	19,842 22	–	–	19,842 22	126 00	19,716 22	19,842 22		
Sprague, Lieut. J. T.	1,873 01	18,600 00	–	20,473 01	1,536 85	–	1,536 85	18,936 16	
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	33,003 89	111,192 30	$208 68	144,404 87	36,466 18	–	36,466 18	107,938 67	
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	–	–	552 72	–	–	–	552 72	
Street, General Joseph M.	421 60	–	–	421 60	–	–	–	421 60	
Smith, Archibald, jr.	200 00	–	–	200 00	–	–	–	200 00	
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	–	–	273 51	–	–	–	272 51	
Tilley, H. W.	–	1,500 00	–	1,500 00	–	–	–	255 00	
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	146,241 25	1,000 00	15 00	147,256 25	1,245 00	–	1,245 00	117,851 85	
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	–	–	9,397 50	29,404 40	–	29,404 40	9,397 50	
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	–	–	12,186 77	–	–	–	12,186 77	
Whitely, Lieut. R. H	–	5,000 00	2 50	5,002 50	4,851 72	150 78	5,002 50		
								$1,185,294 74	
THIRD QUARTER OF 1838.									
Armstrong, William	18,369 87	225 00	–	18,594 87	1,750 00	–	1,750 00	16,844 87	
Andrews, Major T. P.	170,462 30	971 06	–	171,433 36	3,898 21	167,535 15	171,433 36		
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	499,675 58	–	520,415 05	4,172 41	498,675 58	562,847 99	17,567 06	
Bushnell, D. P.	250 00	620 50	–	870 50	878 50	–	828 50	50 00	
Bush, Chauncey	–	47,224 94	–	47,224 94	47,109 16	–	47,109 16	115 78	
Cruttenden, Joel	53,003 64	29,390 00	–	82,393 64	73,521 65	–	73,521 65	–	$11,127 41
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	4,439 03	–	–	4,439 03	313 77	–	313 77	4,125 26	
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	5,949 08	–	–	5,949 08	2,015 85	–	2,015 85	3,933 23	
Cross, S. T.	2,999 67	–	–	2,999 67	–	–	–	2,999 67	
Dyas, Lieutenant Edward	excess 815 23	3,815 00	–	37,899 66	312 50	–	312 50	37,587 66	
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	24,675 66	13,224 00	–	862 42	–	–	–	862 42	
Garland, Major John	862 42	–	–	406,176 89	–	–	–	406,176 89	
Harris, C. A.	93,165 01	308,011 88	–	14,964 74	11,820 45	3,144 56	14,964 74		
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	14,964 74	–	–	644,193 78	265,362 48	–	265,362 48	378,831 30	
Harris, S. P.	78,973 50	565,220 28	–	6,173 46	–	–	–	6,173 46	
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	6,173 46	–	–	23,940 96	–	–	–	23,940 96	
Kurtz, Daniel	23,940 96	–	–	161,585 73	4,366 12	–	4,366 48	157,219 25	
Lindsay, Colonel William	–	161,585 73	–	6,517 16	299 99	–	6,517 16		
Morrison, Captain P.	6,517 16	–	–	95,417 57	6,631 00	6,217 17	6,634 00	88,783 57	
McKissack, Lt. W. M. D.	75,417 57	20,000 00	–	2,013 20	–	–	–	2,013 20	
Morris, Captain G.	2,013 20	–	–	10 00	–	–	–	10 00	
Phillips, Captain J. A.	10 00	–	–	5,223 32	3,250 62	–	3,100 62	1,122 71	
Page, Captain John	exc. 2,776 67	8,700 00	–	694,682 56	–	850 60	–	694,682 56	
Rice, Nathan	3,386 01	691,296 55	–	116,130 19	–	–	22,100 06	94,030 19	
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	116,130 19	–	–	3,205 95	–	22,100 06	–	3,205 95	
Reynolds, Lieut. J. G.	3,205 95	–	–	31,800 70	6,375 13	–	6,375 13	25,425 57	
Reynolds, Benjamin	1,775 70	30,000 00	25 00	2,100 06	–	–	–	2,100 06	
Simonton, Captain J. P.	1,175 00	925 00	–	206,681 04	–	–	–	206,681 04	
Sprague, Lieut. J. T.	206,681 04	–	–	18,936 16	–	–	–	18,936 16	
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	18,936 16	–	–	107,979 17	25,439 05	–	25,439 05	82,540 12	
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	107,938 67	–	40 50	552 72	–	–	–	552 72	
Sheet, General Joseph M.	552 72	–	–	421 60	–	–	–	421 60	
Smith, Archibald	421 60	–	–	200 00	–	–	–	200 00	
Sherburne, J. H.	200 00	–	–	273 51	–	–	–	273 51	
Tilley, H. W.	273 51	–	–	25,355 00	–	–	–	25,355 00	
Smith, A. J.	255 00	25,100 00	–	74,580 56	15,796 16	–	15,796 16	58,784 50	
Van Antwerp, Verplanck	–	74,580 66	–	9,516 22	3,813 14	5,703 08	9,516 22		
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	117,851 85	9,516 22	–	117,851 85	–	–	–	117,851 85	
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	–	–	10,761 79	10,761 79	–	10,761 79	–	
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	1,364 29	–	12,186 77	–	–	–	12,186 77	
								$2,491,584 85	

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, December* 1, 1838.

No. 36.

Statement showing the condition of the civilization fund.

Balance to credit of the fund 1st January, 1838	$10,890 57	
Appropriated in 1838 - - - -	10,000 00	
		$20,890 57
Deduct amount of payments to 30th Sept. 1838	7,177 50	
Required to complete the payments for the year	2,010 00	
		9,187 50
Balance - -		17,709 07

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1838.

No. 37.

Statement showing the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaties for education purposes.

Chippewas - -	Sept. 24, 1819	$1,000	Baptist gen'l convention.
Pottawatamies -	Oct. 16, 1826	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Pottawatamies -	Sept. 24, 1827	1,000	
Pottawatamies -	Oct. 27, 1832	2,000	
Miamies - -	Oct. 23, 1826	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Menomonies - -	Aug. 11, 1827	1,500	Prot. Episcopal church.
Cherokees, west -	May 6, 1828	2,000	Schools in the nation.
Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, and others - -	July 15, 1830	3,000	Choctaw academy.
Kickapoos - -	Oct. 21, 1833	500	Schools in the nation.
Shawnees & Delawares	Oct. 26, 1832	500	Schools in the nation.
Choctaws - -	Sept. 27, 1830	2,500	Schools in the nation.
Choctaws - -	Sept 27, 1830	12,000	Choctaw academy.
Creeks, west - -	Mar. 24, 1832	3,000	Choctaw academy.
Florida Indians -	Sept. 18, 1823	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Quapaws - -	May 13, 1833	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Otoes and Missouries -	Sept. 11, 1833	500	Schools in the nation.
Pawnees - -	Oct. 8, 1833	1,000	Schools in the nation.
Chickasaws - -	May 24, 1834	3,000	Choctaw academy.
Creeks - -	Feb. 14, 1833	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies -	Sept. 26, 1833	3,400	
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	3,000	
Osages - -	June 25, 1825	3,456	
Delawares - -	Sept. 24, 1829	2,304	
Saxs and Foxes, Mo. -	Oct. 21, 1837	770	
Winnebagoes - -	Sept. 15, 1832	3,000	
Winnebagoes - -	Nov. 1, 1837	2,800	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1838.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November 26, 1838.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I have prepared statements showing the operations of this office since my last annual report, and estimates of the amounts that will probably be required to meet the expenditures of 1839, connected with that branch of the public service intrusted to my charge.

Paper marked A contains a statement showing the number of persons now on the pension-rolls under various acts of Congress, and the States or Territories of the United States in which they reside.

The number added to the rolls during the year past will be found in statement marked B.

Statement marked C exhibits the number of deaths, so far as returns have been received.

The addition to the list of widows' pensions, under the act of the 7th of July last, granting five years' pension in certain cases, will increase the expenditure about $1,372,000.

To meet payments now due, the sum of $245,000 will be immediately required; no appropriation whatever having yet been made to pay pensions under the act alluded to.

Claims under the act of July 5, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia," have been allowed during the year past to the amount of $50,929 39.

The balance on hand on the 30th of September last, applicable to the payment of pensioners, for whom annual appropriations are necessary, will be found in paper marked D; in which, also, will be found an estimated amount of the probable balance on hand for the last quarter of the present year, which may be carried to the appropriations for 1839.

I regret extremely that it is not in my power to lay before you such a statement of the funds sent to pension agents as the regulation of the 21st of November, 1837, calls for.

The quarterly returns from some of the agents are too imperfect to afford the information sought, and I cannot enforce a strict observance of any rule, except that which requires them to account to the Treasury Department for money placed in their hands. They receive no compensation for their services; and if we discharge them for not complying with our instructions, we shall find it difficult to supply their places. The payment of pensions by them, without salary or commission, is rather a favor conferred on the department, than the discharge of a duty which they are bound to perform. I find this an additional reason for again calling your attention to the subject of compensation to this important class of officers. A bill allowing compensation to them in certain cases was brought before the House of Representatives during the last session, but it did not become a law. In relation to this subject, I have made an extract from my report of November, 1837, to which I would respectfully refer you. It will be found in the paper marked E, accompanying this report. The

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extract also touches the subject of frauds, to which I take leave respectfully to invite your attention.

During the past year, one man, found guilty of forging marriage certificates in support of widows' claims, has been sentenced to confinement in a State prison. Another, charged with the crime of making false papers for the purpose of obtaining money under the pension laws, and indicted under the 1st section of the act of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An act for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States," was found guilty, and sentenced to be confined in one of the county jails for ninety days, to pay a fine of ten dollars, and to stand committed until sentence be performed. The court in this case were induced to give a light sentence, from the appearance of the prisoner. He is miserably deformed, and has been so from his birth; is extremely ignorant, and in a very low state of health. Another man, who was arrested on charges of forgery and perjury, has died in jail.

The statement marked F, from the office of the Third Auditor, will show the balances on hand at each agency, when the agents last rendered their accounts for settlement. The balances in several cases are considerably less than what they appear in this statement, as several agents have made payments who have had no remittances made since rendering their accounts.

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

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

A.

Statement showing the number of persons now on the rolls of the different States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners receiving the benefits of the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.
Maine	132	679	19	1,093	137	91
New Hampshire	179	533	18	1,162	170	49
Massachusetts	335	958	51	2,307	399	321
Connecticut	131	459	33	1,561	334	223
Rhode Island	15	97	4	601	222	21
Vermont	168	649	32	1,395	156	34
New York	994	2,069	188	4,925	427	108
New Jersey	57	213	14	735	110	13
Pennsylvania	415	629	55	1,483	86	40
Delaware	18	11	2	7	1	1
Maryland	228	101	11	103	9	16
Virginia	230	500	51	1,516	66	19
North Carolina	47	159	13	1,141	20	1
South Carolina	30	97	10	470	27	6
Georgia	33	73	5	425	7	
Alabama	36	34	6	303	3	
Mississippi	9	10	–	35		
Louisiana	47	9	1	20		
Tennessee	172	232	16	1,553	21	
Kentucky	185	359	41	1,667	25	11
Ohio	254	617	56	1,465	19	1
Indiana	108	93	14	571	6	
Illinois	75	20	2	239	6	
Missouri	80	12	3	164	2	
Florida	17	2	4	12	6	
Arkansas	5	–	3	28		
Michigan	67	32	2	88	2	
Wisconsin	6	1	–	–	1	
District of Columbia	68	15	2	46	11	13
	4,200	8,659	656	25,125	2,263	967

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, Nov. 26, 1838.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REF0059145

B.

Number of persons added to the rolls of the different States and Territories, from October, 1837, to November 12, 1838.

States and Territories.	Invalid pensioners.	Revolutionary, act of March 18, 1818.	Revolutionary, act of May 15, 1828.	Revolutionary, act of June 7, 1832.	Revolutionary, act of July 4, 1836.	Revolutionary, act of July 7, 1838.
Maine	5	–	–	15	48	91
New Hampshire	4	–	–	7	69	49
Massachusetts	2	–	–	18	120	321
Connecticut	6	–	–	18	118	223
Rhode Island	–	–	–	0	85	21
Vermont	6	–	–	10	62	34
New York	27	–	–	74	215	108
New Jersey	1	–	–	12	41	12
Pennsylvania	12	–	–	14	37	40
Delaware	–	–	–	–	1	1
Maryland	8	–	–	3	2	16
Virginia	7	–	1	20	40	19
North Carolina	–	–	–	13	18	1
South Carolina	–	–	–	14	20	0
Georgia	8	–	–	12	5	
Alabama	4	–	–	6	3	
Mississippi.						
Louisiana	5	–	–	1		
Tennessee	18	–	–	3	17	
Kentucky	7	–	–	8	13	11
Ohio	6	–	–	8	10	1
Indiana	2	–	–	4	2	
Illinois	1	–	–	4	5	
Missouri	1	–	–	3	2	
Florida	12	–	–	1	6	
Arkansas	–	–	–	3		
Michigan	1	1	–	2	1	
Wisconsin	1	–	–	–	1	
District of Columbia	3	–	–	1	5	13
	147	1	1	283	955	967

War Department,
Pension Office, Nov. 26, 1838.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

C.

Abstract from the several pension agents' reports, showing the number of pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge since the last report.

States and Territories.	Revolutionary, act of March 18, 1818.	Invalid pensioners.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Act of July 4, 1836.
Maine	39	3	1	55	7
New Hampshire	17	1	2	72	4
Massachusetts	36	2	3	150	36
Connecticut	16	2	9	102	33
Rhode Island	9	–	–	35	14
Vermont	15	3	1	62	5
New York	50	7	9	102	19
New Jersey	2	–	3	31	5
Pennsylvania	9	1	2	16	3
Delaware	–	–	–	1	
Maryland	2	2	2	6	
Virginia	21	1	5	86	8
North Carolina	10	–	–	57	1
South Carolina	–	–	2	24	1
Georgia	3	–	–	18	
Alabama	–	–	–	1	
Mississippi	–	–	–	1	
Louisiana	–	3			
Tennessee	4	1	–	55	1
Kentucky	18	3	4	40	2
Ohio	13	3	–	30	1
Indiana	–	1	1	4	
Illinois	1	–	1	5	1
Missouri	2	–	–	8	
Arkansas.					
Michigan	–	–	1	1	
Florida Territory.					
Wisconsin Territory.					
District of Columbia	–	1	–	2	
	267	34	46	973	141

War Department,
Pension Office, Nov. 26, 1838.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REF0059146

D.

Statement showing the unexpended balances on hand for paying pensioners, on the 30th of September, 1838, and the amount which will probably be expended in the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1838; and also the probable undrawn balances at the last-mentioned period, which may be applied to the payment of pensioners in the year 1839.

Heads of appropriations.	Amount on hand September 30, 1838.	Probable expenditure in quarter ending December 31, 1838.	Amount applicable to the service of 1839.
For paying invalid pensioners	$63,464 37	$23,000 00	$40,464 37
Revolutionary pensioners, under act of March 18, 1818	153,040 03	153,000 00	300,040 03
Widows' pensions, under act of July 4, 1836	483,835 48	83,000 00	400,835 48

War Department,
Pension Office, Nov. 26, 1838.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

E.

Extract from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions of November 11, 1837.

The benevolent intentions of Congress in providing for the war-worn veterans of the Revolution, and the invalids of the late war, as well as of the present military establishment, are too often frustrated by unprincipled men, who undertake, in the character of agents, to obtain pensions for them. Most of the claimants are poor, and unsuspecting, and easily duped. Instances of great extortion have frequently come under my observation; but the recent conduct of one of these agents is such as to call for some corrective. Such impositions cannot be checked unless there are laws to punish the offenders. Executive regulations are not sufficient to put an end to such practices. In the instance alluded to, the agent not only kept the pensioners' certificates, concealing from them the amount to which they were entitled by law, but withheld from them half their stipends, until facts were disclosed which discovered to the pensioners the imposition, and led them, through the aid of their friends, to obtain what was justly due to them. I have before had occasion, in my annual report, to notice the reprehensible conduct of agents; and I cannot pass over the cases to which I allude, without repeating my earnest wish that Congress may pass a law for the punishment of persons who may be found guilty of defrauding the pensioners. And here I conceive it to be my

duty to notice instances of malpractice in magistrates and clerks of courts, in making false papers. Neither the act of March 3d, 1823, "for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States," nor the law of the 3d of March, 1825, "to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," reaches the cases to which I refer. Those laws provide for the punishment of persons where the object clearly appears to have been to defraud the United States. In the cases to which I allude, the persons, though evidently guilty of making false papers, come within the reach of no statute of the United States; yet, it is very clear that, if such practices are suffered to continue, great frauds may be committed, and the means of detection will be wholly out of our power. The parties took evidence in one county, at the residence of a person who claimed a pension, and obtained the certificate of the clerk of a court in another county that the evidence was taken before that court, when, in truth, the claimant had not only not been before the court, but not even in the county where it was held; and to this false certificate one of the justices of the court was privy. The tendency of making such false certificates is not only to deceive, but ultimately to defraud the claimant, as well as the department.

In other cases I have also discovered very shameful conduct in the magistrate, in certifying that, on a particular day, a pensioner appeared before him, and took the oath of identity, and acknowledged a power of attorney, when, in fact, the magistrate had not seen the pensioner at the time or place mentioned. When I charged a magistrate, not long since, with giving such certificates, he excused himself, on the ground that other magistrates had pursued such a course. If magistrates can with impunity give such false certificates, it will be impossible for this department or its agents to detect the grossest impositions. Pensions may continue to be paid for years after the pensioners are dead. I have lately discovered one case in which the magistrate certified that the pensioner came before him and took the oath of identity, and that he was satisfied that he was the same person to whom the pension certificate was issued, when, in fact, the pensioner had been dead three years previous to the date of the magistrate's certificate. No doubt this arose from the reprehensible practice of the magistrate in giving certificates before the form was filled up, and without seeing the pensioner.

The act of 20th April, 1836, prescribing the mode of paying pensions, directs that no compensation or allowance shall be made to persons or corporations for making such payments without authority of law; and there is no law authorizing any salary, commission, or other compensation whatever, to any pension agent. This provision of the law has operated unfavorably to the payment of pensioners in several instances. Some of the banks will act as pension agents, without deriving any other benefit than the deposite of the pension funds; but there are other banks that will not transact the business on such terms; and, in such cases, it is necessary to appoint private individuals, who are unconnected with banks, to pay pensioners. The latter were, when first appointed, allowed a small commission, and, since the act of April, 1836, passed, they have continued to discharge the duties of the office without any compensation whatever, in the hope that Congress will pass a law allowing pay for such service. If no such act should pass at the ensuing session, we shall be compelled to discontinue a number of agencies, to the great inconvenience and injury of several thousand pensioners.

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F.

A statement showing the balances in the hands of the several pension agents, at the dates of their last settlements, on account of invalid, widows, and revolutionary pensions, and the periods to which they have rendered their accounts.

Agents.	Accounts rendered to	Invalid pensions.	Revolutionary, act of 1818.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of July 4, 1836.	Remarks.
	1838.						
President of the Branch of Bank of State of Alabama, Mobile	Sept. 30	–	–	$5,568 60	$120 00	–	Agent's balances.
George S. Gaines, Mobile, Alabama	" "	$424 28	$1,514 09	–	–	–	Do.
President of the Branch of Bank of State of Alabama, Decatur	June "	*34 87	432 62	*425 09	20 00		
William E. Woodruff, Little Rock, Arkansas	Sept. "	1,370 82	–	1,401 12	105 99	–	Do.
Samuel L. Pitkin, Hartford, Connecticut	June "	7,122 47	27,572 99	34,402 36	4,461 55	$9,554 64	Official balances.
President of the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.	Sept. "	–	–	5,397 70	761 56	1,749 93	Agent's balances.
John P. Van Ness, Washington, D. C.	" "	528 89	2,508 07	–	–	–	Do.
President of Branch of Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Newcastle	" "	2,357 09	3,705 31	4,097 12	859 74	1,218 75	Do.
Jesse H. Willis, Tallahassee, Florida	No accounts	303 00	96 00	519 00	384 00	126 00	Do.
Arthur M. Reed, St. Augustine, Florida	do.	800 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	
Cashier of the Planters' Bank, Savannah, Georgia	Sept. 30	–	–	1,384 15	463 52	322 86	
James Marshall, Savannah, Georgia	" "	1,722 30	2,295 69	–	–	–	Do.
Daniel Hay, Carmi, Illinois	" "	*607 48	133 67	1,525 66	44 14	*34 00	Do.
J. F. D. Lanier, Madison, Indiana	" "	3,402 22	3,412 27	2,424 28	884 03	321 00	Do.
John Tilford, Lexington, Kentucky	" "	3,279 81	14,998 29	4,117 89	2,235 02	15,541 57	Do.
William G. Hewes, New Orleans, Louisiana	" "	6,075 49	2,738 28	6,708 09	1,000 00		
President of the Maine Bank, Portland, Maine	June "	–	–	29,645 50	1,311 53	2,398 44	
Albert Newhall, Portland, Maine	" "	5,936 75	21,426 08	–	–	–	Do.
President of the Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore	Sept. "	–	–	7,190 62	219 96	–	Do.
Hugh W. Evans, Baltimore, Maryland	" "	4,904 15	4,512 51	–	–	–	Do.
William C. Anderson, St. Louis, Missouri	" "	1,882 65	599 47	*286 62	94 00	1,380 00	Do.
James C. Wilkins, Natchez, Mississippi	" "	2,025 86	1,267 12	9,136 15			
E. P. Hastings, Detroit, Michigan	" "	1,170 36	607 00	2,865 25	6 00	*2,020 00	Do.
Franklin Haven, Boston, Massachusetts	June "	20,164 53	22,333 48	26,269 63	6,894 00	24,544 96	
President of the Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.	Sept. "	–	–	*644 67	*1 00	1,438 95	Do.
Isaac Waldron, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	" "	36 06	1,294 86	–	–	–	Do.
Isaac Hill, Concord, New Hampshire	" "	*2,180 84	*938 83	21,862 56	2,386 98	*3,284 94	Do.

President of the Mechanics' Bank, city of New York	June	"	5,620 21	7,159 92	11,716 30	3,841 19	10,573 57	
President of the Mechanics & Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.	"	"	20,478 34	79,063 67	88,847 40	9,054 12	7,478 13	Official balances.
President of the Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, N. J.	"	"	3,929 48	17,146 04	10,600 00	1,666 43	40,000 00	Do.
John Huske, Fayetteville, North Carolina	Sept.	"	11,999 29	3,525 89	8,156 69	526 77	9,910 65	Agent's balances.
President of the Franklin Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	"	"	–	–	6,720 09	4,251 70	3,272 50	Do.
James S. Armstrong, Cincinnati, Ohio	"	"	4,445 48	14,110 88	–	–	–	Do.
President of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bk., Pittsburg, Pa.	June	"	–	–	16,678 44	1,504 75	2,802 10	
Michael Tiernan, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	"	"	5,535 62	9,672 26	–	–	–	Do.
Joseph Solms, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Sept.	"	10,350 84	6,338 98	18,746 25	2,514 91	8,034 99	Do.
Stephen Waterman, Providence, Rhode Island	"	"	339 92	2,911 19	5,110 58	–	3,027 69	Do.
Archibald Spears, Charleston, South Carolina	"	"	1,678 15	3,864 55	*1,159 49	680 00	5,018 52	Do.
President of the Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville	"	"	–	–	8,991 39	1,023 48	*1,402 24	
John M. Bass, Nashville, Tennessee	"	"	1,196 24	1,553 85	–	–	–	Do.
Cashier of Branch of Union Bank of Tennessee at Jackson	"	"	*102 09	772 00	3,731 22	75 76	–	Do.
Robert King, Knoxville, Tennessee	"	"	2,687 26	4,964 02	11,089 87	520 60	466 00	Official balances.
William K. Blair, Jonesboro', Tennessee	"	"	1,511 56	–	2,723 87	83 33	–	Do.
Thomas Martin, Pulaski, Tennessee	June	"	148 00	320 00	588 45	1,478 33	12,050 86	Agent's balances.
President of the Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont	Sept.	"	–	–	20,721 25	*20 00	1,913 93	
Ebenezer T. Englesby, Burlington, Vermont	"	"	4,702 03	12,914 80	7,091 32	4,115 17	4,387 63	Do.
Nathaniel Fullerton, Bellows Falls, Vermont	"	"	1,956 22	1,852 53	41,191 74	242 00	6,084 32	Do.
President of the Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	June	"	–	–	*4,294 15			
Anthony Robinson, Richmond, Virginia	"	"	15,386 20	33,526 14				
Archibald Woods, Wheeling, Virginia	Sept.	"	463 23	884 02				
George W. Jones, Sinsinawa, Wisconsin Territory	Sept. 30, 1837		2,471 00	400 00				

* The sums marked with an asterisk are balances in favor of the agents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, November 15, 1838.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

No. 11.

LETTER FROM THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, June 22, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, requesting to be furnished with a report as to the additional duties which have to be performed in consequence of the act of the 6th April, 1838, directing the transfer of money remaining unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

The act directs that all money which has been or may hereafter be transmitted to the agents for paying pensions, which may have remained, or may hereafter remain in the hands of said agents unclaimed by any pensioner or pensioners for the term of eight months after the same may have or may become due and payable, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States; and that all pensions unclaimed as aforesaid shall be thereafter payable only at the Treasury of the United States, and out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Independent of numerous cases returned from this office and the Pension office because of informality in the vouchers, and of others which have had to be suspended for want of such certified lists of unpaid pensions as by the Second Comptroller's circular on the subject, of the 12th April last, are required to be furnished by pension agents, there appear to have been, during the brief interval since the promulgation of the law, (and mostly since the 1st instant,) no less than 307 claims presented at this office for payment under it.

The increase of business thus occasioned has been so great as to require the services not only of all the clerks usually employed in the examination and settlement of the accounts of pension agents, but one has had to be taken from another branch. The very voluminous accounts of those agents, which are considerably in arrear and are fast accumulating, have consequently had to be left unacted upon. To enable you to form some idea of the extent of the labor these claims produce, a short description of it will here be offered. Each has to undergo an examination, and to be tested by the list of the agent from whom the pension it relates to had previously been received; an account has then to be stated, and a report concerning it to be made to the Second Comptroller for his revision and decision; after passing his office, the papers are returned to this, and the report has then to be sent to the War Department, that a requisition in favor of the claimant, or his attorney, may be issued; when issued, the requisition has to be carried to the Second Comptroller, and to be countersigned by him; it has then to be registered in this office, and, if delivered to the claimant or his attorney, a receipt for it taken on the account; a letter explanatory of the settlement has to be written to the claimant or his attorney, and to be recorded; the account has to be entered on the journal, and, with the vouchers, to be filed away for preservation; an abstract

of the claim has to be registered in a book kept for the purpose; and the report has to be recorded and filed.

Instead of having to pursue this course in every separate case, the stating of a single account, and the making of one report, serve, as regards pensions paid through a pension agent, for all that he paid during a period of six months, no matter how great their number. Entries on the books, too, with respect to them, have to be made only as to the aggregates, and but one letter has to be written. The chief labor consists in an investigation in detail, to see that the several vouchers are in due form, and that the proper sums have been paid and charged by the agent.

Of any diminution in the business of adjusting claims of this character by the accounting officers, if to be paid at the Treasury agreeably to the law, I see no prospect, but am apprehensive of an increase in it.

The applications as to cases suspended, and as to those in which the papers have been returned for correction, will doubtless be renewed; and the cases in which pensions appear, by the lists already furnished by the agents, to have remained unclaimed for eight months after the same were payable, amount to many thousands.

The examination and settlement of such claims, in order to the payment thereof agreeably to the law, will, it is feared, besides adding materially to the duties of myself and the recording-clerks and book-keepers in this office, require an application of the whole force allotted in it to the accounts of pension agents, and either cause an utter neglect of those accounts, multifarious and important as they are, or render the appointment of additional clerks indispensable.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER,
Auditor

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

REF0059149

No. 12.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF THE COM. GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, December 7, 1838.

SIR: In compliance with the regulation of 21st November, 1837, and your instructions of 25th September ultimo, I have the honor to submit (in duplicate) statements A and B; the latter exhibiting "the amount remaining in the hands of each disbursing agent of the Subsistence department, and unaccounted for on 1st October, 1837; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, and turned over to him by other agent or agents, and which came into possession of each, from sales of public property or from other sources, during the last quarter of 1837, and each of the three first quarters of 1838; the amount accounted for and unaccounted for by each in each of those quarters, by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by evidence of transfers to other agents, or of replacements in the Treasury; and the balance unaccounted for at the expiration of each quarter;" the former showing—

The sum applicable to expenditure in the Commissariat of the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1838, from every source; amounting, aggregately, to - - - - $2,893,268 33
And the amount expended - - - - 2,159,336 38

Leaving the unexpended balance of - - - applicable to future expenditures. $733,931 95

Of this sum, there remained—

In the hands of the disbursing agents at the expiration of the year - - - - - -	$166,857 67
To the credit of the appropriation for subsistence proper -	387,381 22
To the credit of the appropriation for subsisting militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians, - -	179,693 06
Making the total, as above, - - -	$733,931 95

Of 191 officers disbursing during the period above embraced, the accounts of 23 were not received at the completion of the statements; but it is presumed that many of them will reach the department previous to the expiration of the present year.

There has not been any material change in the operations of the department between the past and present years; the troops have been invariably and promptly supplied with provisions of the best quality at every point, and the whole has been conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

A.

Statement showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended, in the service of the Commissariat of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1838.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sale of public property.	Total amount under each different head of appropriation, rendered applicable to expenditure in the service of the commissariat.
Subsistence - - - - - -	$564,735 17	$163,469 46	$805,587 50	$259,924 72	$1,793,686 85
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians -	-	-	365,000 00	-	365,000 00
Part of the appropriations for "suppressing Indian hostilities" and the "protection of the Northern frontier" -	-	-	734,581 48	-	734,581 48
Total -	$564,735 17	$163,469 46	$1,905,138 98	$259,924 72	$2,893,268 33

REF0059150

REF00591S1

A—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed in the fourth quarter of 1837, and in each of the three first quarters of 1838.							
	By disbursing agents, 4th quarter 1837.	By accounting officers in paym't of claims, 4th quarter 1837.	By disbursing agents, 1st quarter 1838.	By accounting officers in paym't of claims, 1st quarter 1838.	By disbursing agents, 2d quarter, 1838.	By accounting officers in paym't of claims, 2d quarter 1838.	By disbursing agents, 3d quarter 1838.	By accounting officers in paym't of claims, 3d quarter 1838.
Subsistence Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians Part of the appropriations for "suppressing Indian hostilities" and the "protection of the Northern frontier"	$619,531 83	$35,672 17	$509,361 24	$19,955 98	$544,833 55	$84,488 56	$329,407 53	$16,085 52
	$619,531 83	$35,672 17	$509,361 24	$19,955 98	$544,833 55	$84,488 56	$329,407 53	$16,085 52

A—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Aggregate amount disbursed between 30th September, 1837, and 30th September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1838.	Amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to further expenditures or to be restored to the unappropriated money in the Treasury.	Remarks.
Subsistence	-	-	$387,381 22	$387,381 22	It is to be observed that the expenditures are altogether under the head of subsistence; the disbursing agents having rendered their accounts under that head, without regard to other specific appropriations.
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, & friendly Indians	-	-	179,693 06	179,693 06	
Part of the appropriations for "suppressing Indian hostilities" and the "protection of the Northern frontier"	$2,159,336 38	$166,857 67	-	166,857 67	
	$2,159,336 38	$166,857 67	$567,074 28	$733,931 95	

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, December 7, 1838.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General Subsistence.*

REF00591S2

B.

Statement exhibiting the amount remaining in the hands of each disbursing agent of the Subsistence Department, and unaccounted for on the 1st of October, 1837; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, and turned over to him by other agent or agents, and which came into the possession of each from sales of public property, or from other sources, during the last quarter of 1837, and each of the three first quarters of 1838; the amount accounted for and unaccounted for by each in each of those quarters by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by evidences of transfers to other agents, or of replacements in the Treasury; and the balance unaccounted for at the expiration of each quarter.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
Fourth quarter of 1837.									
Lt. R. H. Archer, a. c. s.	–	–	$2 83	$2 83	$2 83	–	$2 83	–	Closed.
Lt. T. B. Arden, do.	–	–	59 77	59 77	59 77	–	59 77	–	Do.
Lt. A. G. Blanchard, do.	$1,000 00	$575 00	336 68	1,911 68	503 81	–	503 81	$1,407 87	Disbursing.
Lt. P. N. Barbour, do.	–	500 00	7 05	507 05	298 77	–	298 77	208 28	Do.
Lt. E. B. Babbitt, do.	19 80	–	50 77	70 57	3 90	$19 80	23 70	46 87	Do.
Lt. J. H. Bates, do.	–	–	119 26	119 26	–	–	119 26	119 26	Do.
Lt. W. H. Betts, do.	178 05	250 00	–	428 65	351 76	–	351 76	76 29	Do.
Lt. E. B. Birdsall, do.	–	1,188 74	430 43	1,639 17	469 77	–	469 77	1,169 40	Do.
Lt. E. D. Bullock, do.	1,042 76	5,000 00	167 28	6,210 04	4,913 82	–	4,913 82	1,296 22	Do.
Lt. J. H. K. Burgwin, do.	357 18	–	–	357 18	–	357 18	357 18	–	Closed.
Lt. M. J. Burke, do.	–	1,400 00	5 15	1,405 15	1,299 68	–	1,299 68	105 47	Disbursing.
Lt. Martin Burke, do.	315 61	–	–	315 61	13 80	–	13 80	301 81	Do.
Capt. J. R. Butler, act. do.	154 32	1,000 00	8 37	1,162 69	1,066 41	–	1,066 41	96 28	Do.
Lt. Thos. S. Bryant, do.	42 05	50 00	–	93 05	14 75	–	14 75	78 30	Do.
Lt. R. E. Clary, do.	2,667 48	–	2,272 06	4,939 53	413 52	–	413 52	4,526 10	Do.
Lt. L. F. Carter, do.	585 77	–	–	585 77	–	–	–	585 77	Dead; secured.
Lt. W. W. Chapman, do.	–	–	30 79	39 79	13 50	–	13 50	17 29	Disbursing.
Lt. John C. Casey, do.	5,386 77	13,360 00	334 34	19,081 11	9,513 16	910 00	10,423 16	8,687 95	Do.
Lt. Silas Casey, do.	–	–	2,570 14	2,570 14	2,538 58	–	2,538 58	31 56	Do.
Lt. J. M. Clendenin, do.	–	966 07	259 54	1,225 61	736 66	–	736 66	488 95	Do.
Capt. Th. Childs, act. do.	54 71	200 00	–	254 71	253 12	–	253 12	1 59	Do.
Lt. C. O. Collins, do.	2 00	–	200 72	202 72	147 81	52 91	200 72	2 00	Due on settlement: errors in calculation.
Citizen A. Cox, act. do.	397 08	224 49	16 59	738 16	736 16	–	736 16	2 00	Due on settlement: errors in calculation.
Citizen E. B. Daniels, do.	–	–	57 53	57 53	8 40	49 13	57 53	–	Closed.
Lt. J. L. Donnaldson, do.	–	–	–	72 00	–	–	–	72 00	No account received.
Capt. W. Dulaney, do.	72 00	750 00	–	750 00	–	–	–	750 00	Disbursing; no account received.
Capt. James Duncan, do.	–	–	–	660 51	35 47	–	35 47	625 04	Disbursing.
Capt. T. H. Drum, do.	40 47	620 04	419 10	7,683 26	4,490 02	–	4,490 02	3,193 24	Do.
Capt. A. B. Eaton, do.	3,264 16	4,000 00	–	2,535 76	75 56	–	75 56	2,460 20	Do.
Capt. G. P. Field, do.	2,535 76	–	–	77 13	26 02	–	77 13	–	Closed.
Capt. Z. Ford, act. do.	77 13	–	–	100 00	–	51 11	–	100 00	No account received.
Capt. W. M. Fulton, do.	100 00	–	–	1,800 00	1,580 43	–	1,580 43	219 57	Disbursing.
Lt. J. R. B. Gardinier, do.	–	–	–	201 36	112 85	–	112 85	88 51	Do.
Maj. J. Garland, act. do.	1 36	200 00	–	3,169 00	58 50	–	58 50	3,101 50	Do.
Lt. John B. Grayson, do.	100 00	–	3,060 00	220,007 79	215,603 56	–	215,603 56	4,404 23	Do.
Bt. Capt. Tim. Green, do.	–	220,000 00	7 79	57,808 66	45,634 66	–	45,634 66	12,174 00	Do.
Lt. W. Gilpin, do.	7,808 66	50,000 00	–	70 45	–	–	–	70 45	No account received.
Capt. E. Harding, act. do.	70 45	–	–	5,885 75	–	5,246 45	5,246 45	639 30	Balance on hand; suspended vouchers.
Lt. S. P. Heintzelman, do.	5,885 75	–	–	4,021 02	2,382 28	–	2,382 28	1,638 74	Disbursing.
Lt. W. Hoffman, act. do.	–	3,695 40	325 62	65 82	–	–	–	65 82	Balance due on settlement.
Lt. C. Hoskins, do.	1 50	–	64 32	18,325 13	13,246 84	1,386 87	14,633 71	3,691 42	Disbursing.
Lt. C. S. Howe, do.	67 82	18,664 50	122 81	914 00	–	–	–	914 00	Out of service; charged as commission; disallowed.
Lt. M. S. Howe, do.	852 07	61 93	–	674 18	6 00	668 18	674 18	–	Closed.
Lt. F. E. Hunt, do.	104 60	515 23	54 35	1,488 10	1,329 42	–	1,329 42	158 68	Disbursing.
Maj. T. F. Hunt, act. do.	–	1,415 00	73 10	12,688 46	9,702 47	–	9,702 47	2,988 99	Do.
Capt. G. C. Hutter, do. do.	12,166 73	–	521 73	350 00	350 00	–	350 00	–	Closed.
Lt. A. E. Jones, do. do.	–	350 00	–	180 35	–	180 35	180 35	–	Do.
Lt. L. T. Jamison, do.	–	–	180 35	2,100 02	50 44	–	50 44	2,051 58	Disbursing.
Lt. J. E. Johnston, do.	2,102 02	–	–	300 00	300 00	–	300 00	–	Closed.
	–	300 00	–						

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
4th quarter, 1837—Cont'd.									
Lt. E. Kibby, a. c. s.	$3,385 11	–	$12 80	$3,397 91	$256 58	–	$256 58	$3,141 33	Disbursing.
Lt. W. T. Ketchum, do.	–	$463 64	1,673 45	2,137 09	648 03	–	648 03	1,489 06	Do.
Lt. J. W. Kingsbury, do.	17,845 49	1,000 00	10 56	18,856 05	1,691 36	$100 00	1,791 26	17,064 69	Do.
Lt. E. M. Lacey, do.	1,150 08	1,000 00	4,142 73	6,292 81	3,348 09	–	3,348 09	2,944 72	Do.
Maj. W. W. Lear, act. do.	100 00	–	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	No account received.
Lt R. B. Lawton, do.	102 30	800 00	6 41	908 71	692 79	–	692 79	215 92	Disbursing.
Major R. B. Lee, do.	13 48	–	–	13 48	13 48	–	13 48	–	Closed.
Lt. John L'Engle, do.	–	300 00	–	300 00	300 00	–	300 00	–	Closed.
Lt. G. S. Lindsay, do.	4,392 83	46,000 00	668 55	51,061 38	50,575 40	–	50,575 40	–	Do.
Lt. E. R. Long, do.	1 01	–	–	1 01	–	–	–	485 98	Disbursing.
Lt R. A. Luther, do.	257 68	600 00	102 89	960 57	960 57	–	960 57	1 01	Due on settlement.
Lt. N. C. Macrae, do.	6,854 47	–	26 33	6,880 80	2,778 80	4,102 00	6,880 80	–	Closed.
Lt. J. McClure, do.	3,615 76	–	468 88	4,084 64	1,797 58	–	1,797 58	–	Do.
Major Æneas Mackay, do.	506 09	–	506 09	506 09	–	–	–	2,287 06	Disbursing.
Lt. J. W. McCrabb, do.	2,000 00	15,000 00	–	17,000 00	13,040 57	–	13,040 57	506 09	Do.
Lt. W. D. McKissack, do.	2,595 25	–	–	2,595 25	2,236 45	–	2,236 45	2,959 43	Do.
Capt. R. Macomber, do	–	4,019 44	1,070 14	5,089 58	2,864 73	–	2,864 73	358 80	Do.
Major J. T. McIntosh, do.	4 05	–	162 22	166 37	166 37	–	166 37	2,224 85	Do.
Lt. H. McKavett, do.	–	870 00	–	870 00	870 00	–	870 00	–	Closed.
Lt. W. Maynadier, do.	649 93	–	159 10	809 03	809 03	–	809 03	–	Do.
Lt. Z. P. Maury, do.	58 25	150 00	–	208 25	118 40	–	118 40	–	Do.
Lt. Luther P. Milliken, do.	93 22	–	–	93 22	–	–	–	89 85	Disbursing.
Lt. E. W. Morgan, do.	53 55	–	–	53 55	27 69	–	27 69	93 22	No account received.
Capt. A. Mordecai, do.	–	648 67	–	648 67	28 63	620 04	648 67	25 86	Disbursing.
	9 92	500 00	–	500 92	354 02	–	354 02	–	Closed.
Capt. D. D. Moore, do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155 90	Disbursing.
Capt. C. S. Merchant, do.	514 24	146 09	139 13	146 09	146 09	–	146 09	–	Closed.
Lt. A. Montgomery, do.	301 24	6,000 00	60 08	653 37	515 24	–	515 24	138 13	Disbursing.
Mr. J. C. Noyes, act. do.	9 93	–	40	6,902 32	6,753 58	–	6,753 58	148 74	Do.
Lt. Lucius O'Brien, do.	–	100 00	–	10 33	10 33	–	10 33	–	Closed.
Capt. John Page, act. do.	5,000 00	–	–	100 00	18 24	–	18 24	81 76	Disbursing.
Lt. H. C. Pratt, do. do.	–	35 00	118 95	5,000 00	–	5,000 00	5,000 00	–	Closed.
Lt. M. R. Patrick, do.	631 86	–	–	153 95	5 85	–	5 85	148 10	Disbursing.
Lt. H. Prince, do.	–	100 00	–	631 86	–	–	–	631 86	No account received.
Lt. J. W. Penrose, do.	2,112 55	–	146 64	100 00	10 88	75 00	85 88	14 12	Disbursing.
Lt. B. Poole, do.	–	100 00	–	2,259 19	463 86	1,795 33	2,259 19	–	Closed.
Capt. G. D. Ramsay, act. do.	700 00	24,686 68	–	100 00	100 00	–	100 00	–	Do.
Lt. J. V. D. Reeve, do.	42 93	–	–	25,386 68	24,908 95	–	24,908 95	477 73	Disbursing.
Capt. J. W. Ripley, act. do.	–	150 00	–	42 93	–	–	–	42 93	Account not received.
Lt. B. S. Roberts, do.	1,069 04	–	971 36	150 00	116 30	–	116 30	33 70	Do.
Lt. R. H. Ross, do.	8,572 77	150 00	1,954 56	2,040 40	–	–	–	2,040 40	Do.
Capt. S. L. Russell, act. do.	57 57	–	242 43	10,677 33	4,882 30	65 00	4,947 30	5,730 03	Disbursing.
Dr. J. H. Sargent, do. do.	–	8 30	–	300 00	58 97	150 00	208 97	91 03	Do.
				8 30	46 03	–	46 03	–	Disbursing; balance due him, $37 73.
Lt. W. M. Shaw, do.	–	300 00	10 84	310 84	246 24	–	246 24	64 60	No account rendered.
Maj. H. Saunders, act. do.	41 69	–	–	41 69	15 18	–	15 18	26 51	Disbursing.
Sergt. J. E. Sheldon, do. do.	–	100 00	3 25	103 25	88 95	–	88 95	14 30	Do.
Lt. S. W. Sherman, do.	–	745 21	78 68	823 89	823 89	–	823 89	–	Closed.
Sergt. P. D. Stewart, act. do.	–	250 00	–	250 00	157 43	–	157 43	92 57	Disbursing.
Lt. A. E. Shiras, do.	19,749 81	73 900 00	–	93,649 81	75,834 19	–	75,834 19	17,815 62	Do.
Lt. W. A. Sollifie, do.	29 86	–	–	29 86	–	–	–	29 86	No account received.
Lt. J. R. Smith, do.	72 00	–	–	72 00	6 75	65 25	72 00	–	Closed.
Lt. I. H. Simpson, do.	407 87	–	–	407 87	404 15	–	404 15	3 72	Due on settlement.
Lt. E. Shriver, do.	74 40	–	–	74 40	48 80	–	48 80	25 60	Disbursing.
Lt. H. Swartwout, do.	73 85	–	–	73 85	13 80	–	13 80	60 05	Do.
Lt. E. Spoor, do.	–	800 00	–	800 00	325 00	–	325 00	475 00	Dead.
Lt. J. H. Stokes, do.	175 54	948 45	1,966 42	3,090 42	654 69	1,100 00	1,754 69	1,335 73	Disbursing.
Lt. J. E. Summerall, do.	–	–	7 37	7 37	7 37	–	7 37	–	Closed.
Capt. J. Symington, act. do.	105 69	–	18 12	122 81	77 76	–	77 76	46 05	Disbursing.
Capt. J. P. Taylor, com'ry	617 81	–	–	617 81	–	–	–	617 81	No account rendered, absent in Florida.
Lt. F. Taylor, a. c. s.	663 92	61,074 30	–	61,738 22	35,569 05	–	35,569 05	26,169 17	Disbursing.
Capt. E. Tranor, act. do.	–	50 00	1 89	51 89	51 89	–	51 89	–	Closed.
Capt. B. A. Terrett, do. do.	271 75	–	2,764 20	4,035 95	2,881 46	221 09	3,102 55	933 40	Disbursing.

REF00591S4

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
4th quarter, 1837—Cont'd.									
Capt. C. Thomas, act. a. c. s.	-	$6,126 70	-	$6,126 70	$5,871 39	-	$5,871 39	$255 31	Disbursing.
Capt. W. A. Thornton, do.	$34 82	826 29	-	861 11	674 57	-	674 57	186 54	Do.
Lt. B. S. Todd, do.	-	-	$11 46	11 46	4 80	-	4 80	6 66	Do.
Lt D. H. Tufts, do.	1,365 38	500 00	419 62	-	1,454 98	-	1,454 98	830 52	Do.
Dr. W. Turner, act. do.	149 55	-	-	149 55	149 55	-	149 55	-	Closed.
Lt. J. T. Van Derveer, do.	1 32	-	-	1 32	-	-	-	1 32	Due on settlement.
Lt. R. D. A. Wade, do.	72 03	-	-	72 03	-	-	-	72 03	No account received.
Col. J. B. Walbach, act. do.	-	100 00	-	100 00	99 50	-	99 50	50	Disbursing.
Lt. W. Wall, do.	800 33	-	685 53	1,485 86	860 91	-	860 91	624 95	Do.
Lt. G. Watson, do.	-	2,652 96	212 29	2,865 25	1,348 43	$330 21	1,678 64	1,186 61	Do.
Lt. J. L. C. Watkins, do.	115 77	-	-	115 77	-	-	-	115 77	No account received.
Lt. J. L. Watson, do.	-	49 13	-	49 13	-	-	-	49 13	Do.
Cpt. L. E. Weaver, act. do.	-	-	72 75	72 75	72 75	-	72 75	-	Closed.
Lt. H. W. Wessells, do.	-	200 00	-	200 00	200 00	-	200 00	-	Do.
Lt. J. H. Winder, do.	3,337 02	11,850 35	842 90	16,030 27	8,149 87	2,455 00	10,604 87	5,425 40	Disbursing.
Lt. S. Whitehorne, do.	-	3,066 86	634 16	3,710 02	146 42	-	146 42	3,554 60	Do.
Lt. Geo. Wilson, do.	3,148 59	-	1,682 88	4,831 47	174 15	4,657 32	4,831 47	-	Closed.
Maj. H. Whiting, act. do.	807 11	-	-	807 11	-	-	-	807 11	No disbursements.
Gen. J. E. Wool, do. do.	19,882 68	-	-	19,882 68	13,500 00	-	13,500 00	6,382 68	Do.
Dollars	163,448 86	591,154 47	35,445 63	790,048 96	589,873 61	29,658 22	619,531 83	170,554 86	

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Lt. A. G. Blanchard, a. c. s.	$1,407 87	-	$177 59	$1,585 46	$357 11	-	$357 11	$1,228 35	Disbursing.
Lt. P. N. Barbour, do	208 28	-	-	208 28	-	-	-	208 28	No account received.
Lt. E. B. Babbitt, do	46 87	$40 27	-	87 14	-	$87 14	87 14	-	Closed.
Lt. J. H. Bates, do	109 36	-	189 35	308 61	243 61	65 00	308 61	-	Do.
Lt. R. F. Belser, do	-	23 25	-	23 25	48 24	-	48 24	-	Due him $24 99.
Lt. T. J. Brandford, do	-	116 77	36 77	153 54	39 90	-	39 90	113 64	Disbursing.
Surgeon J. F. Brown, do	-	33 89	-	33 89	33 89	-	33 89	-	Closed.
Lt. F. Britton, do	-	1,500 00	77 13	1,577 13	517 27	-	517 27	1,059 86	Disbursing.
Lt. W. H. Betts, do	76 29	200 00	-	376 29	287 98	-	287 98	88 31	Do.
Lt. E. B. Birdsall, do	1,169 40	-	519 91	1,689 31	499 43	-	499 43	1,189 88	Do.
Lt. E. D. Bullock, do	1,296 22	-	-	1,296 22	-	-	-	1,296 22	No account received.
Lt. M. J. Burke, do	105 47	-	5 00	110 47	3 00	107 47	110 47	-	Closed.
Lt. Martin Burke, do	301 81	3,037 62	30 98	3,370 39	90 31	-	90 31	3,280 08	Disbursing.
Capt. L. R. Butler, do	96 28	700 00	5 00	801 28	646 35	-	646 35	154 93	Do.
Lt. Thomas S. Bryant, do	78 30	-	-	78 30	-	-	-	78 30	Account not received.
Lt. R. E. Clary, do	4,526 01	-	1,274 91	5,800 92	468 08	-	468 08	5,332 84	Disbursing.
Lt. L. F. Carter, do	585 77	-	-	585 77	-	-	-	585 77	Dead.
Lt. W. W. Chapman, do	17 29	-	14 97	32 26	23 85	-	23 85	8 41	Disbursing.
Lt. John C. Casey, do	8,657 95	10,518 09	240 67	19,416 71	3,891 31	111 82	4,003 13	15,413 58	Do.
Lt. Silas Casey, do	31 56	-	36 49	68 05	26 04	42 01	68 05	-	Closed.
Lt. J. M. Clendenin, do	488 95	-	328 69	817 64	130 98	-	130 98	686 66	Disbursing.
Lt. R. C. Caldwell, do	-	100 00	70 32	170 32	3 45	166 87	170 32	-	Closed.
Capt. Thomas Childs, do	1 59	500 00	-	501 59	301 59	-	301 59	200 00	Account not received.
Lt. B. Conklin, do	-	1,107 47	1 56	1,109 03	812 22	296 81	1,109 03	-	Closed.
Lt. C. G. Collins, do	2 00	-	-	2 00	-	-	-	2 00	Balance due on settlement.
Citizen A. Cox, do	2 00	1,252 58	19 48	1,274 06	735 91	-	735 91	538 15	Disbursing.
Lt. W. B. Davidson, do	-	243 61	1,370 71	1,614 32	32 50	-	32 50	1,581 82	Do.
Lt. L. P. Davidson, do	-	200 00	-	200 00	-	200 00	200 00	-	Closed.
Capt. St. Clair Denny, do	-	3,245 10	-	3,245 10	2,656 71	-	2,656 71	588 39	Disbursing.
Lt. E. B. Daniels, do	-	-	15 57	15 57	10 50	-	10 50	5 07	Do.
Lt. J. L. Donaldson, do	72 00	-	-	72 00	-	-	-	72 00	No account received.
Capt. W. Dulaney, do	750 00	-	-	750 00	-	-	-	750 00	Do.
Lt. James Duncan, do	625 04	-	117 22	742 26	217 19	23 59	240 78	501 48	Disbursing.
Lt. S. H. Drum, do	3,193 24	-	108 91	3,302 15	1,688 31	560 40	2,248 71	1,053 44	Do.
Lt. A. B. Eaton, do	2,460 20	-	181 44	2,641 64	8 50	50 00	58 50	2,583 14	Do.
Capt. T. Fanbam, do	-	325 00	206 92	206 92	-	206 92	206 92	-	Closed.
Lt. W. H. French, do	-	-	199 16	199 16	199 16	-	199 16	-	Do.
Lt. G. P. Field, do	-	1,325 00	-	1,325 00	860 38	123 25	983 63	341 37	Disbursing.

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B—Continued;

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Bal'ce unaccounted for.	Remarks.
1st quarter, 1838—Cont'd.									
Capt. L. Ford, a. c. s.	$100 00	-	-	$100 00	-	-	-	$100 00	No account received.
Capt. W. M. Fulton, do	219 57	-	-	219 57	$219 57	-	$219 57	-	Closed.
Lt. J. R. B. Gardinier, do	88 51	-	-	88 51	55 90	-	55 90	32 61	Disbursing.
Major John Garland, do	3,101 50	$7,500 00	-	10,601 50	5,089 30	-	5,089 30	5,512 20	Do.
Lt. John B. Grayson, do	4,404 23	55,000 00	-	59,404 23	54,519 75	$1,000 00	55,519 75	3,884 48	Do.
Bt. Capt. Tim. Green, do	12,174 00	-	-	12,174 00	4,771 57	-	4,771 57	7,402 43	Do.
Capt. J. Green, do	-	296 83	-	296 83	86 53	-	86 53	210 30	Do.
Lt. W. Gilpin, do	70 45	-	-	70 45	-	-	-	70 45	Account not received.
Capt. E. Harding, do	639 30	-	-	639 30	-	-	-	639 30	Suspended vouchers.
Lt. S. P. Heintzleman, do	1,638 74	-	-	1,638 74	-	-	-	1,638 74	No expenditures in quarter.
Lt. J. S. Hathaway, do	-	35,000 00	-	35,000 00	35,000 00	-	35,000 00	-	Closed.
Lt. J. Hooker, do	-	65 00	$187 70	252 70	-	-	-	252 70	Disbursing
Lt. J. L. Hooper, do	-	-	20 88	20 88	18 83	-	18 83	2 05	Do.
Mr. Josh. Hook, special do	-	121,800 00	5,352 04	127,152 04	123,257 28	-	123,257 38	3,894 66	Do.
Lt. W. Hoffman, do	65 82	-	-	65 82	-	65 82	65 82	-	Closed.
Lt. C. Hoskins, do	3,691 42	65,000 00	275 54	68,966 96	42,387 41	1,252 58	43,639 99	25,326 97	Disbursing.
Lt. C. S. Howe, do	914 00	-	-	914 00	-	-	-	914 00	Out of service, claimed as commiss'n for disbursing.
Lt. F. E. Hunt, do	158 68	-	22 80	191 48	120 15	71 33	191 48	-	Closed.
Major T. F. Hunt, do	2,985 99	96 37	-	3,084 36	96 10	-	96 10	2,988 26	Disbursing.
Lt. F. L. Jones, do	-	1,060 00	149 97	1,149 97	532 25	-	532 25	617 72	Do.
Lt. Thomas Johns, do	-	1,795 33	56 01	1,851 34	892 30	-	892 30	959 04	Do.
Lt. Louis Jamison, do	2,051 58	-	-	2,051 58	-	-	-	2,051 58	Account not received.
Lt. E. Kirby, do	3,141 33	-	-	3,141 33	-	3,037 63	3,037 63	103 70	Out of service, charged as commiss'n on disbursem'ts.
Lt. P. Kearney, do	-	-	75 00	75 00	-	75 00	75 00	-	Closed.

Major E. Kirby, do	-	300 00	-	300 00	137 10	-	137 10	162 90	Disbursing.
Lt. W. S. Ketchum, do	1,489 06	-	187 48	1,676 54	60 46	450 44	510 90	1,165 64	Do.
Capt. J. W. Kingsbury, do	17,064 69	660 00	19 76	17,744 45	1,029 84	2,228 44	3,258 28	14,486 17	Do.
Lt. E. M. Lacey, do	2,944 72	-	892 05	3,836 77	24 96	3,811 81	3,836 77	-	Closed.
Lt. C. H. Larned, do	100 00	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	100 00	Account not received.
Major W. W. Lear, do	215 92	500 00	-	715 92	416 75	-	416 75	299 17	Disbursing.
Lt. John L'Engle, do	485 98	70,000 00	-	70,485 98	70,485 98	-	70,485 98	-	Closed.
Lt. G. F. Lindsay, do	1 01	-	-	1 01	-	-	-	1 01	Balance on settlement.
Lt. I. Lynde, do	-	3,811 81	438 43	4,250 24	139 88	-	139 88	4,110 36	Disbursing.
Lt. N. C. Macrae, do	2,287 06	-	430 73	2,717 79	1,803 44	296 34	2,099 78	618 01	Do.
Lt. J. McClure, do	506 09	1,246 03	-	1,752 12	1,752 12	-	1,752 12	-	Closed.
Capt. G. A. McCall, do	-	100 00	2 00	102 00	51 20	-	51 20	50 80	Disbursing.
Major Æneas Mackay, do	3,959 43	-	-	3,959 43	-	-	-	3,959 43	No disbursements.
Lt. J. W. McCrabb, do	358 80	-	-	358 80	-	-	-	358 80	Do.
Lt. W. D. McKissack, do	2,224 85	-	340 87	2,565 72	383 90	-	383 90	2,181 82	Disbursing.
Lt. W. Maynadier, do	89 85	150 00	-	239 85	121 35	-	121 35	118 50	Do.
Lt. Z. P. Maury, do	93 22	-	-	93 22	-	-	-	93 22	No account received.
Capt. D. S. Miles, do	-	9,838 82	-	9,838 82	7,887 85	-	7,887 85	1,950 97	Disbursing.
Lt. Morris S. Miller, do	-	3,108 32	-	3,108 32	3,108 32	-	3,108 32	-	Closed.
Butler P. Milliken, do	25 86	-	-	25 86	15 87	-	15 87	9 99	Disbursing.
Sutler E. W. Morgan, do	-	56 49	36 55	93 04	82 25	-	82 25	10 79	Do.
Capt. A. Mordecai, do	155 90	400 00	-	555 90	377 37	-	377 37	178 53	Do.
Capt. C. S. Merchant, act. do	138 13	-	-	138 13	-	138 13	138 13	-	Closed.
Lt. A. Montgomery, act. do	148 74	10,000 00	265 79	10,414 53	4,185 78	-	4,185 78	6,228 75	Disbursing.
Lt. Lucius O'Brien, act. do	81 76	-	-	81 76	-	-	-	81 76	No account received.
Lt. H. C. Pratt, act. do	148 10	-	251 69	399 79	16 81	-	16 81	382 98	Disbursing.
Lt. M. R. Patrick, act. do	631 86	-	-	631 86	287 14	-	287 14	344 72	Do.
Lt. H. Prince, act. do	14 12	-	-	14 12	-	14 12	14 12	-	Closed.
W. H. Petties, special agent	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	Do.
Capt. E. A. Ogden, act. a. c. s.	-	120 00	50 39	170 39	11 20	-	11 20	159 19	Disbursing.
Lt. G. W. Patten, do	-	351 75	107 61	459 36	-	459 36	459 36	-	Closed.
Capt. D. Perkins, act. do	-	100 00	-	100 00	-	-	-	100 00	No account received.
Capt. G. D. Ramsay, act. do	477 73	21,200 00	21 43	21,699 16	21,092 43	-	21,092 43	606 73	Disbursing.
Lt. J. V. D. Reeve, do	42 33	150 00	4 20	197 13	197 13	-	197 13	-	Closed.
Capt. J. W. Ripley, do	33 70	-	-	33 70	33 70	-	33 70	-	Do.
Lt. B. S. Roberts, do	2,040 40	200 00	17 92	2,258 32	94 07	-	94 07	2,164 25	Disbursing.
Lt. R. H. Ross, do	5,730 03	34 95	920 03	6,685 01	1,987 70	833 14	2,814 84	3,870 17	Do.
Capt. S. L. Russell, act. do	91 03	-	-	91 03	-	91 03	91 03	-	Closed.
t. W. M. Shaw, do	64 60	-	-	64 60	-	-	-	64 60	No account received.

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balance on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
1st quarter, 1838—Cont'd.									
Maj. H. Saunders, a. c. s.	$26 51	- -	- -	$26 51	$12 50	- -	$12 50	$13 01	Disbursing.
Sergt. F. Sheldon, act. do	14 30	- -	- -	14 30	-	- -	-	14 30	No expenditures during qr.
Lt. P. D. Stewart, act. do	92 57	$100 00	- -	192 57	118 15	- -	118 15	74 42	Disbursing.
Lt. W. A. Seiffe, do	17,815 62	90,001 87	- -	107,817 49	61,279 20	$31,276 02	92,555 22	15,262 27	Do.
Lt. I. H. Simpson do	29 86	- -	- -	29 86	- -	- -	- -	29 86	No account received.
Capt. F. Schriver, act. do	3 72	- -	- -	3 72	- -	- -	- -	3 72	Balance of old account.
Lt. H. Swartwout, do	25 00	100 00	- -	125 00	38 40	- -	38 40	87 20	Disbursing.
Lt. E. Spoor, do	50 05	100 00	- -	150 05	61 85	- -	61 85	98 20	Do.
Lt. I. H. Stokes, do	475 00	- -	- -	475 00	- -	- -	- -	475 00	Dead; balance of old acc't.
Lt. W. A. Starr, do	1,335 72	19 80	$845 37	2,200 89	410 95	1,000 00	1,410 95	589 95	Disbursing.
Capt. John Symington, do	-	84 50	786 30	870 80	44 55	20 00	64 53	806 27	Do.
Capt. Joseph P. Taylor, do	46 05	100 00	- -	146 05	72 76	- -	72 76	73 29	Do.
Lieut. F. Taylor, do	617 81	- -	- -	617 81	- -	- -	- -	617 81	Do.
Lt. B. A. Terrett, do	26,169 27	20,000 00	- -	46,169 127	22,976 08	23,088 81	46,064 89	104 238	No expenditure in quarter.
Capt. C. Thomas, act. do	933 40	- -	907 27	1,840 67	946 90	200 00	1,146 90	693 77	Disbursing.
Lt. W. A. Thornton, do	255 31	- -	- -	255 31	39 00	- -	39 00	216 31	Do.
Lt. D. E. S. Todd, do	186 54	600 00	- -	786 54	673 95	- -	672 95	- -	Do.
Lt. D. H. Tufts, do	6 66	- -	7 03	13 69	7 20	6 49	13 69	112 31	Do.
Lt. E. D. Townsend, do	830 52	- -	- -	830 52	174 10	656 42	830 52	- -	Closed.
Lt. I. S. Van Dorsen, do	- 32	- -	120 97	120 97	- -	120 97	120 97	- -	Do.
Lt. R. D. A. Wade, do	72 03	- -	- -	72 03	- -	- -	- -	72 03	Do.
Col. J. E. Walbach, do	50	100 00	142 57	100 50	22 30	- -	22 30	78 20	Balance of old account.
Lt. W. Wall, do	624 95	100 00	142 57	867 52	395 40	- -	395 40	472 12	Do.
Lt. Geo. Wilson, do	1,186 61	1,000 00	414 15	2,600 76	1,217 32	- -	1,217 32	1,383 44	Disbursing.

Lt. J. L. C. Watkins, do	115 77	- -	- -	115 77	- -	- -	- -	115 77	No account received.
Lt. J. L. Wilson, do	49 13	- -	- -	49 13	- -	- -	- -	49 13	Do.
Lt. J. H. Winder, do	5,425 40	- -	115 77	11,536 38	4,962 62	1,500 00	4,962 62	11,536 38	Disbursing.
Lt. S. Whitehorne, do	3,554 60	10,138 13	- -	5,905 60	709 19	660 00	709 19	5,905 60	Do.
Lt. Thomas Williams, do	- -	- -	49 13	49 13	243 49	- -	243 49	- -	Closed.
Capt. John A. Webber, do	- -	2,200 00	16,499 00	6,614 70	243 49	660 00	243 49	243 49	Do.
Capt. Geo. Wright, do	- -	1,517 84	2,000 00	1,517 84	1,557 00	- -	1,657 00	243 49	Do.
Maj. H. Whiting, do	- -	- -	1,517 84	1,517 84	1,136 20	156 92	1,293 12	224 72	Do.
Gen. John E. Wool, do	807 11	- -	- -	807 11	- -	- -	- -	807 11	No disbursements.
Dollars -	6,382 68	- -	6,382 68	6,382 68	- -	1,000 00	1,000 00	5,382 68	Disbursing.
	170,554 86	561,589 49	22,628 32	754,772 67	494,199 33	75,552 08	569,751 41	185,046 25	
Second quarter of 1838.									
Lt. W. Alberts, a. c. s.	- -	350 00	16 10	366 10	- -	72 64	72 64	366 10	No disbursements.
Capt. C. Andrews, act. do	- -	72 64	- -	72 64	- -	- -	- -	- -	Closed.
Lt. A. G. Blanchard, do	1,228 35	- -	81 37	1,309 72	244 72	- -	244 72	1,065 00	Disbursing.
Lt. P. N. Barbour, do	208 28	- -	- -	208 28	- -	- -	- -	208 28	No account received.
Lt. S. T. Bamford, do	- -	- -	24 99	24 99	- -	- -	- -	- -	Closed.
Lt. L. Briton, do	113 64	- -	7 51	121 15	24 99	- -	24 99	- -	Do.
Lt. W. E. Betts, do	1,039 86	- -	150 53	1,190 39	1 80	- -	1 80	- -	Do.
Lt. R. E. Kirtell, do	38 31	6,300 00	- -	6,338 31	119 35	- -	119 35	1 80	Disbursing.
Capt. E. D. Bullock, do	1,289 88	- -	438 35	1,728 23	150 16	- -	150 16	150 16	Do.
Lt. J. L. Brent, do	1,296 22	- -	- -	1,296 22	4,937 08	- -	4,937 08	4,937 08	Do.
Lt. F. M. D. Barnett, do	- -	100 00	115 05	215 05	- -	- -	- -	463 64	Do.
Lt. A. R. Bush, do	- -	1,042 10	145 20	1,187 30	1,265 00	- -	1,265 00	1,265 00	Difference in calculation.
Lt. Kenrie Burke, do	5,280 08	148 87	24 85	173 72	121 33	- -	121 33	121 33	Closed.
Capt. J. H. Butler, do	154 93	- -	55 83	5,333 91	- -	- -	- -	213 37	Disbursing.
Lt. Thos. S. Bryant, do	78 30	1,200 00	5 15	1,360 08	173 72	- -	173 72	173 72	Closed.
Lt. L. E. Clary, do	5,332 84	- -	- -	78 30	193 47	- -	193 47	193 47	Disbursing.
Lt. L. F. Carter, do	585 77	- -	732 83	6,065 67	1,240 09	- -	1,240 09	1,240 09	Do.
Lt. W. W. Chapman, do	841	- -	2 25	585 77	- -	- -	- -	119 99	Do.
Lt. John C. Casey, do	15,433 38	30 00	40 66	40 66	315 86	- -	315 86	78 30	No account received.
Lt. Silas Casey, do	- -	1,939 32	17,439 87	17,439 87	- -	- -	- -	5,749 81	Disbursing.
Lt. J. M. Clendenin, do	10,489 33	51 03	10,838 65	10,838 65	27 60	- -	27 60	585 77	Dead; secured.
Capt. Thomas Childs, do	686 66	- -	340 32	340 32	3,979 37	- -	3,979 37	2 00	Difference in calculation.
Lt. Jos. H. Dimmick, do	200 00	- -	343 73	343 73	2,945 56	- -	2,945 56	11,293 39	Disbursing.
	- -	10,601 12	10,622 75	21,223 87	849 77	11 06	2,167 20	6,146 57	Do.
					- -	- -	- -	2,945 56	Closed.
					4,387 43	171 65	1,021 42	1,021 42	Do.
					- -	4,375 80	4,375 80	- -	Closed.
					8,763 23	- -	8,763 23	200 00	Do.
								12,450 64	Disbursing.

REF0059156

REF00591S7

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
2d quarter, 1838—Cont'd.									
Lt. C. O. Collins, a. c. s.	2 00	–	–	2 00	–	–	–	2 00	Balance due on former settlements.
Citizen A. Cox, act. do	538 15	1,100 00	–	1,638 15	–	1,636 15	1,636 15	2 00	Difference in calculation.
Lt. W. B. Davidson, do	1,581 82	–	–	1,581 82	–	680 00	680 00	901 82	Disbursing.
Capt. S. C. Denny, act. do	588 39	200 00	–	788 39	715 75	72 64	788 39	–	Closed.
Lt. E. B. Daniels, do	5 07	–	9 87	14 94	10 95	3 99	14 94	–	Do.
Lt. F. L. Donnaldson, do	72 00	–	–	72 00	–	–	–	72 00	No account received.
Capt. W. Delany, act. do	750 00	–	–	750 00	–	–	–	750 00	Do.
Lt. James Duncan, do	501 48	–	–	501 48	–	–	–	501 48	Do.
Lt. S. H. Dunn, do	1,053 44	–	21 56	1,075 00	359 85	715 15	1,075 00	–	Closed.
Lt. A. B. Dyer, do	–	–	101 00	101 00	–	101 00	101 00	–	Do.
Lt. A. K. Eaton, do	2,583 14	–	480 19	3,063 33	220 46	1,165 00	1,385 46	1,677 87	Disbursing.
Lt. W. G. Freeman, do	–	100 00	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	Do.
Lt. G. P. Field, do	341 37	1,000 00	–	1,341 37	783 00	–	783 00	558 37	Do.
Capt. L. Ford, do	100 00	–	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	No account received.
Lt. J. R. B. Gardinier, do	32 61	–	–	32 61	–	–	–	32 61	Disbursing.
Maj. J. Garland, act. do	5,512 20	1,000 00	–	6,512 20	5,321 67	–	5,321 67	1,190 53	Do.
Lt. John B. Grayson, do	3,884 48	52,300 80	1,376 39	57,561 67	49,334 96	150 00	49,984 96	7,576 71	Do.
Maj. W. M. Graham, act. do	–	93 30	–	93 30	6 40	–	6 40	86 90	Do.
Brv. Capt. Tim. Green, do	7,402 43	26,000 00	16 97	33,419 40	30,140 77	30,140 77	5,278 77	5,278 63	Do.
Capt. J. Green, act. do	210 30	–	56 47	266 77	80 50	186 27	256 77	–	Closed.
Lt. W. Gilpin, do	70 45	–	–	70 45	–	–	70 45	70 45	No account received.
Lt. J. W. Gunnison, do	–	20 00	42	20 42	5 10	15 32	20 42	–	Closed.
Capt. L. P. Graham, do	–	656 42	77 07	733 49	51 71	–	51 71	681 78	Do.
Capt. E. Harding, do	639 30	–	–	639 30	–	–	–	639 30	Suspended vouchers.
Lt. S. P. Heintzleman, do	1,638 74	–	–	1,638 74	463 16	–	463 16	1,175 58	Disbursing.

Lt. J. S. Hathaway, do	–	15,000 00	20,867 44	35,867 44	7,598 57	–	7,598 57	28,268 87	Do.
Lt. J. Hooker, do	252 70	–	1,424 50	1,677 20	29 55	–	–	–	Closed.
Lt. J. L. Hooper, do	2 66	–	–	2 05	–	–	–	2 05	No account received.
Lt. M. C. Hammond, do	–	867 12	34 15	901 27	312 57	580 00	892 57	8 70	Disbursing.
Mr. Jos. Hook, special agt.	3,894 66	98,500 00	–	102,394 66	88,721 52	10,000 00	78,711 52	3,683 14	Do.
Lt. C. Hoskins, a. c. s.	25,326 97	112,772 65	12,618 22	150,717 88	147,554 00	2,099 58	149,653 58	1,064 50	Do.
Lt. J. M. Harvie, do	–	–	11 21	11 21	3 00	–	3 60	8 21	Do.
Lt. R. H. Hill, do	–	836 85	11 85	848 68	25 00	–	25 00	823 68	Do.
Lt. C. S. Howe, do	914 00	–	–	914 00	–	–	–	914 00	Charged as commission on disbursements.
Lt. M. S. Howe, do	–	350 00	8 42	358 42	232 55	325 87	558 42	–	Closed.
Maj. T. P. Hunt, do	2,988 26	580 00	18,777 10	22,345 36	851 60	580 00	1,431 60	20,913 76	Disbursing.
Lt. F. L. Jones, do	617 72	–	–	617 72	–	–	–	617 72	No account received.
Mr. Jos. E. Johnston, agent	–	959 60	–	959 60	959 60	–	959 60	–	Closed.
Lt. Thomas Johns, a. c. s.	959 04	–	75 47	1,034 51	489 10	375 41	864 51	170 00	Notes of Commonw'th Bk. of Boston unavailable.
Capt. L. T. Jamison, do	2,051 58	–	–	2,051 58	–	–	–	2,051 58	No account received.
Lt. E. Kibby, do	103 70	–	–	103 70	–	–	–	103 70	Retained as commission on disbursements.
Maj. Ed. Kirby, do	162 90	–	–	162 90	89 25	–	89 25	73 65	Disbursing.
Lt. W. S. Ketchum, do	1,155 64	–	110 52	1,276 16	834 49	–	834 49	441 67	Do.
Captain J. W. Kingsbury, act. do	14,486 17	4,637 00	–	19,123 17	9,302 17	100 00	9,402 17	9,721 00	Do.
Lt. C. H. Larned, act. do	100 00	–	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	No account received.
Lt. J. H. Lamotte, do	–	461 59	85 31	546 70	41 76	504 94	546 70	–	Closed.
Major R. E. Lee, do	–	500 00	–	500 00	400 00	–	400 00	100 00	Disbursing.
Major W. W. Lear, do	299 17	500 00	–	799 17	598 45	100 00	698 45	100 72	Do.
Lt. G. F. Lindsay, do	1 01	–	–	1 01	–	–	–	1 01	Balance due on former settlement.
Lt. J. Lynde, do	4,110 36	4,650 46	58 09	8,798 91	116 50	4,110 36	4,226 86	4,572 05	Disbursing.
Lt. N. C. Macrae, do	618 01	2,846 06	531 72	3,995 79	806 03	–	806 03	3,189 76	Do.
Capt. G. A. McCall, do	50 80	300 50	–	351 30	6 75	344 55	351 30	–	Closed.
Maj. Ecuss Mackay, do	3,959 43	–	–	3,959 43	–	–	–	3,959 43	Made no disbursements.
Lt. J. W. McCrabb, do	358 80	–	–	358 80	–	–	–	358 80	No account received.
Lt. W. D. McKissack, do	2,181 82	–	552 04	2,733 86	418 92	1,800 00	2,218 92	514 94	Disbursing.
Lt. W. Mayoadier, do	118 50	150 00	–	268 50	123 32	–	123 32	145 18	Do.
Lt. Z. P. Maury, do	93 22	–	–	93 22	–	–	–	93 22	No account received.
Capt. D. S. Miles, do	1,950 97	–	–	1,950 97	267 29	–	267 29	1,683 68	Disbursing.
Sutler P. Milliken, do	9 99	–	–	9 99	8 14	–	8 14	1 85	Do.
Lt. E. W. Morgan, do	10 79	8 01	–	18 80	18 80	–	18 80	–	Closed

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
2d quarter, 1838—Cont'd.									
Capt. A. Mordecai, a. c. s.	$178 53	$400 00	—	$578 53	$421 69	—	$421 69	$156 84	Disbursing.
Lt. R. B. Marcy, do	—	4,110 36	$1,755 64	5,866 00	4,235 54	$4,630 46	4,866 00	—	Closed.
Lt. E. G. Mitchell, do	—	200 00	—	200 00	43 28	—	43 28	156 72	Disbursing.
Lt. A. Montgomery, do	6,228 75	20,891 50	797 88	27,918 13	15,104 68	—	15,104 68	12,813 45	Disbursing.
Maj. Thos. Noel, act. do	—	86 60	—	86 60	51 14	—	51 14	35 46	Do.
Lt. Lucius O'Brien, do	81 75	—	—	81 76	—	—	—	81 76	No account received.
Lt. H. C. Pratt, do	382 98	—	7 72	390 70	5 92	—	5 92	384 78	Closed.
Lt. N. R. Patrick, do	344 72	229 78	—	574 50	229 78	—	229 78	344 72	Disbursing.
Lt. G. R. Paul, do	—	3,816 71	415 55	4,232 26	1,743 81	—	1,743 81	2,488 45	Do.
Capt. E. A. Ogden, act. do	159 19	—	31 45	190 64	—	190 64	190 64	—	Closed.
Capt. D. Perkins, do do	100 00	—	—	100 00	—	—	—	100 00	No account received.
Capt. G. D. Ramsay, do do	606 73	1,000 00	—	1,606 73	—	—	—	606 73	Disbursing.
Capt. J. W. Ripley, do do	—	150 00	—	150 00	150 00	—	150 00	—	Closed.
Lt. R. S. Roberts, do	2,164 25	—	—	2,220 61	111 79	—	111 79	2,108 82	Disbursing.
Lt. R. H. Ross, do	3,870 17	—	56 36	4,181 44	418 39	229 66	638 35	3,543 09	Do.
Lt. T. P. Ridgely, do	—	1,215 15	311 27	1,971 41	290 39	3,816 72	4,107 11	74 30	Do.
Lt. D. H. Rucker, do	—	531 36	756 26	733 65	887 06	16 25	883 31	1,088 10	Suspended vouchers.
Lt. W. Rook, do	—	849 77	202 28	897 36	326 96	—	329 96	406 68	Disbursing.
Lt. A. M. Rutledge, do	—	100 00	47 98	101 50	78 49	—	78 49	838 87	Do.
Lt. W. M. Shaw, do	—	—	1 50	64 60	31 50	70 00	101 50	—	Closed.
Major H. Saunders, do	64 60	—	—	15 01	—	—	—	64 60	No account received.
Sergt. J. E. Sheldon, do	13 01	—	2 00	76 95	13 65	—	13 65	1 36	Disbursing.
Lt. T. W. Sherman, do	14 30	62 65	—	44 60	44 60	—	44 60	32 35	Do.
Sergt. P. D. Stewart, do	—	680 00	325 84	1,003 84	82 02	—	82 02	494 82	Do.
Lt. A. E. Shiras, do	74 42	100 00	—	174 42	77 48	—	77 48	96 94	Do.
Lt. W. A. Sedliffe, do	15,262 27	25,000 00	3,995 20	44,257 47	22,854 89	13,221 78	36,076 67	8,200 80	Do.
Lt. J. H. Simpson, do	29 86	—	—	29 86	—	—	—	29 86	No account received.
	3 72	—	—	3 72	—	—	—	3 72	Balance of old account.

Capt. E. Schriver, do	87 20	—	—	87 20	—	—	—	87 20	Disbursing.
Lt. H. Swartwout, do	98 20	—	—	98 20	48 00	—	48 00	50 20	Do.
Lt. T. Spoor, do	475 00	—	—	475 00	69 33	—	69 33	405 67	Dead; old balance.
Lt. J. H. Stokes, do	589 95	—	—	589 95	475 00	—	475 00	114 95	Closed.
Lt. W. A. Storer, do	806 25	—	—	806 25	806 25	—	806 25	—	No account received.
Lt. John B. Scott, do	—	200 00	204 34	404 34	129 38	—	129 38	274 96	Disbursing.
Mr. B. Snow, agent	—	18 22	—	18 22	17 82	—	17 82	0 40	Do.
Capt. J. Symington, a. c. s.	—	—	5 00	5 00	—	—	—	5 00	Closed.
Capt. Jos. P. Taylor, do	617 81	—	—	617 81	617 81	—	617 81	—	No expenditure.
Lt. J. R. Soly, do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed.
Capt. J. G. Smith, act. do	—	2,055 33	35 38	2,090 71	1,990 71	—	1,990 71	100 00	Disbursing.
Lt. E. J. Serpter, do	—	277 50	—	277 50	—	—	—	277 50	Closed.
Lt. S. T. Tibbatts, do	—	150 00	—	150 00	68 19	2,090 71	2,158 90	—	No expenditure.
Lt. F. Taylor, do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed.
Lt. E. A. Terrett, do	104 28	72 64	—	72 64	72 64	—	72 64	—	Do.
Capt. C. Thomas, act. do	693 77	62,274 33	—	62,578 63	62,578 63	—	62,578 63	—	Do.
Lt. W. A. Thornton, do	216 31	2,500 00	1,207 23	4,201 02	214 39	—	214 39	3,986 63	Disbursing.
Lt. J. E. S. Todd, do	112 59	—	—	112 59	1,466 47	—	1,466 47	—	Closed.
Lt. J. S. Van Derveer, do	—	500 00	—	500 00	—	—	—	500 00	No account received.
Lt. R. D. A. Wade, do	1 32	158 81	—	216 31	216 31	—	216 31	—	Closed.
Col. J. R. Walbach, act. do	72 03	—	87 30	612 59	612 59	—	612 59	—	Do.
Lt. W. Wall, do	78 30	—	—	246 11	61 23	—	61 23	184 88	Disbursing.
Lt. George Watson, do	472 12	—	—	1 33	—	—	—	1 33	Closed.
Lt. J. L. C. Watkins, do	1,363 44	—	—	72 03	72 03	—	72 03	—	Do.
Lt. J. H. Winder, do	115 77	1,862 00	85 73	472 12	472 12	—	472 12	—	Do.
Lt. S. Whitehorne, do	49 13	—	—	49 13	17 82	—	17 82	31 31	Disbursing.
Capt. J. A. Webber, do	11,536 38	—	—	11,536 38	—	—	—	11,536 38	No account received.
Capt. G. Wright, do	5,905 60	—	—	5,349 55	617 81	—	617 81	4,731 74	Disbursing.
Major H. Whiting, do	345 00	443 95	—	843 00	—	—	—	843 00	Closed.
Gen. J. E. Wool, act. do	224 72	500 00	—	896 22	896 22	—	896 22	—	No account received.
	807 11	500 00	171 50	807 11	807 11	—	807 11	—	Disbursing.
	5,382 68	—	—	5,382 68	—	—	—	5,382 68	Do.
	185,046 25	489,227 54	81,323 60	755,597 39	411,619 44	133,214 11	544,833 55	210,763 84	
Third quarter of 1838.									
Lt. W. Alburtis, a. c. s.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed.
Capt. T. Alexander, act. do	366 10	—	20 93	387 03	115 31	—	115 31	271 72	Disbursing.
Lt. A. G. Blanchard, do	—	208 62	59 90	268 52	73 80	—	73 80	194 72	Do.
Lt. P. N. Barbour, do	1,065 00	—	198 51	1,263 51	61 04	—	61 04	268 32	Do.
Lt. W. F. Barry, do	208 28	—	—	208 28	—	—	—	208 28	Disbursing.
	—	852 96	—	852 96	852 96	—	852 96	—	No account received.
									Closed.

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B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales or other sources	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or returned to the Treasury.	Total accounted for	Difference not accounted for.	Remarks.
3d quarter, 1838—Cont'd.									
Maj. F. S. Belton, act. a. c. s.	–	$100 00	–	$100 00	$74 68	–	74 68	25 32	Disbursing.
Lt. F. Britton, do	$1,040 23	–	$181 38	1,221 61	344 37	–	344 37	877 24	Do.
Lt. W. H. Betts, do	1,451 23	300 00	7,351 80	9,103 03	852 33	38,250 70	9,053 03	49 99	Difference in calculations.
Lt. B. Bourd, do	–	104 05	–	104 05	72 38	31 67	104 05	–	Closed.
Lt. E. B. Birdsall, do	1,164 59	–	114 97	1,279 56	1,256 93	22 63	1,279 56	–	Do.
Sergt. W. Bowerth, do	–	–	23 75	23 75	–	23 75	23 75	–	Do.
Capt. E. D. Bullock, do	31 65	–	–	31 65	–	–	–	31 65	Difference in calculations.
Capt. J. H. Bogart, do	–	60 39	–	60 39	26 25	–	26 25	34 14	Disbursing.
Lt. J. R. D. Burnett, do	937 95	1,400 00	536 16	2,874 09	635 41	269 00	815 41	2,058 68	Do.
Lt. Martin Burke, do	3,142 44	–	45 75	3,188 19	43 85	2,800 00	2,843 85	346 59	Do.
Capt. J. R. Butler, act. do	119 99	500 00	5 00	624 99	553 28	–	553 28	71 71	Do.
Lt. Thos. S. Bryant, do	78 30	127 66	–	205 96	51 25	77 06	128 31	77 65	Do.
Lt. R. E. Clary, do	5,749 81	–	489 72	6,239 53	5,771 87	–	5,771 87	467 66	Do.
Lt. L. F. Carter, do	585 77	–	–	585 77	–	–	–	585 77	Dead; secured.
Capt. J. A. Chambers, act. do	–	25,654 22	–	25,654 22	20,618 36	–	20,618 36	5,035 92	Disbursing.
Capt. A. Cady, do do	–	845 40	244 05	1,089 45	1,089 45	–	1,089 45	–	Closed.
Capt. J. W. Cotton, do do	–	22 65	878 65	901 30	139 05	–	139 05	762 25	Disbursing.
Lt. W. W. Chapman, do	2 00	–	–	2 00	–	–	–	2 00	Balance of old account.
Lt. John C. Casey, do	11,293 30	704 95	144 45	12,142 70	1,208 47	–	1,208 47	10,934 23	Disbursing.
Lt. Silas Casey, do	7,895 09	3,000 00	895 59	11,696 68	10,250 08	–	10,250 08	1,446 60	Do.
Capt. T. Childs, act. do	200 00	200 00	–	200 00	–	–	–	200 00	No account received.
Joseph H. Deadrick, agent	12,450 64	–	–	12,450 64	–	–	–	12,450 64	Do.
Lt. J. B. Dallom, a. c. s.	–	77 06	55 36	132 42	22 10	–	22 10	110 32	Disbursing.
David R. Dunham, agent	–	1,109 00	47 06	1,147 06	882 35	–	882 35	264 71	Do.
Lt. C. O. Collins, a. c. s.	2 00	–	–	2 00	–	–	–	2 00	Difference in calculations.
Citizen A. Cox, do	2 00	–	–	2 00	–	–	–	2 00	Do.
Citizen Virgil David, do	–	36 12	–	36 12	31 52	–	31 52	4 60	Disbursing.
Lt. W. B. Davidson, do	901 82	–	–	901 82	–	370 00	370 00	531 82	Do.
Lt. N. Darling, do	–	217 75	23 97	241 72	178 79	–	178 79	62 93	Do.
Lt. J. L. Donaldson, do	72 00	–	–	72 00	–	–	–	72 00	No account received.
Capt. W. Dulany, do	750 00	266 89	–	11,016 89	–	1,016 89	2,016 89	–	Closed.
Lt. James Duncan, do	501 48	–	–	501 48	–	–	–	501 48	No account received.
Lt. A. B. Eaton, do	1,677 87	–	501 55	2,179 42	353 33	1,184 20	1,537 53	641 89	Disbursing.
Lt. W. G. Freeman, do	100 00	–	–	100 00	61 00	39 00	100 09	–	Closed.
Lt. G. P. Field, do	558 37	–	–	558 37	342 96	–	342 96	215 41	Disbursing.
Capt. L. Ford, act. do	100 00	–	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	No account received.
Lt. L. R. B. Gardnier, do	32 61	–	–	32 61	11 60	–	11 60	21 01	Disbursing.
Major John Garland, do	1,190 53	–	–	1,190 53	–	–	–	1,190 53	No account received.
Lt. John B. Grayson, do	7,576 71	11,130 25	8,666 38	27,373 34	21,860 46	–	21,860 46	5,512 88	Disbursing.
Major W. M. Graham, do	86 90	–	–	86 90	10 40	–	10 40	76 50	Do.
Br. Capt. Tim. Green, do	3,278 63	433 36	13 45	3,725 44	2,760 34	–	2,760 34	665 10	Do.
Lt. W. N. Grier, do	–	200 00	–	200 00	162 18	–	162 18	37 82	Do.
Lt. W. Gilpin, do	70 45	–	–	70 45	–	–	–	70 45	No account received.
Lt. L. P. Graham, do	681 78	–	–	681 78	–	681 78	681 78	–	Closed.
Capt. E. Harding, do	639 30	–	–	639 30	–	–	–	639 30	Suspended vouchers.
Lt. P. V. Hagner, do	–	555 29	–	555 29	–	555 29	555 29	–	Closed.
Lt. S. P. Heintzleman, do	1,175 58	6,020 00	1,436 94	8,632 52	7,126 95	–	7,126 95	1,505 57	Disbursing.
Lt. J. S. Hathaway, do	28,268 87	1,299 58	19,619 12	49,187 57	3,981 29	33,030 00	37,011 29	12,176 28	Do.
Lt. J. L. Hooper, do	2 05	250 00	153 12	405 17	265 31	–	265 31	139 86	Do.
Lt. M. C. Hammond, do	8 70	404 75	82 63	496 08	496 08	–	496 08	–	Closed.
Mr. J. Hook, special agent	3,685 14	–	–	3,685 14	1,166 64	2,516 50	3,683 14	–	Do.
Lt. C. Hosking, a. c. s.	1,064 50	–	41,528 70	42,593 20	14,977 05	27,616 15	42,593 20	–	Do.
Lt. M. S. Howe, do	–	1,200 00	–	1,200 00	400 90	131 86	532 76	667 24	Disbursing.
Lt. W. S. Henry, do	–	1,000 00	–	1,000 00	697 76	–	697 76	302 24	Do.
Lt. Hooker, do	–	198 96	–	198 96	–	198 96	198 96	–	Closed.
Lt. J. M. Harvie, do	8 21	–	–	8 21	–	–	–	8 21	No account received.
Lt. B. H. Hill, do	823 68	500 00	101 37	1,425 05	671 15	560 00	1,231 15	193 90	Disbursing.
Lt. C. S. Howe, do	914 00	–	–	914 00	–	–	–	914 00	Charged as commission on disbursements.
Maj. T. F. Hunt, act. do	20,915 76	6,500 00	10,289 25	27,703 01	70 29	20,000 00	20,070 29	17,632 72	Disbursing.
Lt. F. L. Jones, do	617 72	2,000 00	14 87	2,632 59	101 37	950 00	1,051 37	1,581 22	Do.
Lt. A. R. Johnston, do	–	5,495 43	909 19	6,404 62	632 72	–	632 72	5,771 90	Do.
Lt. Thomas Johns, do	170 00	–	–	170 00	–	–	–	170 00	Notes of Commonwealth Bank of Boston, unavailable.
Capt. L. T. Jamison, act. do	2,051 58	–	–	2,051 58	–	–	–	2,051 58	No account received.

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
3d quarter 1838—Cont'd.									
Lt. E. Kibby, a. c. s.	$103 70	–	–	$103 70	–	–	–	$103 70	Charged as commission on disbursements.
Major E. Kirby, act. do	73 65	$300 00	–	373 65	$34 89	–	–	228 88	Disbursing.
Lt. H. S. Ketchum, do	441 67	16 25	$53 26	491 18	209 30	$281 88	491 18	–	Closed.
Capt. J. W. Kingsbury, act. do	9,721 00	3,000 00	–	12,721 00	6 710 80	–	6 710 80	6,010 20	Disbursing.
Lt. J. H. King, do	–	220 24	62 71	282 95	16 88	–	16 88	266 07	Do.
Lt. W. O. Kelly, do	–	150 00	–	150 00	16 45	–	16 45	133 55	Do.
Lt. C. H. Larned, do	100 00	300 00	–	400 00	115 97	–	115 97	284 03	Do.
Major R. B. Lee, act. do	100 00	–	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	No disbursements.
Charles Le Baron,	–	–	1,686 39	1,686 39	548 14	1,138 25	1,686 39	–	Closed.
Lt. W. W. Lear, act. a. c. s.	160 72	500 00	–	660 72	594 93	5 79	660 72	–	Do.
Lt. G. F. Lindsay, do	1 01	–	–	1 01	–	–	–	1 01	No account received.
Lt. George Lincoln, do	–	150 00	–	150 00	54 85	–	54 85	95 15	Disbursing.
Lt. J. Lynde, do	4,572 05	600 00	2,668 12	7,840 17	1,195 65	–	1,195 65	6,645 12	Do.
Lt. N. C. Macrae, do	3,189 76	–	510 08	3,699 84	1,002 42	1,000 00	2,002 42	1,697 42	Do.
Major Æneas Mackay, do	3,959 43	–	5 82	3,965 25	–	3,965 25	3,965 25	–	Closed.
Lt. J. W. McCrabb, do	358 80	–	–	358 80	–	–	–	358 80	No account received.
Lt. W. D. McKissack, do	514 94	–	935 54	1,450 48	501 19	–	501 19	949 29	Disbursing.
Lt. W. Maynadier, do	145 18	–	–	145 18	109 06	36 12	145 18	–	Closed.
Lt. Z. P. Maury, do	93 22	–	–	93 22	–	–	–	93 22	No account received.
Capt. D. S. Miles, do	1,683 68	–	8 50	1,692 18	71 35	1,620 83	1,692 18	–	Closed.
Sutler P. Milliken, do	1 85	–	–	1 85	–	–	–	1 85	Balance of former account.
Capt. A. Mordecai, do	156 84	500 00	–	656 84	401 55	255 29	656 84	–	Closed.
Lt. E. G. Mitchell, do	156 72	150 00	–	306 72	207 76	98 96	306 72	–	Do.
Lt. E. W. Morgan, do	–	1,500 00	578 72	2,073 72	2,073 72	–	2,073 72	–	Do.
Capt. T. Morris, act. a. c. s.	–	400 00	8 60	408 60	131 06	227 54	408 60	–	Do.
Lt. A. Montgomery, do	15,813 45	15,528 45	9,290 12	40,632 02	39,632 02	1,000 00	40,632 02	–	Do.
Capt. W. R. Montgomery, act. do.	–	5 71	–	5 71	–	5 71	5 71	–	Do.
Lt. Morris S. Miller	–	1,000 00	–	1,000 00	–	1,000 00	1,000 00	–	Do.
Lt. H. McKavett, do.	–	100 00	50 00	150 00	50 14	–	50 14	79 86	Disbursing.
Lt. J. B. Magruder, do.	–	5,000 00	275 70	5,275 70	4,083 75	–	4,083 75	1,191 95	Do.
Lt. J. McKinstry, do.	–	200 00	–	200 00	114 55	–	114 55	85 45	Do.
Lt. R. B. Marcy, do.	–	100 00	43 81	143 81	119 65	24 16	143 81	–	Closed.
Maj. Thos. Noel, act. do.	35 46	–	59 59	95 05	23 60	71 45	95 05	–	Do.
Lt. Lucius O'Brien, do.	81 76	–	–	81 76	–	–	–	81 76	No account received.
Lt. J. H. P. O'Neal, do.	–	–	3 05	3 05	–	3 05	3 05	–	Closed.
Lt. H. C. Pratt, do.	–	250 00	–	250 00	220 98	–	220 98	29 02	Disbursing.
Lt. M. R. Patrick, do.	–	–	–	544 72	–	–	–	544 72	No account received.
Lt. G. E. Paul, do.	344 72	–	733 06	4,716 51	1,807 60	200 00	2,007 60	2,708 91	Disbursing.
Capt. D. Perkins, act. do.	2,483 45	1,500 00	–	100 00	–	–	–	100 00	No account received.
Capt. G. D. Ramsay, do.	100 00	–	–	932 40	688 48	243 92	932 40	–	Closed.
Capt. D. Ragan, act. do.	806 80	125 60	–	153 79	58 66	–	58 66	95 04	Disbursing.
Capt. J. W. Ripley, act. do.	–	151 45	2 25	158 21	85 31	–	85 31	52 90	Do.
Lt. B. S. Roberts, do.	38 21	100 00	–	1,582 26	–	–	–	1,582 26	No account received.
Lt. R. H. Ross, do.	1,582 26	–	–	74 34	–	–	–	74 34	Suspended vouchers.
Lt. T. P. Ridgely, do.	74 34	–	–	6,259 35	1,086 85	–	1,086 85	5,172 50	Disbursing.
Lt. D. H. Rucker, do.	1,088 10	4,569 71	601 54	747 45	366 87	–	366 87	380 58	Do.
Lt. W. Rose, do.	406 69	205 10	135 66	862 72	244 69	–	244 69	618 03	Do.
Lt. W. M. Shaw, do.	818 87	–	43 85	64 60	–	–	–	64 60	No account received.
Maj. H. Saunders, act. do.	64 60	–	–	101 86	13 80	–	13 80	88 06	Disbursing.
Sergt. J. F. Sheldon, do.	1 36	100 00	–	32 35	–	–	–	32 35	No expenditures.
Lt. E. W. Sherman, do.	32 35	–	55	1,193 69	1,193 69	–	1,193 69	–	Closed.
Sergt. P. D. Stewart, do.	494 82	71 87	–	196 94	104 22	–	104 22	92 72	Disbursing.
Lt. A. E. Shiras, do.	96 94	100 00	627 00	31,637 89	19,857 54	11,780 35	51,637 89	–	Closed.
Lt. W. A. Setliffe, do.	8,200 80	19,002 25	–	29 86	–	–	–	29 86	No account received.
Capt. J. H. Simpson, do.	29 86	–	4,434 84	3 72	–	–	–	3 72	Balance of old accounts.
Capt. E. Shriver, act. do.	3 72	–	–	48 00	24 80	–	24 80	23 20	Disbursing.
Lt. H. Swartwout, do.	48 00	–	–	69 35	15 80	–	15 80	55 55	Do.
Lt. E. Spoor, do.	69 35	–	–	475 00	–	–	–	475 00	Dead; old balance.
Lt. W. A. Storer, do.	475 00	–	–	806 25	–	–	–	806 25	No account received.
Lt. John B. Scott, do.	306 25	–	–	120 38	59 99	60 39	120 38	–	Closed.
Mr. B. Snow, agent	220 38	–	–	24 79	24 79	–	24 79	–	Do.
Capt. J. P. Taylor, act. a. c. s.	17 82	6 97	–	10 75	10 75	–	10 75	–	Do.
Capt. John Smith, act. do.	617 81	23,000 00	–	215 43	–	119 56	215 43	–	Do.
	209 31	–	6 12	23,617 81	23,607 06	–	23,607 06	–	Do.

B—Continued.

Names of agents.	Balances on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total on hand to be accounted for.	Expended.	Turned over to other agents, or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
3d quarter 1838—Cont'd.									
Lt. E. J. Steptoe, a. c. s.	-	$250 00	$172 90	$422 90	$192 60	-	$192 60	$230	Disbursing.
Lt. S. T. Tibbatts, do.	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	1,622 33	-	1,622 33	967	Do.
Lt. F. Taylor, do.	$76 74	-	-	76 74	-	576 74	576 74	-	Closed.
Lt. E. A. Terrett, do.	2,734 55	-	4,191 49	6,926 04	1,430 61	5,495 43	6,926 04	-	Do.
Lt. D. H. Tufts, do.	-	651 33	176 94	828 27	478 89	350 00	828 27	-	Do.
Lt. G. H. Talcott, do.	-	187 53	65 36	252 89	252 89	-	252 89	-	Do.
Capt. Ch. Thomas, act. do.	215 31	-	-	216 00	512 47	187 53	700 00	216 31	No account received.
Capt. W. A. Thornton, do.	-	700 00	-	700 00	-	-	-	700 00	Closed.
Lt. J. R. S. Todd, do.	184 88	-	-	184 88	-	-	-	184 88	No account received.
Lt. J. S. Van Derveer, do.	1 32	-	-	1 32	-	-	-	1 32	Balance of former account.
Lt. H. M. Wharton, do.	-	2,086 23	62 71	2,148 95	908 18	-	908 18	1,240 77	Disbursing.
Lt. E. W. Wemple, do.	-	400 00	64 51	464 51	167 42	107 61	275 03	189 48	Do.
Lt. R. D. A. Wade, do.	72 03	-	-	72 03	-	34 06	34 06	37 97	No account received.
Col. J. B. Walbach, do.	29 75	100 00	-	129 75	44 06	-	44 06	85 69	Disbursing.
Lt. W. Wall, do.	472 12	-	-	472 12	-	-	-	472 12	No account received.
Lt. G. L. C. Watkins, do.	115 77	-	-	115 77	-	-	-	115 77	Do.
Lt. J. L. Watson, do.	49 13	-	-	49 13	-	-	-	49 13	Do.
Lt. J. H. Winder, do.	11,536 38	-	-	11,536 38	171 23	-	171 23	11,365 15	Disbursing.
Lt. S. Whitehorne, do.	3,482 96	-	509 43	3,992 40	3,934 55	-	3,934 55	57 85	Do.
Capt. J. A. Webb, act. do.	57 10	4,100 00	-	4,157 10	45 31	130 00	175 31	3,981 79	Do.
Capt. Geo. Wright do.	366 32	300 00	327 68	690 00	-	-	-	690 00	No account received.
Maj. H. Whiting do.	807 11	-	-	807 11	-	-	-	807 11	Closed.
Gen. John E. Wool . . .	4,382 68	-	-	4,382 68	-	4,382 68	4,382 68	-	Do.
	210 763 84	162,945 02	122,556 34	496,265 20	195,157 80	134,269 73	329,427 53	166,837 67	

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, December 7, 1838.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOUNTY LAND OFFICE,

For the year ending 30th September, 1838.

Return of claims which have been deposited in the Bounty Land Office in the year ending on the 30th September 1838, for services rendered in the revolutionary war.

Number of claims received from the 1st October, 1837, to the 30th September, 1838, inclusive	872
Viz:	
Claims on which land warrants have been granted	50
Claims found to have been previously satisfied	163
Claims found not entitled to bounty lands	182
Claims, names not returned on the records	315
Claims on which further evidence was required	125
Claims for which regulations were sent	37
	872

Abstract of the number of land warrants issued in the year ending the 30th September, 1838.

1	colonel		500
1	lieutenant colonel		450
8	captains, (300 acres each)		2,400
12	lieutenants, (200 acres each)		2,400
1	ensign		150
1	assistant apothecary		400
25	rank and file, (100 acres each)		2,500
1	additional grant for rank of lieutenant instead of ensign		50
Total warrants	50	Total acres	8,850

Warrants signed by Generals Knox and Dearborn, on file unclaimed 47

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Return of claims which have been deposited in the Bounty Land Office in the year ending the 30th September, 1838, for services rendered in the late war with Great Britain.

Number of claims received from the 1st October, 1837, to the 30th September, 1838, inclusive		737
Viz:		
Claims on which land warrants have issued	100	
Claims found to have been previously satisfied	170	
Claims found not entitled to bounty lands	130	
Claims on which further evidence was required	183	
Claims for which regulations were sent	130	
		737

Abstract of the number of land warrants issued in the year ending the 30th September 1838.

Warrants issued under the acts of Congress of December 24, 1811, and January 11, 1812	104
Warrants issued under the act of Congress of December 10, 1814	2
Total warrants	106
Whereof of the first description 104 granted, of 160 acres each	16,640
of the latter description 2 granted, of 320 acres each	640
Total acres	17,280

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Bounty Land Office, Nov. 22, 1838.

The aforegoing is respectfully reported to the honorable Secretary of War as the proceedings of this office for the year ending the 30th September, 1838.

WM. GORDON, *First Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 30, 1838.

SIR: In the performance of a duty annually devolving on this Department, I submit the following report.

The squadron employed in the Mediterranean during the past year, under Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, consisted of two frigates, a sloop of war, and a schooner. These vessels, with the exception of the sloop of war, having returned home, either for repairs or in consequence of the terms of service of their crews having expired, will be replaced by a ship of the line, a frigate of equal force, and a despatch brig or schooner. The whole will be under the orders of Commodore Isaac Hull.

Although some of the causes which originally dictated the policy of employing a portion of our navy in the Mediterranean have, in a great measure, ceased, still it is believed that, as a school of discipline under experienced officers, as a means of exhibiting a portion of our naval force in contact and comparison with that of the principal maritime States of Europe; and for the purpose of affording countenance and protection to our commerce, a perseverance in this policy will equally contribute to the good of the service and the honor of the United States.

The squadron now in the Pacific, under Commodore Henry E. Ballard, comprises one ship of the line, two sloops of war, and two schooners. These last, requiring extensive repairs, have been ordered home the ensuing spring, or as soon after as the public interests will admit; and the ship of the line may also be expected to return about the same time, as the terms of service of most of her crew will then be about expiring.

The unsettled and precarious relations subsisting between the South American States bordering on the Pacific, in my opinion render it essential to the protection of our commerce that at least an equal force should be maintained in that quarter; accordingly, measures will be taken to replace the vessels ordered home by others not less efficient for that service.

The force operating on the coast of Brazil, under Commodore John B. Nicolson, consists of one razee, one sloop of war, and one brig. No change is at present contemplated. The present force is deemed adequate to the protection of our commerce in that quarter; and it is believed that no reduction would be consistent with the attainment of that object.

At the date of the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, the squadron employed on the West India station and in the Gulf of Mexico, under Commodore Alexander J. Dallas, consisted of one frigate, five sloops of war, and one small vessel. The frigate and one of the sloops having re-

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The number of widow pensioners is 302; the annual sum required to pay them is . . . $5,710 00

The number of minor children pensioners is 105; the annual sum required to pay them is . . . $13,008 00

Whole number of pensioners is 847; and the whole annual amount required to pay them is . . . 103,140 93

The amount of stocks owned by the navy pension fund on the 3d of March, 1837, was . . . $1,115,329 53

The amount of stocks owned by the navy pension fund on the 1st of October, 1838 was, . . . 390,832 25

Difference . . . $724,497 28

which was sold; and the proceeds of the sale, with the interest and dividend of the capital, were applied to the payment of pensions and arrears of pensions. Of the balance of stock, $390,832 25, owned by the fund on the 1st of October, 1838, the nominal amount of $87,469 10 has been directed to be sold, to meet payments on the 1st of January, 1839, so that the actual capital of the fund for the year 1839 will be only $303,363 09.

It will thus be seen that, under the operation of successive pension laws, each widening and extending the stream of public munificence, this fund is rapidly decreasing, insomuch that, in the course of a very few years, large appropriations will be required to redeem the faith of Congress, pledged for its support.

Privateer pension fund.

The number of privateer pensioners is 36; the annual amount required to pay them is $2,862. No payments were made to these pensioners during the past year, as the privateer pension fund had been exhausted.

This fund, it will be perceived, failed in 1836, and consequently no payments have been made since that time. The subject was brought to the notice of the President in former reports from this Department; and I have only to add, that as, in conformity with the law establishing and appropriating this fund, the certificates of pensions were granted during life, it would appear that the nation stands pledged to furnish the means of fulfilling the obligation.

Navy hospital fund.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of this fund on the 1st of October, 1837, was . . . $204,202 36

Receipts to 1st of October, 1838 . . . 21,242 89

Amount . . . 225,445 25

Expenditures to 1st of October, 1838 . . . 1,975 00

Balance . . . $223,470 25

The construction of a dry dock, at some point in the harbor of New York, has been heretofore repeatedly recommended by this Department, and is every year becoming more necessary to the purposes of the navy. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to the most eligible site, all seem to unite in favor of the object. The two docks at Norfolk and Boston are entirely insufficient to meet the requirements of the service; delays in repairing ships, at all times injurious, and in time of war dangerous to the interests and safety of the country, frequently occur in consequence of there being no vacant dock to receive them; and at this moment two line-of-battle ships are lying at New York in a decayed and rapidly decaying state, which can neither be repaired where they are, nor removed elsewhere for that purpose, without great risk and expense.

The subject of a naval academy has also been more than once presented for consideration. Such an institution is earnestly desired by the officers of the navy, and it is believed would greatly conduce to the benefit of the service generally. The propriety of affording young midshipmen the means and opportunities for the acquisition of that knowledge and those sciences which are either absolutely necessary or highly useful to their profession, would seem to have been recognised by Congress in the liberal provision for teachers and professors of mathematics on board our ships of war, and at the principal navy yards. Those, however, who have had the best opportunities for observing the practical operation of this system, are of opinion that it does not answer the purposes for which it was intended, and that other and more effectual means are required. A naval academy, which should combine the acquisition of those sciences and that knowledge, without which professional duties cannot be performed to the public satisfaction, with that practical experience which is, if possible, still more indispensable, would, in my opinion, add little to the expense of the present defective system, and be followed by benefits which would far more than repay the cost of such an establishment.

The attention of the President and Congress is also solicited to that part of the estimates of the Board of Navy Commissioners which contemplates the building of five brigs or schooners, the frames of which have been collected under the law for the gradual improvement of the navy, and which are required for despatch vessels, surveys, and other purposes.

It is presumed that no arguments are necessary to enforce the propriety of retaining a sufficient number of ships in commission to afford active sea service to the officers of the navy. Such service is manifestly essential to discipline, to experience, and to those habits of hardihood without which no officer can adequately fulfil his duty.

The same practical experience necessary to eminence in any other profession, is most emphatically so in that of a seaman; the self-possession and skill required to meet the exposures and dangers incident to a sea life, both in peace and in war, can only be acquired on the ocean; the same consequences which result from idleness and neglect in all other conditions of life, will assuredly follow in this; and charged, as the officer is, with protecting the property as well as defending the rights and honor of his country, his incapacity is not less dishonorable to himself than injurious to her. Unless, however, his country affords him opportunities of acquiring this professional experience, by often calling him into active service, it would be unjust to complain of his inability to perform those high duties; and it is only when he declines these opportunities that he

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can be fairly charged with being ignorant of what he has never been permitted to learn.

Experience has also demonstrated that it is only by frequency of active service at sea that the otherwise unavoidable consequences of a long peace can in any degree be arrested. All other expedients will be found either entirely useless, or only partially operative; and I abstain from suggesting any material alterations in the system of the service, not only for that reason, but because my limited experience in this Department has not given me sufficient confidence in my own opinions, or perhaps entitled them to the consideration of others.

There are other strong and imposing reasons for keeping up the present naval establishment of the United States in full vigor and activity.

The unremitting attention which, since the late war with England, and the secrets it disclosed, has been paid by the maritime Powers of Europe to the improvement and perfection of their ships of war and of naval discipline, calls for awakened vigilance on our part. The position of the United States, remote as it is from the scene of European rivalry, affords no immunity from its consequences. Commerce makes neighbors of all nations; and the conflicts of interest or ambition between any two can scarcely fail of involving many others. Against such imminent contingencies, an adequate naval force, keeping pace with the commerce and resources of the country, well manned, and, above all, well disciplined, is our most effectual security. It is equally recommended by its comprehensive sphere of action, the facility with which it can be directed to distant and various points, and by its freedom from almost all those objections which a wise people so justly cherish towards great military establishments. In addition to these considerations, it comes recommended to the people of the United States, as the best guardian of their flag wherever it is carried by their enterprise, as well as by having so largely contributed to that fund of national reputation, which, being a common possession, constitutes one of the strongest bonds of our Union.

Respectfully submitted:

J. K. PAULDING.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

Schedule of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy to the President of the United States, of November 30, 1838.

No. 1. Letter from Navy Commissioners, transmitting estimates for 1839.
A. Estimate for the office of the Secretary of the Navy.
B. Estimate for the office of the Commissioners of the Navy.
C. Estimate of expenses of southwest executive building.
D. The general estimate for the navy.
Detailed estimate D 1, for vessels in commission.
D 2, for receiving vessels.
D 3, for recruiting stations.
D 4, for yards and stations, pay of officers and others at.
D 5, pay of officers waiting orders and on furlough.
D 6, for provisions.
D 7, for improvements and repairs of navy yards.

E. Special, for hospitals.
Submitted. For building five brigs or schooners.
For receiving vessels.
F. Estimate for the marine corps.
G. List of vessels in commission, their commanders and stations.
H. List of vessels in ordinary.
I. List of vessels on the stocks.
K. Report of proceedings under laws for gradual *increase* of the navy.
L. Report of proceedings under laws for gradual *improvement* of the navy.
M. Statement of progress made in carrying into effect the act of 3d March, 1837, authorizing the construction of two sloops of war and six small vessels.
N 1 to N 8. Navy pension fund, list of pensioners, &c.
" " Privateer pension fund, list of pensioners, &c.
O. List of deaths in the navy.
P. List of dismissions in the navy.
Q. List of resignations in the navy.
R. Balance in the Treasury under act for suppression of the slave trade.

No. 1.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 29, 1838.

SIR: The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to transmit, herewith, estimates for the support of the navy for the year 1839.

These estimates have been prepared in triplicate, in conformity with your instructions, designating the nature and extent of the force to be employed, and directing the amounts for other ordinary objects to be limited to the preservation of the different buildings in navy yards, and other establishments upon the respective stations, from injury; and to continue such new works only as might be deemed of urgent importance.

The estimates which are submitted for the purchase of two vessels for the accommodation of recruits, are accompanied by a short statement showing the reasons for presenting them again to the consideration of Congress.

The estimate for building five small vessels has been submitted, in conformity with your directions, that the attention of Congress may be called to making the necessary provision for any additional number of this useful class of vessels, if they should deem it proper.

Under the head of "objects for which the appropriation for certain contingent purposes are authorized," the board have omitted some which have been included in former appropriations; these are—

"For cabin furniture of vessels in commission;"

"For repairs of magazines or powder-houses;" for which appropriations may be asked when they are required.

"For preparing moulds for vessels to be built;" wh ich will constitute a proper charge against the vessels themselves.

They also limit the purchase of fuel and candles or oil for shore use only. This latter change is proposed in consequence of the great consumption of fuel by the steam vessels, and from a belief that these articles

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would be more appropriately a charge upon the appropriation for repair and wear and tear of vessels in commission, like other stores for ordinary use.

The demands upon this head of appropriation for contingents have frequently been so great as to exhaust it during the recess of Congress, and these changes will operate to prevent a recurrence of this circumstance.

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

I. CHAUNCEY.

Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy for the year 1839.

Secretary of the Navy,		$6,000 00
Six clerks, per act of the 20th of April, 1818,	$8,200	
One clerk, per act of 26th of May, 1824,	1,000	
One clerk, per act of 2d of March, 1827,	1,000	
		10,200 00
One clerk of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds, per act of 10th July, 1832,	$1,600	
Messenger and assistant messenger,	1,050	
Contingent expenses,	3,000	
		5,650 00
		$21,850 00

Submitted.

For pay of extra clerks whose services were found indispensable, during the past year, to enable the Department to answer calls from Congress, and to transact its current business,	$3,600 00
For pay of extra clerks, whose services will be required for the year 1839,	2,190 00

B.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Navy Commissioners' Office, for the year 1839, *as at present established by law.*

For the salaries of the Commissioners of the Navy Board	$10,500 00
For the salary of their secretary	2,000 00
For the salaries of their clerks, draughtsman, and messenger, per acts of 20 April, 1818, 24 May, 1824, and 2 March, 1827	8,450 00
	20,950 00
For contingent expenses	2,500 00
	$23,450 00

Proposed.

Two additional clerks, at $1,400 per annum	$2,800 00
One additional clerk, at $1,000 per annum	1,000 00

For the particular reasons which induce the Board to ask the above increase in the number of clerks for the office, they respectfully refer to their letters to you of the 15th and 16th March last, the first in answer to a call for information from the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the latter in consequence of a resolution of the Senate of the United States; copies of both of which, as the Board have been informed, were transmitted to Congress.

An extra clerk has been employed, and paid at the rate of $3 per day, from the contingent fund of the office, so long as the state of that fund would justify that application. He has been employed since the 1st of September last, with the understanding that he could receive no compensation unless Congress should sanction it by a special appropriation, or by an increase of the contingent fund of the office.

To meet this expense to the close of the present year, and other incidental expenses, the estimate for the contingent expenses of the office has been increased to $2,500, being $700 more than was appropriated for 1838.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *Nov'r* 19, 1838.

I. CHAUNCEY.

C.

Estimate of sums required for the expenses of the southwest executive building, for the year 1839.

Superintendent	$250 00
Two watchmen, at $750 each, watching day and night	1,500 00
Contingent expenses, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and improvement of grounds	3,350 00
	5,100 00

Submitted.

For altering and painting the passages in the first and second stories, and erecting a structure at the head of the main stairway, making the southwest executive building similar in convenience, and comfort to the northwest executive building	1,800 00
	$6,900 00

REF0059165

D.

There will be required for the general service of the navy during the year 1839, in addition to the balances which may remain on hand on the 1st day of January, 1839, the sum of four millions seven hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-four cents.

	Estimated for 1839, including the exploring expedition.	Appropriated for 1838, including exploring expedition.
1. For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen	$2,352,625 64	$1,312,000 00
2. For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment, at the several yards	44,000 00	69,770 00
3. For provisions	600,000 00	600,000 00
4. For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission	1,000,000 00	1,250,000 00
5. For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick	75,000 00	75,000 00
6. For the improvement and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:		
Portsmouth, N. H.	30,000 00	20,000 00
Charlestown	26,000 00	74,000 00
Brooklyn	7,500 00	61,000 00
Philadelphia	8,000 00	21,500 00
Washington	20,000 00	30,000 00
Gosport	64,000 00	77,500 00
Pensacola	25,000 00	76,500 00
7. For ordnance and ordnance stores	65,000 00	65,000 00
8. For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers, for house-rent to pursers when duly authorized, and transportation of seamen; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and fuel, to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other services as authorized by law; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; for the repair of steam-engines in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for taxes and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil, for the use of navy yards and shore stations; and for no other object or purpose whatever	$450,000 00	$450,000 00
9. For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated	3,000 00	3,000 00
	$4,776,125 64	$4,135,270 00

The estimates for the year 1839 are for smaller sums under some of the heads of appropriations than were granted for the year 1838, and exceed the appropriations for that year under one head only, viz: "for the pay of the commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen."

The principal cause of this difference will be found in the reduction which was made at the last session of Congress, of the sum of $999,854 91; from the estimates in the appropriation act for the navy.

The estimate, which was based upon the force proposed to be employed, was for - - - - - - $3,311,854 91

And that for the present year is for - - - - - 2,352,625 64

Showing an increase of - - - - - - $40,770 73

STATEMENT D—Continued.

REF0059166

This increase is owing to the substitution of two additional sloops of war of the first and three of the third class, for the ship of the line of three decks, which was embraced in the estimates for 1838; and by an increase in the number of officers, which has occurred since the estimates for 1838 were prepared.

The total amount of this general estimate for 1839 is about $109,000 less than the one for 1838.

Although the amount of money in the Treasury, under the head of "pay of the officers and others belonging to the navy," was undoubtedly sufficient to justify the postponement of the full appropriation when the reduction was made, yet there is no doubt that the amount of pay accruing to the officers and others upon foreign service will be greater than the sum actually appropriated; and, consequently, that the actual appropriation for 1838 does not form a proper amount with which to compare the estimates for 1839.

SPECIAL OBJECTS.

Hospitals.

For completing the hospital at New York	$20,000 00
For conveying Schuylkill water to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, and for all necessary repairs	9,760 00
For current repairs to the hospital and its dependencies, near Norfolk	1,500 00
For completing the hospital buildings at Pensacola, and building a wharf for landing the sick	4,000 00
	$35,260 00

Submitted.

For building five brigs or schooners, from frames collecting under the law for the gradual improvement of the navy	$225,000 00

Receiving-vessels.

For the purchase of two vessels, to be used as receiving-vessels; one to be placed near the navy yard, Philadelphia, and the other in the harbor of Baltimore	$25,000 00

I. CHAUNCEY,
C. MORRIS,
ALEX. S. WADSWORTH,
NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *Nov.* 19, 1838.

Estimate of the amount of pay that will be required for the year 1839, for the following vessels in commission, viz: one ship of the line, one razee, five frigates, seventeen sloops of war, seven small vessels, and one steamer, being part of the first item in the general estimate for that year.

Six commanders of squadrons	$24,000 00
1 ship of the line, two decks	148,671 25
1 razee	112,845 25
3 frigates, first class	264,363 75
2 frigates, second class	146,287 82
13 sloops of war, first class	525,000 00
2 sloops of war, second class	71,907 82
3 sloops of war, third class	95,109 75
7 small vessels, including store-ship Relief	131,964 25
1 steamer	34,847 25
Scientific corps	20,700 00
Total	$1,575,706 14
Estimated for 1838	$1,717,714 91
Estimated for 1839	1,575,706 14
Less estimated for 1839 than was estimated for the year 1838	$142,008 77

The difference in the amount of this item from the estimate for 1838 arises from the substitution in the present estimate of two sloops of war of the first class, and three sloops of the third class, for a ship of the line of three decks, embraced in the estimate for 1838, and by a change in the number of officers which has been made since the last estimates were prepared.

I. CHAUNCEY,
NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

REF0059167

D 2.

Estimate of the number and pay of officers, &c. required for five receiving-vessels for the year 1839, being part of the first item in the general estimate for that year.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	Total.	Amount.
Captains	1	1	–	–	1	3	$10,500 00
Commander	–	–	1	–	–	1	2,100 00
Lieutenants	2	2	2	2	2	10	15,000 00
Masters	1	1	1	–	1	4	4,000 00
Pursers	1	1	–	–	–	1	1,087 50
Passed midshipmen	6	6	–	–	6	18	13,500 00
Midshipmen	12	12	3	3	12	42	14,700 00
Boatswains	1	1	–	–	1	3	2,250 00
Gunners	1	1	–	–	1	3	2,250 00
Carpenters	1	1	–	–	1	3	2,250 00
Sailmakers	1	1	–	–	1	3	2,250 00
Boatswains' mates	4	4	1	1	4	14	3,192 00
Gunners' mates	1	1	–	–	1	3	684 00
Carpenters' mates	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,140 00
Masters-at-arms	1	1	–	–	1	3	648 00
Ships' corporals	1	1	–	–	1	3	648 00
Ships' stewards	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,080 00
Officers' stewards	2	2	1	1	2	8	1,728 00
Ships' cooks	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,080 00
Officers' cooks	2	2	1	–	2	7	1,512 00
Seamen	100	100	2	2	100	304	43,776 00
Ordinary seamen	150	150	4	4	150	458	54,960 00
Boys	50	50	3	2	50	155	13,020 00
Estimated for 1839	341	341	22	18	341	1,063	$194,255 50
Estimated for 1838	–	–	–	–	–	–	63,683 50
Excess of 1839 over the estimate for 1838							$130,572 00

This excess is produced by estimating for the employment of three ships of the line as receiving vessels, at the principal stations, to be kept in a state of forwardness for active service, in case any unexpected event should require their employment at sea.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, I. CHAUNCEY.
November 19,, 1838.

D 3.

Estimate of the pay of the officers attached to five recruiting stations for the year 1839, being part of the first item in the general estimate for that year.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	Total.	Amount.
Commanders	1	1	1	1	1	5	$10,500 00
Lieutenants	2	2	2	2	2	10	15,000 00
Surgeons	1	1	1	1	1	5	6,750 00
Midshipmen	2	2	2	2	2	10	3,500 00
Total	6	6	6	6	6	30	$37,750 00
Estimated for 1838							$37,750 00

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, I. CHAUNCEY.
November 19, 1838.

REF0059168

D 4.

Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy yards and stations, for the year 1839.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
PORTSMOUTH.			
Naval.			
1 Captain	$3,500	$3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
1 Lieutenant	1,500	1,500	
1 Master	1,000	1,000	
3 Midshipmen	350	1,050	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Sailmaker	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	941 75	941 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
			$14,107 75
Ordinary.			
1 Lieutenant	1,500	1,500	
1 Carpenter's mate	228	228	
6 Seamen	144	864	
12 Ordinary seamen	120	1,440	
			4,032 00
Civil.			
1 Storekeeper	1,400	1,400	
1 Master builder	1,250	1,250	
1 Foreman and inspector of timber	700	700	
1 Clerk to the yard	900	900	
1 Clerk to the commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk to the storekeeper	500	500	
1 Clerk to the master builder	400	400	
1 Porter	300	300	
			6,350 00
			24,489 75

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
BOSTON.			
Naval.			
1 Captain	$3,500	$3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
2 Lieutenants	1,500	3,000	
2 Masters	1,000	2,000	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
2 Assistant surgeons	950	1,900	
1 Chaplain	1,200	1,200	
2 Professors	1,200	2,400	
4 Midshipmen	350	1,400	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Sailmaker	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	1,141 75	1,141 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
1 Steward, assistant to purser	360	360	
			$23,017 75
Ordinary.			
3 Lieutenants	1,500	4,500	
1 Master	1,000	1,000	
6 Midshipmen	350	2,100	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
4 Carpenters' mates, 3 as calkers	228	912	
2 Boatswains' mates	228	456	
14 Seamen	144	2,016	
36 Ordinary seamen	120	4,320	
			16,804
Hospital.			
1 Surgeon	1,750	1,750	
1 Assistant surgeon	950	950	
1 Steward	360	360	
2 Nurses, when the number of sick shall require them	120	240	
2 Washers, when the number of sick shall require them	96	192	
1 Cook, when the number of sick shall require them	144	144	
			3,626

REF0059169

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
BOSTON—continued.			
Civil.			
1 Storekeeper			
1 Naval constructor	$1,700	$1,700	
1 Measurer and inspector of timber	2,300	2,300	
1 clerk to the yard	1,050	1,050	
1 Clerk to the commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk (2d) to commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk to the storekeeper	750	750	
1 Clerk (2d) to storekeeper	750	750	
1 Clerk to naval constructor	450	450	
1 Keeper of magazine	650	650	
1 Porter	480	480	
	300	300	
			$10,230
			53,687 75

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

NEW YORK.

Naval.			
1 Captain	$3,500	$3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
2 Lieutenants	1,500	3,000	
2 Masters	1,000	2,000	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
2 Assistant surgeons	950	1,900	
1 Chaplain	1,200	1,200	
2 Professors	1,200	2,400	
4 Midshipmen	350	1,400	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Sailmaker	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	1,141 75	1,141 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
1 Steward, assistant to purser	360	360	
			$23,017 75

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
NEW YORK—continued.			
Ordinary.			
3 Lieutenants			
1 Master	$1,500	$4,500	
6 Midshipmen	1,000	1,000	
1 Boatswain	350	2,100	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
4 Carpenters' mates, 3 as calkers	500	500	
2 Boatswains' mates	228	912	
14 Seamen	228	456	
36 Ordinary seamen	144	2,016	
	120	4,320	
			$16,804
Hospital.			
1 Surgeon			
1 Assistant surgeon	1,750	1,750	
1 Steward	950	950	
2 Nurses, 2 Washers, 1 Cook (when the number of sick shall require them)	360	360	
	120	240	
	96	192	
	144	144	
			3,636
Civil.			
1 Storekeeper			
1 Naval constructor	1,700	1,700	
1 Measurer and inspector of timber	2,300	2,300	
1 Clerk to the yard	1,050	1,050	
1 Clerk to the commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk (2d) to commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk to storekeeper	750	750	
1 Clerk (2d) to storekeeper	750	750	
1 Clerk to naval constructor	450	450	
1 Keeper of the magazine	650	650	
1 Porter	480	480	
	300	300	
			10,230
			$53,687 75

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

REF0059170

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
PHILADELPHIA.			
Naval.			
1 Captain	$3,500	$3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
1 Lieutenant	1,500	1,500	
1 Master	1,000	1,000	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
1 Assistant surgeon	950	950	
1 Chaplain	1,200	1,200	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	1,141 75	1,141 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
			$14,907 75
Ordinary.			
1 Lieutenant	1,500	1,500	
1 Boatswain's mate	228	228	
4 Seamen	144	576	
12 Ordinary seamen	120	1,440	
			3,744
Naval asylum and hospital.			
1 Captain	3,500	3,500	
1 Master	1,000	1,000	
1 Secretary	900	900	
1 Surgeon	1,750	1,750	
1 Assistant surgeon	950	950	
1 Steward (To attend the hospital also, if required)	360	360	
2 Nurses	120	240	
2 Washers	96	192	
1 Cook	144	144	
			9,036
Civil.			
1 Storekeeper	1,250	1,250	
1 Naval constructor	2,300	2,300	
1 Inspector and measurer of timber	900	900	
1 Clerk to the yard	900	900	
1 Clerk to the commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk to the storekeeper	500	500	
1 Clerk to the naval constructor	400	400	
1 Porter	300	300	
			7,450
			35,137 75

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
WASHINGTON.			
Naval.			
1 Captain	$3,500	$3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
1 Lieutenant	1,500	1,500	
2 Masters, one in charge of ordnance	1,000	2,000	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
1 Assistant surgeon	950	950	
1 Chaplain	1,200	1,200	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner, as laboratory officer	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	1,141 75	1,141 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
1 Steward, assistant to purser	360	360	
1 Steward to hospital	216	216	
			$16,483 75
Ordinary.			
1 Boatswain's mate	228	228	
1 Carpenter's mate	228	228	
6 Seamen	144	864	
14 Ordinary seamen	120	1,680	
			3,000
Civil.			
1 Storekeeper	1,700	1,700	
1 Master builder	1,250	1,250	
1 Inspector and measurer of timber	900	900	
1 Clerk to the yard	900	900	
1 Clerk to commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk (2d) to commandant	750	750	
1 Clerk to storekeeper	750	750	
1 Clerk to master builder	450	450	
1 Master caboose maker and plumber	1,250	1,250	
1 Chain-cable and anchor maker	1,250	1,250	
1 Keeper of magazine	480	480	
1 Porter	300	300	
			10,880
			$30,363 75

REF0059171

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
NORFOLK.			
Naval.			
1 Captain	$3,500	$3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
2 Lieutenants	1,500	3,000	
2 Masters	1,000	2,000	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
2 Assistant surgeons	950	1,900	
1 Chaplain	1,200	1,200	
2 Professors	1,200	2,400	
4 Midshipmen	350	1,400	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Sailmaker	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	1,141 75	1,141 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
1 Steward, assistant to purser	360	360	
			$23,017 75
Ordinary.			
3 Lieutenants	1,500	4,500	
1 Master	1,000	1,000	
6 Midshipmen	350	2,100	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
4 Carpenter's mates, 3 as calkers	228	912	
2 Boatswain's mates	228	456	
14 Seaman	144	2,016	
36 Ordinary seamen	120	4,320	
			16,804
Hospital.			
1 Lieutenant	1,500	1,500	
1 Surgeon	1,750	1,750	
1 Assistant surgeon	950	950	
1 Steward	360	360	
2 Nurses (when the number of the sick shall require them)	120	240	
2 Washers (when the number of the sick shall require them)	96	192	
1 Cook (when the number of the sick shall require them)	144	144	
			5,136 00

D 4—Continued.

NAVY YARDS.	Pay per annum.	Amount.	Aggregate.
NORFOLK—continued.			
Civil.			
1 Storekeeper	$1,700	$1,700	
1 Naval constructor	2,300	2,300	
1 Inspector and measurer of timber	1,050	1,050	
1 Clerk to the yard	900	900	
1 Clerk to commandant	900	900	
1 Clerk (2d) to commandant	750	750	
1 Clerk to storekeeper	750	750	
1 Clerk (2d) to storekeeper	450	450	
1 Clerk to naval constructor	650	650	
1 Keeper of the magazine	480	480	
1 Porter	300	300	
			$10,230
			$55,187 75

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

PENSACOLA.			
Naval.			
1 Captain	3,500	3,500	
1 Commander	2,100	2,100	
2 Lieutenants	1,500	3,000	
1 Master	1,000	1,000	
1 Surgeon	1,800	1,800	
1 Assistant surgeon	950	950	
1 Chaplain	1,200	1,200	
3 Midshipmen	350	1,050	
1 Boatswain	500	500	
1 Gunner	500	500	
1 Carpenter	500	500	
1 Sailmaker	500	500	
1 Purser, including all allowances	1,141 75	1,141 75	
1 Steward	216	216	
			$17,957 75

REF0059172

D 4—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Naval. 1st item.	Ordinary. 1st item.	Hospital. 1st item.	Civil. 2d item.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth, N. H.	$14,107 75	$4,032	-	$6,350	$24,489 75
Boston	23,017 75	16,804	$3,636	10,230	53,687 75
New York	23,017 75	16,804	3,636	10,230	53,687 75
Philadelphia	14,907 75	3,744	9,036	7,450	35,137 75
Washington	16,483 75	3,000	-	10,880	30,363 75
Norfolk	23,017 75	16,804	5,136	10,230	55,187 75
Pensacola	17,957 75	3,596	3,686	5,750	30,939 75
Baltimore	7,362 50	-	-	-	7,362 50
Charleston	7,689 75	-	-	-	7,689 75
Sackett's Harbor	1,000 00	-	-	-	1,000 00
Ordnance	5,000 00	-	-	-	5,000 00
Chart and instrument depot	3,750 00	-	-	-	3,750 00
Naval constructor	-	-	-	3,000	3,000 00
Civil engineer	-	-	-	4,000	4,000 00
Storekeepers	-	-	-	2,700	2,700 00
				70,820	317,996 50
Deduct for probable surplus in the 4th column, 1st January, 1839	-	-	-	26,820	26,820 00
Estimated for 1839	157,312 50	64,784	25,080	44,000	291,176 50
Appropriated for 1838	155,812 50	64,784	21,180	69,770	311,546 50
Increased	$1,500 00	-	$3,900		
Diminished	-	-	-	$25,770	$20,370 00

NOTES.—The increase in the first column is occasioned by attaching two more passed midshipmen to the chart and instrument depot.

That in the third column by the addition of one captain, one master, and one secretary, to the asylum at Philadelphia, and estimating for one lieutenant less.

The diminution in the fourth column is occasioned by increasing the pay of the master builder at the Portsmouth yard $50, to make the pay the same as at navy yard at Washington; by the appointment of a foreman and inspector of timber, $700, which is rendered necessary by the increase of work contemplated at that yard; and by adding $150 to the pay of the inspector and measurer of timber at Boston and New York, respectively—all which the Board considered reasonable and proper; and by deducting the sum of $26,820, as a balance that will probably be on hand on the 1st of January next.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

D 5.

Estimate of the pay required for the commission and warrant officers waiting orders and on furlough, for 1839, being part of the first item in the general estimate for that year.

	Waiting orders. No.	Waiting orders. Amount.	Furlough. No.	Furlough. Amount.	Aggregate.
Captains	21	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	
Commanders	27	48,600 00	1	[illegible]	
Lieutenants	94	112,800 00	3	1,800 00	
Surgeons	18	28,800 00	1	800 00	
Pursers	7	4,687 50			
Assistant surgeons	11	7,150 00			
Passed midshipmen	33	19,800 00	3	[illegible]	
Midshipmen	22	6,600 00	1	150 00	
		$280,887 50		$4,550 00	[illegible]

Add for 41 midshipmen who, after examination, may be entitled to be arranged as passed midshipmen, in addition to their pay as midshipmen . . . 12,300 00

Estimated for 1839 . . . [illegible]

Estimated for 1838 . . . [illegible]

Excess for 1839 . . . [illegible]

This excess is occasioned by an [illegible]

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

72

REF0059173

Doc. No. [illegible]

D 6.

Estimate of the amount required for provisions for the year 1839, explanatory of the third item of the general estimate for that year.

6,679 persons in vessels in commission, exclusive of marines.
560 marines embarked in vessels in commission.
1,243 persons (enlisted) attached to receiving-vessels and shore stations.

8,482 persons, at one ration each a day, will make 3,095,930 rations, which, at 20 cents each ration, is equal to $619,186

Estimating the balance that may remain in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, as available, there may be deducted from this amount the sum of $19,186, which, it is presumed, may not be required 19,186

which will leave $600,000

being the amount asked for in the general estimate.

The experience of several years has induced the Board to believe that the cost of the ration, including contingent expenses and losses from decay, will not exceed *twenty* cents each; and they have, therefore, framed the estimates at that rate, instead of *twenty-five* cents each, as heretofore.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

D 7.

Estimate of the proposed improvements and repairs to be made in navy yards during the year 1839, explanatory of the sixth item in the general estimate.

At Portsmouth, N. H.		
Towards completing stone wharves	[illegible]	
For building [illegible]	[illegible]	
For [illegible]	2,500	
At Charlestown, Mass.		[illegible]
For steam saw-mills and machinery	8,500	
For additional machinery and boilers to ropewalk	12,000	
For repairs of all kinds	5,500	
At Brooklyn, N. Y.		26,000
For filling in yard	2,000	
For repairs of all kinds	5,500	
		7,500

Doc. No. [illegible]

D 7—Continued.

At Philadelphia.		
For extension of wharves	[illegible]	
For repairs of all kinds	[illegible]	
At Washington.		[illegible]
For a chain-cable shop	9,000	
For extending and improving the anchor and smiths' shops, and for machinery for the same	15,000	
For repairs of all kinds	2,000	
At Norfolk, Va.		26,000
For quay-walls	50,000	
For a house for boiling oil	1,600	
For a store-room for keeping tar, pitch, oil, &c.	3,900	
For repairs of all kinds	8,500	
At Pensacola.		[illegible]
For a guard-house at navy-yard gate	10,000	
For a cistern to timber-shed	6,500	
To complete stable for oxen	4,500	
For repairs of all kinds, and levelling	4,000	
Total amount		25,000
		[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire	[illegible]
Charlestown, Massachusetts	[illegible]
Brooklyn, New York	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Norfolk, Virginia	[illegible]
Pensacola	26,000
	64,000
	25,000
	[illegible]

The amounts embraced in this estimate have been decided upon by the Board, after careful examination of the recommendations of the respective commandants of the navy yards; and the objects selected are those that are deemed indispensable for the public interests.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

REF0059174

SPECIAL ESTIMATE.

Hospitals.

For completing the hospital at New York	$20,000
For conveying Schuylkill water to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, and for all necessary repairs	9,760
For current repairs to the hospital and its dependencies, near Norfolk	1,500
For completing the hospital buildings at Pensacola, and building a wharf for landing the sick	4,000
	$35,260

The sums asked for the hospitals have been limited by the amounts believed to be necessary for their proper preservation and advantageous use.

Submitted

For building five brigs or schooners from frames collecting under the law for the gradual improvement of the navy	$225,000

The sum proposed for building five small vessels has been submitted by your direction, to furnish the means of communication with our squadrons, which has become more necessary than usual by the disturbed state of some of the countries near which they are employed.

Receiving-vessels.

For the purchase of two vessels, to be used as receiving vessels; one to be placed near the navy yard, Philadelphia, and the other in the harbor of Baltimore	$25,000

The situation of the former receiving vessels at Baltimore and Philadelphia has rendered temporary arrangements indispensable, until suitable vessels shall be authorized.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

Estimate for the support of the marine corps for the year 1839.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, October 26, 1838.

SIR: The Navy Department has directed that the estimates for the marine corps be sent to the Navy Commissioners. In accordance with that order, they are herewith enclosed.

I would suggest the expediency of requesting Congress to reappropriate the sum of $150,000, at present appropriated for the purchase of sites and the erection of barracks at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Norfolk, Virginia, and Pensacola.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ARCH. HENDERSON,
Colonel Commandant.

Com. ISAAC CHAUNCEY,
President Board of Navy Commissioners.

General estimate of the expenses of the marine corps for the year 1839.

There will be required for the support of the marine corps during the year 1839, in addition to the balances that may remain on hand on the 1st January, 1839, the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and forty-three cents.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1st. For the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	$174,301 60

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

2d. For provisions of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen serving on shore	$45,054 99
3d. For clothing	13,662 60
4th. For fuel	16,974 12
5th. For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks at Brooklyn, New York	50,000 00
6th. For keeping barracks at the different stations in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York	10,000 00
7th. For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for expenses of recruiting	6,000 00
8th. For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, and the pay of matron and hospital stewards	1,139 99

REF0059175

9th. For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, tolls, wharfage, and cartage; per diem allowance [illegible] courts of inquiry; compensation to judge advocates; house-rent [illegible] public [illegible], per diem allowance to [illegible] constant labor; expenses of [illegible] deceased persons belonging to the marine corps; printing, stationery, forage, postage on public [illegible] expenses in [illegible] of [illegible], candles and oil, [illegible], barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools; and for the purchase and keeping of a horse for the messenger - $17,077 03

10th. For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments for a band. 2,300 00

$195,408 83

Appropriated for 1838 369,710 43

311,474 93

[illegible] for 1839 [illegible]

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, October 1[illegible], 1838.

No. 1.—PAY DEPARTMENT.

Estimate of pay and subsistence of officers and pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the marine corps of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Rank and grade.	Number.	Pay. Pay per month.	Pay. Extra pay per month.	Pay. Number of servants at $8 per month.	Pay. Number of servants at $7 per month.	Pay. Total.	Subsistence. Number of rations per day, at 20 cents per ration.	Subsistence. Number of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cents.	Subsistence. Total.	Aggregate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REF0059176

No. 1—Continued.

RANK AND GRADE.	Number.	Pay.				Subsistence.			Aggregate.
		Pay per month.	Extra pay per month.	Number of servants at $8 per month.	Number of servants at $7 per month.	Total.	Number of ration per day, at 20 cents per ration.	Number of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cents.	Total.	
Quartermaster sergeant	1	$17	$20			$444				$444
Drum and fife majors	13	16				384				384
Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea	27	16				5,184				5,184
Orderly sergeants employed as clerks to colonel commandant, adjutant and inspector, and quartermaster	3	16	28			1,296				1,296
Sergeants	50	13				7,800				7,800
Corporals	80	9				8,640				8,640
Drummers and fifers	60	8				5,760				5,760
Privates	932	7				78,288				78,288
Clerk to paymaster	1	15	20			429	60			502 60
Absent, required for payment of bounty for re-enlistment	125	80				1,750				1,750
Additional rations to officers for every five years' service							130			9,490
Appropriated for 1838						$141,451 60			$33,350	$174,301 60
Forces for 1839										162,919 03
										$12,282 60

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS,
Paymaster's Office, November 13, 1838.

SIR: The sum of $9,490 asked for in the estimates for the year 1839, is caused by the 15th section of the "*Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes;*" passed the 5th of July, 1838, wherein it is provided "*that every commissioned officer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem, for every five years he may have served, or shall serve, in the army of the United States.*"

It has been decided by the accounting officers of the Treasury, that the officers of the marine corps of similar grades are entitled to the benefit of the above-mentioned provision, under the 5th section of the "Act for the better organization of the marine corps," passed the 30th June, 1834, which provides "that the officers of the marine corps shall be entitled to and receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, as are now, or *may hereafter* be, allowed to officers of similar grades in the infantry of the army."

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WALKER,
Paymaster Marines.

Col ARCHD. HENDERSON,
Commdt. U. S. M. Corps, Headquarters.

73

REF0059177

REF00591 78

No. 2.—*Provisions.*

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Servants.	Clerks.	Total.	Rations per day at 19 cts. per ration.	Rations per day at 20 cts. per ration.	Aggregate amount.
For provisions for non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen	517	34	1	–	–	552	1	–	$38,281 20
For provisions for clerks and officers' servants	–	–	–	68	5	73	–	1	5,329 00
Amount required for two months' rations for each soldier, as premium for re-enlisting, agreeably to the act of 2d March, 1833	125	–	–	–	–	125	1	–	1,444 79
Appropriated for 1838	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$45,054 99
Deficiency for 1839	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,840 00
									4,785 01

No. 3.—*Clothing.*

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Servants.	Clerks.	Total.	Aggregate amount.
For clothing of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $33 per annum	1,156		–	1,156	$38,148 00
For clothing of officers' servants, at $33 per annum	–	68	–	68	2,244 00
Clothing for paymaster's clerk, at $33 per annum	–	–	1	1	33 00
Amount required for the purchase of 300 watch-coats, at $8 50 each	–	–	–	–	2,550 00
Amount required for two months' clothing for each soldier, as premium for re-enlisting, agreeably to the act of 2d March, 1833	125	–	–	125	687 50
Appropriated for 1838	–	–	–	–	$43,662 50
Deficiency for 1839	–	–	–	–	43,595 00
	–	–	–	–	32 50

No. 4.—*Fuel.*

For what purpose required.	Number.	Each. Cords.	Each. Feet.	Each. Inches.	Total. Cords.	Total. Feet.	Total. Inches.	Aggregate amount.
Colonel commandant,	1	36	4	-	36	4		
Lieutenant colonel south of latitude 39,	1	26	-	-	26			
Majors south of latitude 39,	1	26	-	-	26			
Majors north of latitude 39,	3	29	-	-	87			
Captains north of latitude 43,	1	24	4	8	24	4	8	
Captains north of latitude 39,	2	23	6	-	47	4		
Captains south of latitude 39,	3	21	2	-	63	6		
Staff south of latitude 39,	3	26	-	-	78			
Staff north of latitude 39,	1	29	-	-	29			
Lieutenants north of latitude 43,	2	19	1	4	38	2	8	
Lieutenants north of latitude 39,	12	18	4	-	222			
Lieutenants south of latitude 39,	14	16	4	-	231			
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen north of latitude 40,	239	1	5	-	388	3		
Ditto, south of latitude 40,	370	1	4	-	555			
Clerk to paymaster,	1	2	2	8	2	2	8	
Matron to hospital,	1	1	4	-	1	4		
Commanding officer's office at Portsmouth, New Hampshire,	1	8	5	4	8	5	4	
Guard-room at Portsmouth, New Hampshire,	1	25	-	-	25			
Hospital at ditto, ditto,	1	19	1	4	19	1	4	
Mess-room at ditto, ditto,	1	4	1	4	4	1	4	
Offices of the commanding officers and assistant quartermasters at Charlestown, New York, and Philadelphia,	4	8	-	-	32			
Guard-rooms at Charlestown, New York, and Philadelphia,	3	24	-	-	72			
Hospitals at ditto, ditto,	3	18	4	-	55	4		
Mess-rooms at ditto, ditto,	3	4	-	-	12			
Offices of the commandant and staff and commanding officers at headquarters, Norfolk, and Pensacola,	7	7	-	-	49			
Guard-rooms at head quarters, navy yard, Washington, Norfolk, and Pensacola,	4	21	-	-	84			
Hospital at headquarters, two fires,	1	33	-	-	33			
Hospitals at Norfolk and Pensacola,	2	16	4	-	33			
Mess-rooms for officers at headquarters, Norfolk, and Pensacola,	3	3	4	-	10	4		
Armory at Washington city,	1	30	-	-	30			
					3324	7		
Which, at $7 per cord, is	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$16,224 12
Appropriated for 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,804
Excess for 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	470 12

The only items of the estimate for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for the year 1839 that differ from the estimate for 1838, are fuel and subsistence.

Subsistence.

The number of troops on shore has been reduced, in accordance with instructions from the Navy Department, which has reduced the sum estimated for in 1838 by - $4,785 15

Fuel.

The quantity of fuel estimated for is less by 100 cords and 5 feet, caused by a reduction of the number of troops considered on shore, as stated in the item of subsistence; but an addition of 50 cents per cord, agreeably to the contracts effected, make an addition to the amount required for fuel for 1838 of - - - - - - - 469 37

Total reduction - - - - - $4,315 78

Respectfully submitted.

ARC. A. NICHOLSON,
Quartermaster.

PROPOSED.

For compensation for five clerks employed by the commandant and staff-officers at headquarters, in lieu of the pay, rations, clothing, fuel, quarters, and extra compensation heretofore allowed them, as follows:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief clerk in the disbursing and subsistence department, at - $1,200
Clerk in the clothing and ordnance department, at - - 1,000

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

One chief clerk, at - - - - - - - 1,200

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE.

One clerk, at - - - - - - - 1,000

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

One chief clerk, at - - - - - - - 1,000

Proposed allowance - - - - - $5,400
Present allowance, as per following statement - - 2,961

Proposed increase - - - - - $2,439

REF0059179

COPY OF TABLE 10, SENATE DOCUMENTS OF 1835-6,

Showing the pay and emoluments of the clerks of the commandant and staff of the United States marine corps before the act of organization, which remains unchanged.

CLERKS.	Lineal pay per annum.	Rations per annum.	Clothing per annum.	Fuel per annum.	Extra pay per annum.	Quarters.	Total
First clerk to quartermaster -	$201 60	$73 00	$30 00	$6 00	$354 00	-	$664 60
Second clerk to quartermaster -	189 60	73 00	30 00	6 00	354 00	-	652 60
Clerk to colonel commandant -	189 60	73 00	30 00	6 00	240 00	-	538 60
Clerk to adjutant and inspector -	189 60	73 00	30 00	6 00	240 00	-	538 60
Clerk to paymaster - -	105 60	73 00	30 00	14 00	240 00	$104	566 60
							$2,961 00

Reappropriation of $150,000, being the sum now appropriated for the purchase of sites and erection of barracks at Charlestown, Mass., Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola, Fa.

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Dep't, Washington, October 22, 1838.

SIR: Quadruplicate estimates for the support of the marine corps for the year 1839 are herewith submitted. The amount asked for the support of the quartermaster's department is different from the estimates of last year, the cause of which is explained by the following statement:

It will be perceived that an appropriation is proposed for the clerks of the commandant and staff of the corps, in lieu of the several allowances they at present receive. This subject was recommended to the attention of Congress by the late Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report of 1835; in accordance with which, a bill was reported by the Naval Committee of the Senate, but from some cause did not become a law.

These clerks have been in receipt of their present allowances for ten years past, during which time the corps has been augmented, and their duties and responsibilities much increased.

The compensations proposed appear nothing more than their services entitle them to; and at this time will only afford them a respectable support.

I am, sir, &c.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, *Quartermaster.*

Col. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, *&c.*

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
November 19, 1838.

Of the items embraced in the general estimate for the marine corps, the estimated amount for purchasing a site and erecting barracks at Brooklyn, New York, is the only one which appears to require any remark from the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Although the Board have several times expressed the opinion that it is desirable to obtain sites and commence the erection of marine barracks near stations which are most generally resorted to by our vessels of war, yet, as it is understood to be the wish of the Department that the estimates for the year 1839 should be limited to the objects of the most urgent importance, the Board suggest that this item of the estimate can probably be omitted with less injury to the public interests than any of the others.

With respect to the proposed change in the mode of compensating the clerks, which is submitted for consideration, the Board are of opinion that in determining the extent of the compensation to be granted, the pay of those allowed to commandants and others at navy yards would form the best guide. The pay of the first clerk to a commandant of a navy yard is established by law at nine hundred dollars, and that of the second at seven hundred and fifty dollars.

I. CHAUNCEY.

REF0059180

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

Class.	Names.	Flag-ships.	Commanders of vessels.	Commanders of squadrons.	Stations.
Ship of the line	Ohio	Flag-ship	Captain Joseph Smith	Commodore Isaac Hull	Mediterranean.
Frigate	Constitution		Captain W. C. Bolton		Mediterranean.
Sloop	Cyane		Commander John Percival		Mediterranean.
Ship of the line	North Carolina	Flag-ship	Commodore H. E. Ballard	Commodore H. E. Ballard	Pacific.
Sloop	Lexington		Captain John H. Clack		Pacific.
Sloop	Falmouth		Commander Isaac McKeever		Pacific.
Schooner	Enterprise		Lieut. Comm'g William M. Glendy		Pacific.
Schooner	Boxer		Lieut. Comm'g William C. Nicholson	Commodore John B. Nicolson	Coast of Brazil.
Razee	Independence	Flag-ship.	Commodore John B. Nicolson		Coast of Brazil.
Sloop	Fairfield		Lieut. Comm'g H. Y. Purviance		West Indies.
Sloop	Dolphin		Lieut. Comm'g Alex. Slidell Mackenzie	Commodore A. J. Dallas	West Indies.
Brig	Macedonian	Flag-ship	Commander not yet designated		West Indies.
Frigate	Vandalia		Commander C. P. Levy		West Indies.
Sloop	Boston		Commander Edward B. Babbit		West Indies.
Sloop	Natchez		Commander Benjamin Page, jr.		West Indies.
Sloop	Ontario		Commander William E. McKeaney		West Indies.
Sloop	Erie		Commander Joseph Smoot		West Indies.
Sloop	Levant		Commander Hiram Paulding		West Indies.
Sloop	Warren		Commander not yet appointed		East Indies.
Schooner	Grampus		Lieut. Comm'g John S. Paine	Commodore G. C. Read	East Indies.
Frigate	Columbia	Flag-ship	Commodore G. C. Read		Exploring expedition.
Sloop	John Adams		Commander Thomas W. Wyman		Exploring expedition.
Sloop	Vincennes	Flag-ship	Lieut. Comm'g Charles Wilkes	Lieut. Com'g Charles Wilkes	Exploring expedition.
Sloop	Peacock		Lieut. Comm'g William L. Hudson		Exploring expedition.
Sloop	Relief		Lieut. Comm'g A. K. Long		Atlantic coast.
Store-ship	Erie		Lieut. Comm'g Cadwallader Ringgold		Government packet, running between New York and Vera Cruz.
Brig	Porpoise		Captain Charles W. Skinner		
Steam-ship	Fulton		Lieut. Comm'g William H. Gardner		Government packet, running between New Orleans and Tampico, &c.
Brig	Consort				
Schooner	Woodbury		Lieut. Comm'g John S. Nicholas		

H.

A statement showing the names, rates, distribution, and condition of the vessels in ordinary.

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

The *Columbus*, ship of the line, has been recently thoroughly repaired, and could be equipped for sea at short notice. This ship is at present used as a receiving-ship for the accommodation of recruits.

The *Constellation*, frigate, has recently returned from the West India station, and is supposed to require large repairs.

The *Concord*, sloop of war, has recently returned from the West India station, and will require considerable repairs.

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The *Washington*, ship of the line, requires a general repair.

The *Franklin*, ship of the line, requires a general repair.

The *Hudson*, frigate, is considered unfit for sea service. This ship is used as a receiving-ship for recruits.

The *Saint Louis*, sloop of war, is now under repair.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The *Sea Gull*, an old steam-vessel, very much decayed, is used for a receiving-vessel, but is inadequate to the proper accommodation of recruits, and unfit for any other naval use.

AT GOSPORT, VA.

The *Pennsylvania*, ship of the line, has been recently equipped, and could be prepared for sea in a very short time.

The *Delaware*, ship of the line, has been thoroughly repaired, and could be soon prepared for sea.

The *Macedonian*, frigate, nearly ready for sea service.

The *Potomac*, frigate, requires examination and repair.

The *Brandywine*, frigate, is under repairs, which will be completed in about three months.

The *Constitution*, frigate, has received the slight repairs which she required, and could be soon prepared for sea.

The *Guerriere*, frigate, is generally decayed, and will require very extensive repairs, or to be rebuilt.

The *Java*, frigate, is unfit for sea service, and is used as a receiving vessel for recruits.

The *Warren*, sloop of war, has just been repaired, and could be soon equipped for sea.

The *Shark*, schooner, has been repaired, and could be equipped for sea service at short notice.

REF0059181

RECAPITULATION.

Three ships of the line, nearly ready for sea service.
Two ships of the line, requiring extensive repairs.
Two frigates, which could soon be ready for sea service.
Three frigates, requiring repairs, which will be soon commenced.
Three frigates, considered unfit for sea service.
One sloop of war, nearly ready for sea service.
One sloop of war, under repair.
One sloop of war, requiring repairs, which will be soon given.
One schooner, nearly ready for sea service.
One old steam vessel, so much decayed as to be unfit for any naval use.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

I.

A statement of the vessels on the stocks at the several navy yards.

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

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

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Two frigates.

AT PHILADELPHIA.
One frigate.

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

RECAPITULATION.
Four ships of the line and six frigates.

All of these vessels were commenced under the authority given by the acts for the gradual increase of the navy, of the 29th April, 1816, and 3d March, 1831.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

K.

A statement of the measures which have been adopted to carry into effect the acts for the gradual increase of the navy, which were approved on the 29th April, 1816, and 3d March, 1831.

The ships of the line Columbus, North Carolina, and Delaware were completed, and have been in service for several years.

The hull of the Ohio, ship of the line, was completed and launched under this appropriation in 1820.

This ship has recently been repaired and equipped from the ordinary appropriations, and is now about to sail from New York.

The Pennsylvania, ship of the line, was launched in 1837; and the remaining balance of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, with a special appropriation, were expended in preparing her for removal to Norfolk. This ship has since had her equipments nearly completed from the ordinary appropriations.

The frigates Brandywine, Potomac, and Columbia have been launched, equipped, and employed at sea.

Four ships of the line and six frigates remain on the stocks; they are generally sound, but the keels, keelsons, or deadwoods of some of them are decayed, and will require to be replaced before they can be launched.

These vessels are in general so far advanced that they might probably be made ready for sea as soon as the necessary crews could be collected for them.

The appropriation under which these vessels were commenced has been exhausted, and additional appropriations will be necessary whenever it may be deemed expedient to complete any of them for service.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

L.

A statement of the measures which have been adopted under the laws for the gradual improvement of the navy, which were approved 3d of March, 1827, and 2d March, 1833.

Contracts have been entered into for live-oak frames for—
- Fifteen ships of the line,
- Eighteen frigates,
- Sixteen sloops of war,
- Nine steamers, and
- Nine small vessels, brigs or schooners.

Of these, the deliveries have been completed for—
- Four ships of the line,
- Seven frigates, and
- Four sloops of war.

For the remaining frames, partial deliveries only have been made. By the terms of the contracts, the whole ought to be completed in 1841.

The following statement shows, in greater detail, the quantities of different materials that have been collected; their cost; the liabilities still existing; and the balance which will be available for other purposes when the whole amount of the appropriation shall be realized. This statement is made up to the 1st day of October, 1838:

Cost of dry dock at Charlestown, Massachusetts	$677,089 78
Cost of dry dock at Gosport, Virginia	974,356 69
Cost of timber sheds and other buildings in navy yards	149,506 84
Cost of labor in receiving and stowing materials	160,292 03
Cost of purchase of land and preservation of live-oak trees	69,884 80
Cost of 623,025 cubic feet live-oak timber	793,173 14
Cost of 424,087 cubic feet white-oak timber	146,939 95

REF0059182

Statement showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended, in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending 30th September, 1838.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed in the fourth quarter of 1837, and in each of the three first quarters of 1838.								Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th September, 1837, and 30th September, 1838.	Balance in hands of agents unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th Sept. 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated money in the Treasury.
						Fourth quarter of 1837.		First quarter of 1838.		Second quarter of 1838.		Third quarter of 1838.					
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Fulfilling treaties with—																	
Christian Indians	-	$100 00	$100 00	-	$800 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$800 00	-	$800 00
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies	$112,360 00	6,200 00	42,490 00	-	161,050 00	-	$17,293 32	$6,638 70	$630 00	$2,166 85	$630 00	$16,840 85	$630 00	$44,829 72	1,360 28	$114,860 00	116,220 28
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.	1,860 00	4,165 00	1,000 00	-	7,025 00	$649 33	1,650 00	828 50	250 00	-	-	-	-	3,377 83	2,647 17	1,000 00	3,647 17
Chippewas of Saginaw	-	-	6,500 00	-	6,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 00	2,000 00	6,500 00
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, & N. Y. Indians	750 00	-	1,500 30	-	2,250 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	750 00	2,250 00
Choctaws	21,361 75	9,238 56	72,625 00	-	103,215 31	1,750 00	7,654 00	1,072 50	2,745 00	7,590 30	2,180 54	-	15,808 71	38,801 05	32,173 34	31,940 94	64,414 28
Chickasaws	4,375 00	-	6,000 00	-	10,375 00	-	1,762 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,725 00	240 50	7,409 50	7,650 00
Creeks	331,900 06	93,632 81	413,940 00	-	839,472 87	435,421 36	2,931 42	6,040 09	7,188 75	17,775 78	29,171 33	-	43,019 08	641,550 76	65,749 59	232,192 56	297,922 11
Cherokees	2,876 50	4,471 26	15,140 00	-	22,487 76	-	555 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,257 50	4,812 50	11,152 76	9,522 50	20,675 26
Caddoes	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00
Delawares	1,110 00	-	8,140 00	-	9,250 00	-	4,600 00	551 66	-	-	-	2,337 04	-	7,488 70	901 30	860 00	1,761 30
Florida Indians	30,870 00	26,701 39	280,610 00	-	338,181 39	1,990 48	692 00	6,904 19	-	25,080 31	-	6,634 00	7,071 00	48,372 01	41,830 38	247,979 00	289,809 38
Iowas	56,940 00	2,910 00	8,930 00	-	68,830 00	10,313 73	1,250 00	18,384 37	-	-	-	2,632 25	-	32,580 35	10,889 65	25,360 00	36,249 65
Kanzas	860 00	1,712 70	6,040 00	-	8,612 70	3,860 00	1,750 00	265 15	-	599 16	-	264 69	-	6,739 00	1,043 70	860 00	1,903 70
Kickapoos	750 00	250 00	5,500 00	-	6,500 00	2,800 00	2,500 00	700 00	-	240 00	-	-	-	6,240 00	10 00	250 00	260 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	-	-
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	360 00	186 00	-	-	546 00	360 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360 00	186 00	-	186 00
Miamies	3,491 50	-	154,110 00	-	157,601 50	1,715 00	13,396 00	-	-	-	-	-	160 50	15,271 50	84,384 50	57,945 50	142,330 00
Miamies (Eel Rivers)	-	-	1,100 00	-	1,100 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Menomonies	12,460 00	16,286 64	32,650 00	-	61,396 64	4,278 05	13,000 00	1,516 05	-	482 50	-	-	-	19,276 60	32,030 04	10,090 00	42,120 04
Ottawas and Chippewas	11,985 00	6,974 54	65,465 00	-	84,424 54	3,820 79	21,000 00	-	99 00	10,592 00	-	-	8,600 00	44,111 79	22,651 75	17,655 00	40,312 75
Omahas	1,560 00	775 75	3,940 00	-	6,275 75	360 00	-	280 00	-	1,010 00	-	3,034 26	-	4,684 26	31 49	1,560 00	1,591 49
Otoes and Missourias	2,110 00	983 29	5,640 00	-	8,733 29	1,610 00	-	860 00	-	760 00	-	1,081 69	-	4,311 69	2,061 60	2,360 00	4,421 60
Osages	2,360 00	5,320 00	17,040 00	-	24,720 00	-	-	1,869 66	1,562 65	-	1,500 00	-	-	4,932 31	12,990 34	6,797 35	19,787 69
Ottawas	804 20	-	26,800 00	-	27,661 20	450 00	2,150 00	4,799 00	-	1,388 25	-	2,712 94	-	11,500 19	501 63	15,662 38	16,164 01
Pottawatamies	131,394 64	20,000 00	88,120 00	-	239,514 64	30,996 03	34,828 28	23,233 37	41,898 20	144 12	-	-	2,090 00	133,190 00	11,127 08	95,197 56	106,324 64
Pottawatamies of Huron	-	-	400 00	-	400 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353 16	46 84	400 00
Pottawatamies of Prairie	-	-	16,600 00	-	16,600 00	4,969 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	5,969 00	10,031 00	-	10,031 00
Pottawatamies of Indiana	2,000 00	-	17,000 00	-	19,000 00	7,500 00	-	-	-	1,493 97	-	9,657 09	-	18,656 06	343 94	-	343 94
Pottawatamies of Wabash	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Piankeshaws	-	800 00	800 00	-	1,300 00	400 00	-	360 00	-	-	-	200 00	-	960 00	340 00	-	340 00
Pawnees	2,700 00	6,249 16	12,000 00	-	20,919 16	360 00	-	180 00	-	-	-	6,202 03	-	6,742 02	11,507 14	2,700 00	14,207 14
Quapaws	1,063 00	2,580 00	4,660 00	-	8,303 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,174 50	1,128 50	8,303 00
Six Nations, New York	1,680 67	-	4,500 00	-	6,180 67	-	194 00	-	-	-	500 00	-	-	694 00	5,486 67	-	5,486 67
Senecas, New York	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Sioux of Mississippi	1,420 00	-	7,760 00	-	9,180 00	1,626 00	-	330 00	-	435 00	-	-	-	2,391 00	6,369 00	420 00	6,789 00
Yancton and Santie Sioux	360 00	1,085 00	4,340 00	-	5,785 00	500 00	-	-	105 00	-	-	-	-	605 00	4,820 00	360 00	5,180 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	80,189 00	42,569 55	41,920 00	-	164,678 55	47,607 15	67,057 67	14,033 50	1,667 75	1,410 00	456 00	-	-	132,232 07	16,686 48	15,760 00	32,446 48
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	4,700 00	-	4,700 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,380 00	1,320 00	4,700 00
Shawnees	780 00	283 92	7,180 00	-	8,242 92	5,041 53	-	549 67	-	-	-	-	-	5,591 20	1,811 72	840 00	2,651 72
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	713 00	-	3,000 00	-	3,713 00	-	628 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,584 00	2,212 00	622 00	879 00	1,501 00
Shawnees and Senecas	360 00	885 50	2,240 00	-	3,485 50	-	549 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,434 00	2,518 50	420 00	2,938 50
Senecas	720 00	2,731 92	2,660 00	-	6,111 92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,451 92	5,391 92	720 00	6,111 92
Weas	-	-	8,000 00	-	8,000 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200 00	-	-	-
Wyandots	1,160 00	-	6,840 00	-	8,000 00	3,397 90	293 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,690 90	3,442 10	867 00	4,309 10
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Winnebagoes	6,360 00	8,250 81	37,860 00	-	52,479 81	1,642 14	14,000 00	1,030 00	50 00	18,102 97	748 26	-	-	35,633 37	14,066 44	2,780 00	16,846 44
Current expenses	30,705 89	16,945 10	-	-	47,650 99	25,842 23	-	5,664 22	-	7,092 85	507 00	7,494 33	-	46,599 73	1,051 26	-	1,051 26
Miscellaneous objects	18,250 00	12,880 00	-	-	31,130 00	-	10,722 42	300 00	964 00	-	900 00	-	-	12,886 42	18,243 58	-	18,243 58
Transportation and incidental expenses	8,175 18	11,099 82	-	-	19,275 00	802 30	716 12	924 95	398 40	415 47	941 28	975 66	2,006 09	7,183 27	2,915 35	9,176 38	12,091 73
Relief of administrators of E. W. Duval	-	-	342 27	-	342 27	-	-	-	342 27	-	-	-	-	342 27	-	-	-
Cherokee delegation	-	-	100,000 00	-	100,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000 00	38,000 00	100,000 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	500 00	-	16,500 00	-	17,000 00	1,500 00	-	4,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	750 00	-	8,250 00	63 20	8,686 80	8,750 00
Pay of sub-agents	812 50	1,510 15	13,000 00	-	15,352 65	-	684 13	-	-	250 00	818 65	750 00	-	2,502 78	440 78	12,409 09	12,849 87
Pay of interpreters	723 88	186 00	9,300 00	-	10,209 88	-	-	500 00	-	750 00	-	900 00	-	2,150 00	5,709 88	2,350 00	8,059 88
Clerk to superintendent Wisconsin	-	-	800 00	-	800 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	400 00	800 00
Clerk to superintendent Western Territory	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
Presents to Indians	4,792 83	356 88	5,000 00	-	10,149 71	-	7,136 96	-	-	-	201 00	-	43 70	7,281 66	891 35	1,876 70	2,768 05
Provisions to Indians	4,840 07	629 27	11,800 00	-	17,269 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,161 30	14,108 34	17,269 34
Buildings and repairs	772 81	200 00	10,000 00	-	10,972 81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900 00	9,072 81	10,972 81
Contingencies (Indian department)	6,785 37	2,326 69	36,500 00	-	45,612 06	-	4,442 26	-	679 42	-	4,296 01	-	1,364 56	10,782 25	-	34,829 81	34,829 81
Subscription to Indian Biography	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	-	-	380 00	-	2,700 00	2,700 00
Expenses of Indian medals	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,024 31	-	2,024 31	-	475 69	475 69

REF0059183

RECAPITULATION.

Three ships of the line, nearly ready for sea service.
Two ships of the line, requiring extensive repairs.
Two frigates, which could soon be ready for sea service.
Three frigates, requiring repairs, which will be soon commenced.
Three frigates, considered unfit for sea service.
One sloop of war, nearly ready for sea service.
One sloop of war, under repair.
One sloop of war, requiring repairs, which will be soon given.
One schooner, nearly ready for sea service.
One old steam vessel, so much decayed as to be unfit for any naval use.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

I.

A statement of the vessels on the stocks at the several navy yards.

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

One ship of the line and one frigate.

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS

Two ships of the line and one frigate.

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Two frigates.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

One frigate.

AT GOSPORT, VA.

One ship of the line and one frigate.

RECAPITULATION.

Four ships of the line and six frigates.

All of these vessels were commenced under the authority given by the acts for the gradual increase of the navy, of the 29th April, 1816, and 3d March, 1831.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

K.

A statement of the measures which have been adopted to carry into effect the acts for the gradual increase of the navy, which were approved on the 29th April, 1816, and 3d March, 1831.

The ships of the line Columbus, North Carolina, and Delaware were completed, and have been in service for several years.

The hull of the Ohio, ship of the line, was completed and launched under this appropriation in 1820.

This ship has recently been repaired and equipped from the ordinary appropriations, and is now about to sail from New York.

The Pennsylvania, ship of the line, was launched in 1837; and the remaining balance of the appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, with a special appropriation, were expended in preparing her for removal to Norfolk. This ship has since had her equipments nearly completed from the ordinary appropriations.

The frigates Brandywine, Potomac, and Columbia have been launched, equipped, and employed at sea.

Four ships of the line and six frigates remain on the stocks; they are generally sound, but the keels, keelsons, or deadwoods of some of them are decayed, and will require to be replaced before they can be launched.

These vessels are in general so far advanced that they might probably be made ready for sea as soon as the necessary crews could be collected for them.

The appropriation under which these vessels were commenced has been exhausted, and additional appropriations will be necessary whenever it may be deemed expedient to complete any of them for service.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

L.

A statement of the measures which have been adopted under the laws for the gradual improvement of the navy, which were approved 3d of March, 1827, and 2d March, 1833.

Contracts have been entered into for live-oak frames for—
Fifteen ships of the line,
Eighteen frigates,
Sixteen sloops of war,
Nine steamers, and
Nine small vessels, brigs or schooners.

Of these, the deliveries have been completed for—
Four ships of the line,
Seven frigates, and
Four sloops of war.

For the remaining frames, partial deliveries only have been made. By the terms of the contracts, the whole ought to be completed in 1841.

The following statement shows, in greater detail, the quantities of different materials that have been collected; their cost; the liabilities still existing; and the balance which will be available for other purposes when the whole amount of the appropriation shall be realized. This statement is made up to the 1st day of October, 1838:

Cost of dry dock at Charlestown, Massachusetts	$677,089 78
Cost of dry dock at Gosport, Virginia	974,356 69
Cost of timber sheds and other buildings in navy yards	143,508 84
Cost of labor in receiving and stowing materials	160,292 03
Cost of purchase of land and preservation of live-oak trees	69,885 80
Cost of 623,025 cubic feet live-oak timber	793,173 14
Cost of 424,087 cubic feet white-oak timber	146,239 95

REF0059184

Cost of 10,194 white-oak knees		$55,703 49
Cost of 252,330 cubic feet yellow-pine plank stocks		78,128 17
Cost of 137,505 cubic feet yellow-pine beams and carlings		47,086 42
Cost of 64,744 cubic feet yellow-pine mast and spar timber		40,676 88
Cost of 533,622 lbs. (57,571 sheets) of sheathing copper, and Cost of 1,698,579 lbs. copper bolts, spikes, and nails		496,507 34
Cost of 4,111,149 lbs. of iron		161,107 85
Transferred to exploring expedition		150,000 00
Total expended		$3,993,756 38
Amount of appropriation, as modified at last session of Congress		4,500,000 00
Difference to be accounted for		506,243 62
Of this sum, there was in the Treasury 1st of October	$491,951 48	
Supposed to be in the hands of agents and pursers	14,292 14	
		$506,243 62
The liabilities under existing contracts, on the 1st of October, are estimated at		$1,403,784 89
The above amount of	$506,243 62	
And the appropriations due in 1839 and 1840	1,500,000 00	
Give total available amount of		2,006,243 62
And leaves available for other purchases the sum of		$602,458 73

NOTE.—The number of frames for sloops of war, as stated in this report, is six less than was stated in the report of last year. This difference arises from the correction of an error in the report of last year, which was occasioned by inadvertently including the frames which had been contracted for under the appropriation for six small vessels with those which had been contracted for under this appropriation.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

M.

Statement of the progress made in carrying into effect the appropriation act of 3d March, 1837, which authorized the construction of two sloops of war and six small vessels.

The two sloops of war, named the Cyane and Levant, have been completed, and are both employed at sea.

The difficulty of collecting the live-oak frames in Florida, and other causes, have delayed the construction of the six small sloops of war. It is hoped that three of them will be commenced immediately, and be completed early in the next year.

I. CHAUNCEY.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *November* 19, 1838.

N 1.

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners, complete to September 30, 1838.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Zephaniah Allen	Marine	1 March, 1801	$3 00	April 23, 1800.
Samuel Abbot	Seaman	1 March, 1815	5 00	Do.
Peter Anderson	Seaman	28 March, 1814	3 00	Do.
James Allcorn	Sailingmaster	1 Jan., 1815	20 00	Do.
Jacob Albrecht	Seaman	1 Aug., 1814	6 00	Do.
Samuel Angus	Captain	1 Jan., 1814	50 00	Do.
Robert Andrews	Quarter gunner	1 Aug., 1829	4 50	Do.
Alexander Adams	Seaman	6 Oct., 1812	3 00	Do.
George Alexander	Ordinary seaman	19 July, 1814	8 00	Do.
John Agnew	Seaman	1 Aug., 1825	5 00	Do.
John Adams	Seaman	17 Feb., 1836	6 00	Do.
George Adams	Quarter gunner	31 Dec., 1836	5 62½	Do.
Lemuel Bryant	Ordinary seaman	1 Aug., 1814	8 00	Do.
Robert Berry	Seaman	22 June, 1829	6 00	Do.
Joseph Barrett	Quarter gunner	17 April, 1813	9 00	Do.
John Ball	Boatswain	4 July, 1814	9 00	Do.
Joseph Blake	Ordinary seaman	26 July, 1822	5 00	Do.
John Bennett	Seaman	14 Dec., 1814	6 00	Do.
John Burnham	Master's mate	10 Dec., 1813	9 00	Do.
Thomas Bartlett	Seaman	24 Nov., 1834	6 00	Do.
Samuel Bosworth	Seaman	3 July, 1823	6 00	Do.
Thomas Buchanah	Marine	4 June, 1829	3 00	Do.
Samuel Bryant	Seaman	5 March, 1830	3 00	Do.
Nathan Burr	Quarter gunner	30 Dec., 1814	4 50	Do.
John Brown	Seaman	1 July, 1829	6 00	Do.
Peter Barnard	Ordinary seaman	1 Dec., 1814	4 00	Do.
Edmund Brett	Marine	12 June, 1815	3 00	Do
John Brannon	Seaman	28 June, 1815	5 00	Do.
Isaac Bassett	Ordinary seaman	15 May, 1814	5 00	Do.
John Beatty	Marine	1 June, 1830	4 00	Do.
Luke Brown	Seaman	5 July, 1834	3 00	Do.
William Baggs	Marine	1 March, 1814	3 00	Do.
John Baxter	Seaman	28 Feb., 1819	6 00	Do.
James Bell	Seaman	23 Aug., 1823	6 00	Do.
Godfrey Bowman	Seaman	10 Sept., 1813	6 00	Do.
William Barker	Marine	1 July, 1802	6 00	Do.
John Brumley	Seaman	1 Sept., 1826	6 00	Do.
James Bahlam	Ordinary seaman	6 July, 1833	4 00	Do.
Jonathan Bulkley	Midshipman	17 June, 1834	9 00	Do.
James Brown	Seaman	12 Sept., 1831	8 00	Do.
John Berry	Master-at-arms	18 March, 1835	4 50	Do.
John Butler	Seaman	22 Nov., 1815	5 00	Do.
John Bruce	Quarter gunner	1 Nov., 1826	9 00	Do.
John Bostrom	Quartermaster	30 May, 1834	9 00	Do.
Peter Borge	Captain's steward	19 May, 1834	6 00	Do.
Edward Barker	Marine	18 May, 1836	3 50	Do.
Samuel Butler	Quarter gunner	28 Aug., 1815	6 00	Do.
Thomas Barry	Gunner	10 Aug., 1809	5 00	Do.
Thomas Barber	Ordinary seaman	6 July, 1836	5 00	Do.
John Bevins	Quarter gunner	24 Feb., 1837	7 50	Do.
William Bayne	Quarter gunner	22 Oct., 1833	3 50	Do.
David C. Bunnel	Seaman	27 April, 1813	3 00	Do.
Thomas Bowden	Quartermaster	7 Dec., 1837	4 00	Do.
James Barker	Quartermaster	20 April, 1836	8 00	Do.

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N 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Alfred Batts	Ordinary seaman	24 Oct., 1833	$5 00	April 23, 1800.
James Barron	Captain	22 June, 1807	25 00	Do.
Robert Butler	Quarter gunner	30 April, 1835	3 75	Do.
John Brown, 4th	Seaman	31 Aug., 1825	3 00	Do.
George T. Bassett	Surgeon	20 Aug., 1830	25 00	Do.
Edward Bary	Seaman	4 July, 1837	4 50	Do.
Leonard Chase	Ordinary seaman	1 Aug., 1828	5 00	Do.
John Clements	Seaman	29 Dec., 1812	6 00	Do.
Robert Cathcart	Seaman	20 Sept., 1816	6 00	Do.
George Cornell	Carpenter's mate	10 Sept., 1813	9 00	Do.
John C. Chaplin	Seaman	21 May, 1831	6 00	Do.
Nathaniel Chapman	Quarter gunner	10 June, 1815	9 00	Do.
James Cole	Seaman	1 May, 1823	5 00	Do.
John Collins	Seaman	9 Feb., 1813	6 00	Do.
Francis Covenhoven	Ordinary seaman	22 June, 1807	3 75	Do.
John Cole	Ordinary seaman	6 Feb., 1832	5 00	Do.
Robert Carson	Ordinary seaman	26 June, 1821	5 00	Do.
Daniel H. Cole	Marine	27 Dec., 1833	3 00	Do.
George Coomes	Seaman	1 July, 1825	8 00	Do.
Enos R. Childs	Midshipman	2 April, 1833	9 50	Do.
William Cantrill	Marine	8 April, 1830	2 00	Do.
Stephen Champlin	Lieutenant	3 Sept., 1814	20 00	Do.
Edward Carr	Seaman	13 May, 1835	6 00	Do.
William Cook	Cabin cook	30 June, 1836	4 50	Do.
John Clough	Sailingmaster	4 June, 1829	16 00	Do.
David Connor	Lieutenant	23 May, 1815	16 66⅔	Do.
Alexander Claxton	Midshipman	18 Oct., 1812	7 12½	Do.
Horatio N. Crabb	1st lieut. m. corps	1 Jan., 1831	7 50	Do.
John S. Chauncey	Midshipman	30 Sept., 1817	4 75	Do.
Thomas R. Clarke	Ordinary seaman	18 Feb., 1823	2 50	Do.
Edward Cordeven	Seaman	28 Feb., 1836	3 00	Do.
John Clark	Seaman	31 May, 1825	3 00	Do.
John Clark	Boatswain's mate	15 Jan., 1838	7 12½	Do.
Horace Carter	Landsman	22 Jan., 1838	3 00	Do.
John Davidson	Lieutenant	1 March, 1801	20 00	Do.
Stillman Dodge	Ordinary seaman	1 May, 1831	3 33⅓	Do.
Richard Dunn	Seaman	1 Jan., 1829	6 00	Do.
Jacob Dorries	Seaman	1 July, 1802	8 50	Do.
John Dunn	Marine	1 July, 1818	3 00	Do.
John Daniels	Quartermaster	7 Sept., 1816	9 00	Do.
Samuel Daykin	Marine	22 Oct., 1834	3 00	Do.
John Dirdgen	Seaman	22 Dec., 1816	6 00	Do.
Matthias Douglass	Seaman	23 April, 1814	10 00	Do.
Owen Doddolph	Gunner	25 June, 1814	10 00	Do.
William Dunn	Gunner	6 Oct., 1835	10 00	Do.
Daniel Denyers	Marine	22 Oct., 1835	3 00	Do.
Joseph Dalrymple	Seaman	24 Feb., 1814	4 50	Do.
Marmaduke Dove	Sailingmaster	20 April, 1833	16 00	Do.
John Downes	Master commandant	28 Nov., 1813	10 00	Do.
John A. Dickinson	Carpenter	19 Aug., 1835	8 33⅓	Do.
Ebenezer Day	Ordinary seaman	1 June, 1813	11 66⅔	Do.
James Dailey	Ordinary seaman	1 March, 1828	6 00	Do.
James Dixon	Seaman	11 Nov., 1835	3 00	Do.
Ebenezer Evans	Seaman	2 March, 1813	6 00	Do.
Thomas Edwards	Quartermaster	1 Jan., 1822	9 00	Do.
Jesse Elam	Marine	1 Aug., 1828	6 00	Do.
Gardner Edmonds	Ordinary seaman	4 June, 1814	5 00	Do.

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N 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Jacob Eastman	Cooper	3 July, 1828	$4 50	23 April, 1800.
Thomas English	Ordinary seaman	14 May, 1833	5 00	Do.
William Evans	Marine	1 May, 1827	3 00	Do.
Abner Enos	Master's mate	4 Jan., 1830	6 00	Do.
Francis H. Ellison	Sailingmaster	27 Dec. 1830	15 00	Do.
D. S. Edwards	Surgeon's mate	28 June, 1832	7 50	Do.
Alvin Edson	1st lieut. m. corps	6 Feb., 1832	7 50	Do.
George Edwards, jr.	Boy (1st class)	21 May, 1837	4 00	Do.
Edward Field	Surgeon's mate	1 July, 1801	10 00	Do.
Robert Forsaith	Marine	18 May, 1799	3 00	Do.
John Fallahee	Landsman	1 Aug. 1827	4 00	Do.
N. T. Farral	Marine	10 May, 1830	5 00	Do.
William Farral	Seaman	4 June, 1829	6 00	Do.
Moses French	Seaman	19 April, 1834	6 00	Do.
Alfred Fisher	Seaman	15 May, 1835	5 00	Do.
William Farrer	Quartermaster	21 April, 1834	6 00	Do.
Michael Fitzpatrick	Master-at-arms	4 June, 1829	9 00	Do.
Peter Foley	Marine	27 June, 1837	3 50	Do.
William Flagg	Lieutenant	31 Oct. 1800	18 75	Do.
James Ferguson	Sailingmaster	19 Feb. 1827	10 00	Do.
Jack Flood	Seaman	7 July, 1837	6 00	Do.
William Fitzgerald	Seaman	31 Dec. 1833	6 00	Do.
John Geyer	Seaman	6 April, 1815	6 00	2 April, 1816.
Samuel H. Green	Quartermaster	1 Jan. 1819	9 00	23 April, 1800.
John Grant	Ordinary seaman	1 July, 1831	4 00	Do.
Anthony Gerome	Seaman	1 Jan., 1832	6 00	Do.
William Gregory	Marine	28 May, 1830	2 00	Do.
John Grant	Seaman	20 May, 1813	6 00	Do.
William Gunnison	Ordinary seaman	24 Nov., 1833	5 00	Do.
Patrick Gilligan	Marine	4 June, 1829	3 00	Do.
James Grant	Seaman	9 April, 1829	8 00	Do.
Peter Green	Seaman	3 Aug., 1817	6 00	Do.
Chester Goodell	Ordinary seaman	12 Dec., 1834	3 00	Do.
Charles Gordon	Ordinary seaman	11 May, 1835	5 00	Do.
William Gillen	Seaman	1 Jan., 1833	6 00	Do.
Jerry Gardner	Ordinary seaman	14 Jan., 1818	5 00	Do.
Anthony Gale	Lt. col. m. corps	6 Jan., 1835	16 00	Do.
James Good	Seaman	1 Jan., 1829	12 00	Do.
John M. Garr	Steward	11 Nov., 1833	4 50	Do.
James Glass	Sergeant m. corps	24 Oct., 1836	6 50	Do.
William M. Goodshall	Seaman	15 July, 1825	6 00	Do.
Richard Gilbody	Ordinary seaman	14 Jan., 1806	4 00	Do.
Uriah Hathcomb	Ordinary seaman	16 Oct., 1799	6 00	Do.
James Hatch	Quarter gunner	1 July, 1814	12 00	Do.
James D. Hammond	Seaman	29 Dec., 1813	6 00	Do.
John Hamilton	Seaman	1 May, 1827	6 00	Do.
Elijah L. Harris	Marine	25 Sept., 1833	3 00	Do.
John Hoxie	Seaman	15 Aug., 1800	8 50	Do.
Garret Hendricks	Seaman	9 Aug., 1834	6 00	Do.
John Hodgkins	Corporal's mate	1 July, 1814	7 00	Do.
Roswell Hale	Ordinary seaman	25 Dec., 1819	5 00	Do.
William Herringbrook	Seaman	18 Feb., 1814	6 00	Do.
John Horan	Seaman	4 March, 1830	3 00	Do.
John Hall	Quartermaster	30 Oct., 1830	4 50	Do.
Henry Herrey	Seaman	9 May, 1834	4 00	Do.
William Hamilton	Seaman	1 July, 1829	6 00	Do.
Isaac Harding	Seaman	9 May, 1834	5 00	Do.

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N 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Isaac T. Hartlee	Sailingmaster	1 April, 1817	$20 00	23 April, 1800.
Samuel Hambleton	Purser	10 Sept., 1813	20 00	Do.
Simon Hillman	Ordinary seaman	3 July, 1816	4 00	Do.
John Harris	Quartergunner	1 Aug., 1827	4 50	Do.
John Hussey	Ordinary seaman	1 Jan., 1832	5 00	Do.
Josias Hopkins	Seaman	7 Dec., 1805	6 00	Do.
John Hardy	Seaman	25 June, 1813	6 00	Do.
Joshua Howell	Ordinary seaman	30 June, 1836	5 00	Do.
William L. Hudson	Sailingmaster	6 July, 1817	15 00	Do.
Elias Hughes	Ordinary seaman	28 Aug., 1837	5 00	Do.
Ephraim Hathaway	Landsman	15 Jan., 1838	4 00	Do.
Joshua Howell	Ordinary seaman	17 Feb., 1837	5 00	Do.
Alexander Hemilton	Boatswain's mate	31 May, 1838	7 12½	Do.
J. L. C. Hardy	Midshipman	31 July, 1821	4 50	Do.
David Jenkins	Seaman	1 Aug., 1828	6 00	Do.
James Jackson	Seaman	4 March, 1816	5 00	Do.
John Johnson	Seaman	28 March, 1814	6 00	Do.
Thomas Jackson, 2d	Quartermaster	1 June, 1813	9 00	Do.
Sylvester Jameson	Seaman	1 Aug., 1829	6 00	Do.
Edward Ingram	Boatswain	1 April, 1831	5 00	Do.
Thomas Ap C. Jones	Lieutenant	14 Dec., 1814	20 00	Do.
James Jeffers	Ordinary seaman	7 Dec., 1805	4 00	Do.
Obadiah Johnson	Ordinary seaman	1 April, 1813	5 00	Do.
Lewis Jones	Seaman	27 Oct., 1835	6 00	Do.
Reuben James	Boatswain's mate	27 Jan., 1836	9 50	Do.
Richworth Jordan	Seaman	15 March, 1836	6 00	Do.
Henry Jackson	Captain of foretop	20 Sept. 1836	3 75	Do.
William Jones	Boy	24 Aug., 1814	2 25	Do.
Henry Irvin	Private m. corps	20 Feb., 1837	1 75	Do.
Gilbert Jones	Ordinary seaman	30 June, 1815	2 50	Do.
Ichabod Jackson	Seaman	25 Jan., 1837	4 50	Do.
James Kelly	Marine	24 Aug., 1814	4 50	Do.
John Kenney	Quarter gunner	1 July, 1825	4 50	Do.
George Kensinger	Master-at-arms	22 May, 1819	9 00	Do.
Daniel Kleiss	Ordinary seaman	6 May, 1829	5 00	Do.
Nicholas Kline	Sergt. marine corps	1 Jan., 1832	5 09	Do.
William Kinnead	Marine	3 April, 1834	5 00	Do.
William O. Keene	Master-at-arms	10 Sept., 1813	9 00	Do.
Thomas Kelly	Seaman	25 April, 1815	4 00	Do.
Joseph Kelly	Seaman	31 Oct., 1836	4 50	Do.
Henry Keeling	Gunner	30 Aug., 1834	5 00	Do.
John Keegan	Quartermaster	27 March, 1830	6 00	Do.
Thomas Kowse	Quartermaster	11 Oct., 1813	9 00	Do.
William Lewis	Marine	12 Dec., 1813	4 00	Do.
Richard Lee	Quartermaster	1 July, 1820	6 00	Do.
John Lloyd	Marine	8 June, 1819	5 00	Do.
Isaac Langley	Ordinary seaman	1 Dec., 1814	5 00	Do.
Timothy Lane	Cook	25 March, 1816	8 00	Do.
John Lewis	Boatswain's mate	1 Jan., 1832	9 00	Do.
James Lloyd	Marine	5 April, 1834	2 00	Do.
John Laughon	Marine	30 Dec., 1811	1 75	Do.
John Lagrange	Seaman	30 Nov., 1834	4 50	Do.
John Lang	Seaman	26 July, 1827	6 00	Do.
Peter Lewis	Ordinary seaman	30 July, 1837	5 00	Do.
John Loscomb	Ordinary seaman	15 Jan., 1838	3 50	Do.
John Lovely	Seaman	23 April, 1835	6 00	Do.
John Leonard	Seaman	1 July, 1829	9 00	Do.

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No. 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John G. Lauman	Quarter gunner	20 June, 1836	$7 50	23 April, 1800.
James Merrill	Ordinary seaman	23 Oct., 1819	5 00	Do.
Colton Murray	Boatswain's mate	1 Aug. 1831	9 00	Do.
Enoch M. Miley	Quarter gunner	28 March, 1814	8 00	Do.
Peter McMahon	Ordinary seaman	2 Nov. 1807	6 00	Do.
Andrew Mattison	Seaman	10 Sept. 1813	5 00	Do.
Patrick McLaughlin	Ordinary seaman	1 Nov. 1815	5 00	Do.
Charles Moore	Seaman	5 Aug. 1823	6 00	Do.
Giles Manchester	Ordinary seaman	1 May, 1827	5 00	Do.
Joseph Marks	Seaman	1 May, 1827	6 00	Do.
John Myers	Seaman	1 Nov. 1828	6 00	Do.
Samuel McIsaace	Boy	30 July, 1814	5 00	Do.
James Moses	Purser's steward	29 April, 1816	9 00	Do.
William Moran	Seaman	5 Dec. 1815	6 00	Do.
Enos Marks	Ordinary seaman	10 Feb. 1815	5 00	Do.
John H. McNeale	Seaman	1 June, 1832	3 00	Do.
John Mitchell	Quartermaster	11 June, 1832	8 00	Do.
Matthew McMurray	Seaman	1 Sept., 1827	6 00	Do.
Thomas Miller	Seaman	23 Oct., 1829	4 00	Do.
Matthias McGill	Seaman	28 May, 1814	8 00	Do.
John Moore	Ordinary seaman	4 Dec., 1807	6 00	Do.
Archibald Moffat	Ordinary seaman	1 Jan., 1832	5 00	Do.
Hamlet Moore	Marine	6 Oct., 1821	5 00	Do.
James Mount	Seaman	1 Sept., 1830	3 25	Do.
John Meigs	Seaman	1 July, 1819	10 00	Do.
Thomas Murdock	Seaman	30 June, 1836	6 00	Do.
John Munroe	Marine	22 July, 1835	3 00	Do.
Richard Merchant	Ordinary seaman	30 June, 1824	1 75	Do.
John McMahon	Captain marine corps	9 July, 1836	5 00	Do.
Samuel Miller	Seaman	24 Aug., 1814	10 00	Do.
James McDonnell	Lieutenant	31 Dec., 1836	3 00	Do.
Charles Morris	Passed midshipman	19 Aug., 1813	12 50	Do.
John T. McLaughlin	Private marine corps	6 Feb., 1837	9 37½	Do.
Jacob Marks	Gunner	30 June, 1810	4 37½	Do.
George Marshall	Corporal marine corps	31 March, 1825	2 50	Do.
James McDonnell	Seaman	31 Dec., 1814	2 25	Do.
Edward Martin	Seaman	3 March, 1837	3 00	Do.
Samuel Meade	Midshipman	19 Oct., 1837	3 00	Do.
William P. McArthu	Midshipman	15 Jan., 1838	4 75	Do.
John Marston, jr.	Midshipman	31 Dec., 1814	4 75	Do.
William Mervine	Seaman	28 Nov., 1815	3 66⅔	Do.
William Middleton	Sergeant	1 Jan., 1827	8 00	Do.
James Mount	Seaman	7 June, 1837	3 25	Do.
James Nickerson	Seaman	15 Jan., 1816	6 00	Do.
John Nugent	Marine	14 Aug., 1818	6 00	Do.
John F. Noyer	Corporal marine corps	1 July, 1826	5 00	Do.
William Napier	Ordinary seaman	24 Jan., 1834	4 00	Do.
Thomas Nash	Quartir gunner	1 Jan., 1832	5 00	Do.
John Neilson	Seaman	30 June, 1834	9 00	Do.
James Nagle	Ordinary seaman	16 April, 1836	5 00	Do.
David Newbury	Midshipman	1 June, 1813	3 50	Do.
Francis H. Nichols	Ordinary seaman	11 Sept., 1814	4 75	Do.
William Newton	Seaman	26 June, 1831	1 25	Do.
Isaac Omsie	Seaman	24 Dec., 1825	6 00	Do.
Samuel Osborne, jr.	Mate	16 Feb., 1815	6 00	Do.
John Ottolwell	Seaman	22 Jan., 1836	3 00	Do.
Asael Owens				

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N 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Thomas B. Parsons	Seaman	1 Sept., 1808	$6 00	23 April, 1800.
William Perry	Seaman	9 April, 1825	6 00	Do.
John Peterson	Ordinary seaman	10 Sept., 1813	15 00	Do.
Usher Parsons	Surgeon	7 Feb., 1816	2 50	Do.
William Parker	Seaman	27 April, 1813	6 00	Do.
Stephen Phyfer	Ordinary seaman	4 April, 1825	7 00	Do.
John Pinet	Ordinary seaman	6 Nov., 1828	5 00	Do.
Daniel Peck	Seaman	1 July, 1829	6 00	Do.
John Price	Seaman	11 May, 1835	6 00	Do.
Charles Pasture	Seaman	4 March, 1815	5 00	Do.
Neale Patterson	Seaman	1 July, 1820	8 00	Do.
James Perry	Ship's corporal	1 Sept., 1827	29 00	Do.
Thomas Payne	Sailingmaster	7 Feb., 1834	0 00	Do.
Peter Pierson	Seaman	30 March, 1836	6 00	Do.
Payne Perry	Seaman	6 April, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816.
Joseph Peck	Seaman	19 Dec., 1830	22 50	April 23, 1800.
Charles T. Platt	Lieutenant	4 June, 1829	5 00	Do.
Samuel Phillips	Carpenter	23 March, 1815	17 50	Do.
N. A. Prentiss	Sailingmaster	30 Nov., 1814	10 00	Do.
John Percival	Lieutenant	22 Dec., 1825	2 50	Do.
David Quillo	Quartermaster	20 Feb., 1815	5 00	Do.
Peter Quantin	Ordinary seaman	17 Dec., 1813	5 00	Do.
Nathan Rolfe	Seaman	14 Dec., 1813	16 00	Do.
James Rodgers	Sailingmaster	27 July, 1815	5 00	Do.
Edward Rose	Boy	1 Jan., 1827	3 00	Do.
Edward Rowland	Ordinary seaman	11 Sept., 1814	5 00	Do.
Romante Rhodes	Seaman	5 Dec., 1815	6 00	Do.
John Rico	Seaman	10 July, 1830	6 00	Do.
William Robinson	Marine	1 June, 1827	6 00	Do.
John Rogers	Carpenter's yeoman	18 May, 1833	4 50	Do.
John Roméo	Ordinary seaman	1 April, 1828	5 00	Do.
John Randall	Marine	2 Sept., 1805	3 00	Do.
John Riley	Marine	1 July, 1831	3 00	Do.
John Richards	Quarter gunner	20 Oct., 1829	19 00	Do.
Benjamin Richardson	Master's mate	8 Oct., 1829	0 00	Do.
Alonzo Rowley	Ordinary seaman	15 March, 1836	5 00	Do.
John Roberts	Seaman	1 Jan., 1813	3 00	Do.
B. S. Randolph	Midshipman	7 Oct., 1815	6 00	Do.
John Revel	Ordinary seaman	30 Aug., 1833	22 50	Do.
John Rodgers	Captain	23 June, 1812	5 00	Do.
James C. Reed	Ordinary seaman	6 March, 1837	2 50	Do.
James Roberts	Quarter gunner	14 April, 1838	1 87½	Do.
Samuel Rose	Seaman	24 May, 1836	4 50	Do.
John Richmond	Marine	31 July, 1816	1 75	Do.
Samuel Riddle	Seaman	30 June, 1836	3 00	Do.
John Robinson	Master's mate	31 Jan., 1814	1 25	Do.
James Reid	Ordinary seaman	14 Jan., 1836	5 00	Do.
Thomas Riley	Gunner	23 June, 1837	7 50	Do.
Daniel Riggs	Ordinary seaman	18 May, 1836	3 75	Do.
Nathaniel Staples	Seaman	1 May, 1833	3 00	Do.
Aaron Smith	Ordinary seaman	1 Aug., 1832	2 50	Do.
Patrick Scanton	Ordinary seaman	1 Jan., 1811	6 00	Do.
Benjamin Stevens	Master's mate	27 June, 1814	10 00	Do.
Otis Sage	Corporal marine corps	16 Nov., 1825	4 50	Do.
Stephen Simpson	Marine	16 Nov., 1825	3 50	Do.
William Smith	Ordinary seaman	1 June, 1827	5 00	Do.
John Shriter	Seaman	10 April, 1811	5 00	Do.

N 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John Schrouder	Seaman	20 June, 1819	$6 00	April 23, 1800.
Robert Scatterly	Seaman	28 March, 1812	4 00	Do.
Jonas A. Stone	Seaman	4 April, 1829	9 00	Do.
William Sitcher	Musician marine corps	1 Jan., 1824	3 50	Do.
Eli Stewart	Master's mate	20 May, 1814	7 00	Do.
Harmon Sutton	Seamen	1 July, 1829	3 00	Do.
William Stockdale	Marine	26 July, 1816	6 00	Do.
Thomas Smith	Boatswain	6 April, 1815	10 00	April 2, 1816.
Thomas J. Still	Marine	1 Jan., 1833	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Richard S. Suter	Midshipman	16 Dec., 1814	9 50	Do.
William Smart	Ordinary seaman	1 July, 1829	5 00	Do.
Charles Streeter	Boatswain's mate	1 Nov., 1832	6 00	Do.
Robert Speddin	Lieutenant	5 Dec., 1823	25 00	Do.
Jacob Schriver	Seaman	15 March, 1833	6 00	Do.
William Seymore	Seaman	17 Feb., 1836	6 00	Do.
Thomas H. Stevens	Midshipman	28 Nov., 1814	7 12½	Do.
George Stanfield	Seaman	7 June, 1837	6 00	Do.
Joseph Smith	Lieutenant	11 Sept., 1814	18 75	Do.
John Smith	Boatswain	31 Dec., 1837	5 00	Do.
James Shanklin	Ordinary seaman	1 June, 1813	2 50	Do.
Leonard Stevens	Serg't marine corps	27 Jan., 1837	3 25	Do.
Alfred Smith	Ordinary seaman	27 Sept., 1837	2 50	Do.
John Smith	Seaman	31 Aug., 1834	3 00	Do.
Alexander Smith	Seaman	26 July, 1836	3 00	Do.
James Smith	Ordinary seaman	2 Dec., 1837	2 50	Do.
Thomas Stalling	Ordinary seaman	7 Nov., 1826	2 50	Do.
John Strain	Seaman	28th Feb., 1837	4 50	Do.
John Stevens	Quartermaster	21 May, 1831	4 50	Do.
Jeremiah Sullivan	Seaman	30 June, 1837	6 00	Do.
Horace B. Sawyer	Midshipman	3 June, 1813	4 75	Do.
James Trumbull	Ordinary seaman	6 April, 1815	5 00	April 2, 1816.
Owen Taylor	Seaman	19 Aug., 1812	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Henry Townsend	Ordinary seaman	18 Dec., 1814	5 00	Do.
David Thomas	Marine	1 Jan., 1836	3 00	Do.
Phillips Tully	Seaman	10 Jan., 1816	6 00	Do.
Isaac Thomas	Marine	30 Oct., 1829	6 00	Do.
William Thompson	Ordinary seaman	20 May, 1836	7 50	Do.
John Tarlton	Ordinary seaman	6 March, 1833	4 00	Do.
James Taft	Serg't marine corps	29 June, 1816	5 00	Do.
George Tufstall	Seaman	14 April, 1838	3 00	Do.
James Thompson	Seaman	30 June, 1836	6 00	Do.
Thomas Tindley	Seaman	6 April, 1815	3 00	Do.
Julius Terry	Ordinary seaman	31 Aug., 1816	5 00	Do.
B. R. Tinstar	Surgeon	31 Jan., 1330	6 50	Do.
Peter Tooley	Marine	27 Jan., 1837	3 50	Do.
Benjamin Underwood	Ordinary seaman	24 April, 1815	5 00	Do.
George Upham	Marine	19 July, 1816	3 00	Do.
William Venable	Boatswain's mate	2 May, 1834	4 75	Do.
Gabriel Vanhorn	Marine	23 Dec., 1837	3 50	Do.
Nicholas Verplast	Ordinary seaman	24 June, 1835	6 00	Special act.
Caleb Wiggins	Master's mate	23 May, 1834	3 00	April 23, 1800
Charles F. Waldo	Quartermaster	18 March, 1815	10 00	Do.
Peter Woodbury	Carpenter's mate	18 March, 1813	9 00	Do.
Reuben Wright	Seaman	30 Aug., 1814	8 00	Do.
John Williams	Ordinary seaman	1 July, 1816	6 00	Do.
John Waters	Seaman	24 April, 1834	5 00	Do.
William S. Welsh	Seaman	1 May, 1837	6 00	Do.

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No. 35—Continued

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1837.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed in the fourth quarter of 1837, and in each of the three first quarters of 1838: Fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	First quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	First quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th September, 1837, and 30th September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
Mission of A. P. Chouteau	-	-	$20,000 00	-	$20,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Running boundary between Choctaws and Chickasaws	-	-	1,085 00	-	1,085 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085 00	1,085 00
Provisions to destitute Indians	-	-	1,750 00	-	1,750 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750 00	1,750 00
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes	-	-	9,000 00	-	9,000 00	-	-	$6,523 18	-	-	-	-	-	$6,523 18	-	3,476 82	3,476 82
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Ottoes, and Missourias and Omahas	-	-	12,500 00	-	12,500 00	-	-	5,296 97	-	-	-	-	-	5,296 97	$5,490 00	1,713 03	7,203 03
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
Value of lands ceded by Miamies	-	-	5,607 00	-	5,607 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309 00	5,299 00	5,602 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw	-	-	81,000 00	-	81,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3,712 93	-	3,712 93	16,153 68	61,133 39	77,287 07
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Mississippi	-	-	208,500 00	-	208,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,338 32	$58,500 00	86,635 08	86,364 92	35,500 00	121,864 92
Carrying into effect treaty with Sioux of the Mississippi	-	-	258,250 00	-	258,250 00	-	-	-	-	$15,796 16	-	25,321 20	-	25,321 20	105,678 80	127,250 00	232,928 80
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	184,350 00	-	184,350 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500 00	28,500 00	5,150 00	150,700 00	155,850 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	12,970 00	-	12,970 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600 00	10,370 00	12,970 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Iowas	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	2,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Yancton and Santie Sioux	-	-	7,000 00	-	7,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Winnebagoes	-	-	445,000 00	-	445,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,414 17	71,786 42	123,201 19	96,298 81	226,000 00	322,298 81
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York	-	-	13,500 00	-	13,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500 00	-	13,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Onedas, Green Bay	-	-	37,047 00	-	37,047 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,546 65	2,546 65	35	34,500 00	34,500 35
Osages, interest for education	-	-	3,456 00	-	3,456 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,456 00	3,456 00
Delawares, interest for education	-	-	2,304 00	-	2,304 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,304 00	2,304 00
Holding treaty with Creeks	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches	-	-	825 00	-	825 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825 00	-	825 00
Holding treaty with the Wyandots	-	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00
Expenses of delegation Senecas of N. York opposed to treaty	-	-	789 23	-	789 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789 23	789 23
Expenses of delegation of Senecas in favor of treaty	-	-	9,500 00	-	9,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,137 26	2,137 26	6,000 00	1,362 74	7,362 74
Expenses of submitting treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	221 50	-	221 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 50	221 50
Negotiations with Miamies	-	-	868 00	-	868 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 00	534 00	868 00	-	-	-
Expenses of exploring party of Miamies	-	-	1,990 00	-	1,990 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990 00	1,990 00
Temporary subsistence to Indians west, &c.	-	-	150,000 00	-	150,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00	150,000 00
Holding treaty with Osages	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Treaty stipulations	$1,136 66	$16,908 28	-	-	18,044 94	-	$1,618 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blacksmith establishment	3,010 00	8,056 63	-	-	11,126 63	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	-	2,148 25	14,760 03	1,136 66	15,896 69
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835	3,069,384 22	460,464 86	-	-	3,529,849 08	$213,310 63	602 50	18,893 46	$175 00	212,972 75	$1,856 40	8,527 50	6,285 20	463,483 44	8,056 63	3,070 00	11,126 63
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, 1834	-	41,006 34	888,249 71	-	929,256 05	65,771 85	286 25	102,347 13	17,467 00	32,159 22	533,890 35	4,720 77	1,367 59	847,971 12	1,070,401 67	1,995,993 97	3,066,395 64
Removal and subsistence	890,501 05	53,870 02	-	-	944,371 07	87,716 35	438 00	136,527 25	187 99	19,050 30	20,517 92	370 50	48,484 77	313,363 68	19,727 41	61,557 52	81,284 93
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaws, 1830	-	21,652 27	-	-	21,652 27	-	-	-	144 59	-	-	-	-	144 59	52,971 85	78,035 64	131,007 49
Indian annuities	161,161 15	13,362 70	-	-	174,526 85	-	-	-	2,200 00	-	-	-	-	2,200 00	2,662 82	18,844 86	21,507 68
Treaty with Otoes and Missourias, 1834	-	1,850 00	-	-	1,850 00	-	-	400 00	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	10,757 70	161,569 15	172,326 85
Payment for improvements	-	4,275 75	-	-	4,275 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450 00	-	1,450 00
Treaty with Shawnees and Delawares	-	168 29	-	-	168 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,275 75	-	4,275 75
Running lines	-	7,251 41	-	-	7,251 41	-	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	-	158 29	-	-	-
Locating reservations	50 13	100 00	-	-	150 13	-	-	-	-	400 00	-	-	-	1,095 00	6,156 41	-	6,156 41
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836	857 23	-	-	-	857 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00	-	50 13	50 13
Holding treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw	97 13	-	-	-	97 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	457 22	-	457 22
Rifles for Pottawatamies	112 38	-	-	-	112 38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 13	97 13
Expenses of certain Indian delegations	2,030 00	-	-	-	2,630 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 38	112 38
Education of Indian youths	16,381 68	-	-	-	16,384 68	-	-	-	854 66	-	-	2,911 00	-	3,465 66	17,050 66	2,630 00	2,630 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas and Ottowas, 1836	72,726 80	-	-	-	72,726 80	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	3,430 00	-	-	5,430 00	-	12,919 02	12,919 02
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river	24 66	-	-	-	24 66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,246 14	67,296 80
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	30,000 00	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 66	24 66
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty	41,728 41	2,370 80	-	-	44,099 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	30,000 00
Civilization of Indians	17,496 57	-	10,000 00	-	27,496 57	-	-	1,572 50	115 00	3,847 50	1,072 50	200 00	1,872 50	8,680 00	44,099 21	-	44,099 21
Transportation and incidental expenses	48,812 17	6,412 96	-	-	55,225 13	9,000 00	-	3,100 00	3,000 00	2,050 00	2,000 00	11,050 00	-	30,200 00	25,025 13	18,816 57	18,816 57
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land	3,405 46	-	-	-	3,405 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,025 13
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834	-	6,200 00	-	-	6,200 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,405 46	3,405 46
Expenses of commissioners west, &c.	-	38 03	-	-	38 03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200 00	-	6,200 00
Expenses Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, 1834	-	131 27	-	-	131 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 03	-	38 03
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas	-	258 74	-	-	258 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131 27	-	131 27
Removing intruders on Creek lands	-	788 42	-	-	788 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258 74	-	258 74
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands	-	44 29	-	-	44 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	788 42	-	788 42
Vaccination of Indians	-	4,656 60	-	-	4,656 60	-	-	-	210 00	50 00	-	160 00	617 50	1,037 50	44 29	-	44 29
Treaty with Delawares	-	22,607 39	-	-	22,607 39	8,060 00	-	-	-	-	-	6,500 00	-	14,560 00	3,619 10	-	3,619 10
															8,047 39	-	8,047 39
																	6,517,561 65

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N 1—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Solomon White	Seaman	20 Feb., 1812	$3 00	April 23, 1800.
John Wright, 1st	Quarter gunner	6 Sept., 1835	6 00	Do.
Charles Weeks	Seaman	23 Feb., 1810	6 00	Do.
James B. Wright	Quartermaster	1 May, 1831	9 00	Do.
Henry Ward	Quarter gunner	27 May, 1813	9 00	Do.
Robert M. Wilson	Master's mate	1 Jan., 1816	10 00	Do.
James Wines	Seaman	28 March, 1821	6 00	Do.
Thomas Ward	Captain of forctop	14 Jan., 1835	7 50	Do.
William Williams	Marine	9 July, 1828	3 50	Do.
William A. Weaver	Midshipman	1 June, 1813	9 73	Do.
Joseph Ward	Seaman	1 July, 1818	6 00	Do.
James Wilson	Quartermaster	1 July, 1817	9 00	Do.
James Williamson	Armorer	1 Sept., 1831	3 00	Do.
William Whitney	Seaman	1 Nov., 1818	8 00	Do.
John A. Webster	Sailingmaster	13 Sept., 1814	20 00	June 30, 1834.
William Wicks	Ordinary seaman	1 Aug., 1813	4 00	April 23, 1800.
Charles Wilson	Quartermaster	1 Oct., 1820	9 00	Do.
James Woodhouse	Seaman	17 March, 1836	6 00	Do.
William Ward	Seaman	1 Aug., 1832	6 00	Do.
Charles Wheeler	Seaman	3 Oct., 1836	3 00	Do.
John Wright, 2d	Quarter gunner	7 Nov., 1810	5 00	Do.
William Welsh	Ordinary seaman	1 Jan., 1832	2 50	Do.
Charles W. W[illegible]	Ordinary seaman	17 Feb., 1837	5 00	Do.
Marvel Wilcox	Carpenter's mate	1 Jan., 1821	9 50	Do.
Elias Wiley	Ordinary seaman	10 Sept., 1813	2 50	Do.
R. D. Wainwright	Lieut. marine corps	27 Aug., 1810	7 50	Do.
Samuel E. Watson	Major marine corps	4 Feb., 1837	18 75	Do.
William Wright	Seaman	31 Aug., 1832	3 00	Do.
Thomas Williamson	Surgeon	31 Dec., 1835	15 00	Do.
Robert Woods	Seaman	31 Dec., 1836	6 00	Do.
Job G. Williams	1st lieut. m. corps	30 June, 1828	7 50	Do.
John Williams	1st capt. of forecastle	9 Sept. 1830	1 87½	Do.
Edward Watts	Seamen	31 Dec., 1828	3 00	Do.
Henry Walpole	Seaman	2 Oct., 1820	3 00	Do.
Jack Williams	Seaman	22 March, 1838	6 00	Do.
Francis Williams	Landsman	15 Jan., 1838	1 00	Do.
George Wiley	Seaman	1 March, 1837	3 00	Do.
Henry Williams	Ordinary seaman	3 March, 1838	5 00	Do.
James L. Walsh	Ordinary seaman	30 April, 1837	5 00	Do.
Thomas Welsh	Quarter gunner	26 Feb., 1820	12 00	Do.
Samuel Williams	Quartermaster	1 Sept., 1827	6 00	Do.
William Wagner	Quarter gunner	3 Dec., 1819	9 00	Do.
Robert Woods	Seaman	31 Dec., 1836	3 00	Do.
John Young	Lieutenant	21 May, 1829	25 00	Do.

The number of invalid pensioners is 440. Annual sum to pay them $33,496 23.

N 2.

Alphabetical list of widow pensioners, complete to 30th September, 1838.

Names of pensioners.	Husband's rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Sally Annis	Seaman	20 April, 1815	$6 00	March 4, 1814.
Adelaide H. Adams	Master commandant	1 Jan., 1831	30 00	June 30, 1834.
Louisa Auchmuty	Lieutenant	8 Oct., 1835	25 00	Do.
Betsy Armstrong	Carpenter	6 Sept., 1836	10 00	Do.
Catharine Anderson	Marine	19 Feb., 1812	3 50	March 3, 1837.
Abigail Appleton	Seaman	4 Jan., 1815	6 00	Do.
Martha Ann Atwood	Purser	11 May, 1829	20 00	Do.
Juliana Birchmore	Surgeon	10 Sept., 1830	27 50	June 30, 1834.
Maria Babbit	Surgeon	21 May, 1826	25 00	Do.
Caroline M. Berry	Lieutenant	17 July, 1824	25 00	Do.
Elizabeth H. Baldwin	Captain's clerk	12 April, 1816	12 50	March 3, 1817.
Nabby Burchsted	Carpenter	11 Dec., 1833	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Mary Burns	Seamen	4 March, 1835	6 00	Do.
Susan Bainbridge	Captain	17 July, 1833	50 00	Do.
Eliza K. Boughan	Lieutenant	6 Nov., 1832	25 00	Do.
Harriet Bunce	Captain	1 Dec., 1818	50 00	Jan. 20, 1818.
Emily Beale	Purser	1 April, 1835	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Mary J. Babbit	- -	29 Nov., 1836	16 66⅔	July 2, 1836. (special)
Letitia Blake	Marine	11 Aug., 1686	3 50	June 30, 1834.
Lydia Brown	Carpenter	28 May, 1834	10 00	Do.
Elizabeth Beeler	Corporal m. corps	8 Sept., 1830	4 50	March 3, 1837.
Catharine M. Beers	Surgeon	8 June, 1831	25 00	Do.
Polly Barry	Marine	7 Dec., 1812	3 50	Do.
Elizabeth Bishop	Seaman	18 Dec., 1813	6 00	Do.
Martha Burrill	Seaman	11 Dec., 1832	6 00	Do.
Elizabeth Bartlett	Seaman	25 April, 1813	6 00	Do.
Elizabeth Barnes	Carpenter	2 Nov., 1810	10 00	Do.
Mahala Berry	Seaman	18 May, 1838	6 00	Do.
Eliza Bradlee	Sergeant m. corps	12 April, 1838	6 50	Do.
Gratia Bay	Quartermaster	6 Jan., 1831	18 00	Do.
Sarah Bernard	Carpenter's mate	10 Sept., 1829	9 50	Do.
Abigail Bailey	Landsman	31 Dec., 1813	4 00	Do.
Mary Chester	- -	12 April, 1811	8 33⅓	April 12, 1814. (special)
Abigail Cowell	Lieutenant	18 April, 1811	25 00	March 3, 1817.
Harriet Carter	Lieutenant	6 Sept., 1823	25 00	Do.
Ann M. Chanet	Sergeant m. corps	1 Dec., 1825	6 50	June 20, 1813.
Eliza M. Cloud	Assistant surgeon	1 Aug., 1831	15 00	June 30, 1834.
Celia Cross	Lieutenant	19 Feb., 1831	25 00	Do.
Eliza Cassin	Purser	19 Aug., 1821	50 00	March 3, 1817.
Frances P. Cook	Lieutenant	7 Feb., 1834	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Leah Carter	Musician m. corps	23 Sept., 1831	4 00	Do.
Maria J. Cuvilier	Musician m. corps	3 Jan., 1834	4 00	Do.
Eliza M. Cocke	Lieutenant	7 March, 1823	25 00	June 20, 1813.
Fanny Cassin	Lieutenant	30 Nov., 1826	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Ann V. Cocke	Lieutenant	31 May, 1835	25 00	Do.
Ann Clark	Ordinary seaman	27 Sept., 1836	5 00	Do.
Ann D. Campbell	Lieutenant	3 June, 1836	25 00	Do.
Sarah Clementson	Sailmaker	9 July, 1833	10 00	March 3, 1837.
Margaret Cowan	Gunner	14 Sept., 1831	10 00	Do.
Elizabeth Cash	Seaman	12 Jan., 1837	6 00	Do.
Ellen Coxe	Midshipman	30 June, 1822	9 50	Do.
Susannah Critchet	Seaman	19 June, 1812	6 00	March 4, 1814.
Eleanor Concla	Gunner	31 Dec., 1823	10 00	March 3, 1837.
Elizabeth J. Caldwell	Lieutenant	9 Aug., 1831	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Margaret Carmick	Major m. corps	8 Nov., 1816	25 00	March 3, 1837.
Mary Cassin	Lieutenant	15 Oct., 1837	25 00	Do.

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N 2—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husband's rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Elizabeth Cernon	Ordinary seaman	28 Nov., 1823	$5 00	March 3, 1837.
Hannah J. Caldwell	Lieutenant	30 June, 1834	25 00	Do.
Ellen Carr	Lieutenant	3 May, 1837	25 00	Do.
Ellen Dix	Surgeon	10 April, 1823	25 00	March 1, 1817.
Eliza Dovey	Sailingmaster	20 May, 1828	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Lumitie Dill	Boatswain	10 Dec., 1831	10 00	Do.
Laura P. Daggett	Gunner	9 April, 1830	10 00	Do.
Catharine Davidson	Seaman	27 June, 1836	6 00	Do.
Sarah Drew	Sailingmaster	10 April, 1823	20 00	March 3, 1837.
Susan Decatur	Captain	22 March, 1820	50 00	Do.
Susan Davis	Quarter gunner	10 Aug. 1800	7 50	Do.
Virginia Duncan	Passed midshipman	3 Aug., 1836	12 50	Do.
Ellen Deever	Landsman	23 April, 1823	4 00	Do.
Elizabeth Anne Dent	Captain	31 July, 1333	50 00	Do.
Prudence Denham	Ordinary seaman	27 June, 1837	5 00	Do.
Peggy Deorney	Steward	26 Jan., 1838	0 00	Do.
Arabella Dubois	Seaman	30 Aug., 1837	0 00	Do.
Sarah Davis	Master's mate	6 Jan., 1820	10 00	Do.
Mary Davis	-	1 July, 1823	0 00	
Dorothy M. Evans	Boatswain	9 July, 1833	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Jane Evans	Captain	2 June, 1824	50 00	Do.
Harriet Ann Elbert	Lieutenant	20 Dec., 1819	25 00	March 4, 1814.
Abigail Eldridge	Seaman	2 June, 1831	6 00	March 3, 1837.
Hannah Everett	Chaplain	12 April, 1837	20 00	Do.
Phebe Eldridge	Gunner	31 Dec., 1800	10 00	Do.
Ann R. Edwards	Lieutenant	1 Jan., 1828	25 00	Do.
Mary Ford	Carpenter's mate	20 April, 1815	9 00	March 4, 1814.
Abigail Fernald	Seaman	24 Feb., 1815	6 00	Do.
Mary T. Forrest	Lieutenant	1 Oct., 1825	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Catharine Freemoody	Ordinary seaman	20 Jan., 1836	5 00	Do.
Sarah Fletcher	Captain	10 Aug., 1800	50 00	March 3, 1837.
Elizabeth Ferguson	Seaman	21 July, 1814	6 00	Do.
Mary Forrest	Sergeant m. corps	11 Mar., 1833	8 50	June 30, 1834.
Eliza M. Fortin	Steward	28 Jan., 1833	9 00	March 3, 1837.
Lucy Flagg	Gunner	20 April, 1816	10 00	Do.
Mary Griffin	Surgeon	1 Nov., 1814	25 00	Do.
Margaret F. Green	Carpenter	14 Nov., 1831	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Eliza Grayson	Captain m. corps	30 June, 1823	20 00	March 3, 1817.
Sophia Gardner	Master commandant	1 Sept., 1815	30 00	Do.
Elizabeth C. Gray	Boatswain	15 Feb., 1830	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Hannah L. Gamble	Major m. corps	11 Sept., 1836	25 00	Do.
Ann B. Grimes	Captain m. corps	25 July, 1831	20 00	Do.
Ann Gardne.	Gunner	28 April, 1835	10 00	Do.
Ollive Grover	Ordinary seaman	2 Feb., 1836	5 00	Do.
Dionysia Goodrum	Lieutenant	9 May, 1836	25 00	Do.
Ann T. Green	Purser	24 Aug., 1812	20 00	March 3, 1837.
Elizabeth Goldthwait	Ordinary seaman	25 Aug., 1813	5 00	Do.
Laura Griswold	Ordinary seaman	29 Mar., 1837	5 00	Do.
Jane Goelin	Marine	28 Dec., 1831	3 50	Do.
Mary Gallon	Seaman	28 April, 1835	6 00	Do.
Mary Gloss	Carpenter's mate	1 Oct., 1837	9 50	Do.
Mary S. Gadsden	Master commandant	28 Aug., 1812	30 00	Do.
Mary E. Holbert	Corporal m. corps	30 June, 1834	4 00	June 30, 1834.
Phebe Hamersley	Lieutenant	1 Oct., 1823	25 00	March 3, 1817.
Sarah Higgins	Seaman	28 Sept., 1831	6 00	June 30, 1834.
Diana Hardy	Ordinary seaman	10 Sept., 1813	5 00	March 4, 1814.
Susan Harraden	Master commandant	20 Jan., 1818	30 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Eleanora Hanbury	Sergeant m. corps	4 Jan., 1825	8 00	June 30, 1834.
Theresa Hoffman	Musician m. corps	19 Sept., 1837	4 00	Do.
Eliza Henley	Captain	23 May, 1836	50 00	Do.
Mary R. Hatch	Pilot	5 Feb., 1814	20 00	Jan. 20, 1813.

N 2—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husband's rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Phebe W. Hoffman	Captain	10 Dec. 1831	$50 00	June 30, 1834.
Ann R. Hall	Sailmaker	18 Sept. 1826	10 00	Do.
Hannah Hazen	Seaman	28 Mar. 1814	0 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Cornelia Hobbs	Lieutenant	3 April 1836	25 00	Do.
Mary Ann H. Holmes	Armorer	8 Sept. 1833	9 00	Mar. 3, 1837.
Mary S. Hunter	Chaplain	21 Feb. 1823	20 00	Do.
Hannah Hammond	Marine	10 Nov. 1817	3 50	Do.
Mary Ann Hartnell	Carpenter	9 Sept. 1830	10 00	Do.
Phebe Hollis	Marine	13 May, 1811	3 50	Do.
Emma Horton	Midshipman	7 Aug. 1816	9 50	Do.
Hetty Henry	Seaman	25 May, 1834	0 00	Do.
Mary A. Horsley	Surgeon	8 Sept. 1821	27 50	Do.
Mary Hanna	Gunner	17 Jan. 1837	10 00	Do.
Ann J. Holmes	Master-at-arms	22 Aug. 1836	0 00	Do.
Rebecca Higgins	Seaman	30 Sept. 1837	0 00	Do.
Sarah A. Huntt	Purser	4 April, 1837	20 00	Do.
Mary Hackleton	Seaman	5 Dec. 1819	6 00	Do.
Abigail Jones	Cook	20 April, 1815	9 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Ellen Jenkins	Seaman	2 June, 1825	6 00	June 30, 1834.
Mary Jones	Chaplain	29 Jan. 1829	20 00	Do.
Maria T. Johnson	Carpenter's mate	30 Jan. 1814	9 50	Jan. 20, 1813.
Mary Jamieson	Midshipman	11 Nov. 1823	9 50	March 3, 1817.
Elizabeth Jones	Marine	1 Sept. 1827	3 00	June 30, 1834.
Catharine Jolly	Captain of foretop	26 Dec. 1830	7 00	Do.
Hannah Ingraham	Seaman	10 April, 1837	6 00	March 3, 1837.
Abigail Jones	Seaman	16 Aug. 1800	6 00	Do.
Elizabeth Johnston	Landsman	21 Feb. 1833	4 00	Do.
Catharine Johnson	Gunner	11 Aug. 1818	10 00	Do.
Mary Ann Jackson	Ordinary seaman	2 May, 1838	5 00	Do.
Theresa Jones	Marine	20 June, 1810	3 50	Do.
Abigail Kitchen	Seaman	16 Aug. 1800	6 00	June 30, 1834.
Harriet J. Kissam	Surgeon	6 Oct. 1828	25 00	Do.
Eliza Kitts	Sailingmaster	27 Sept. 1819	20 00	March 3, 1837.
C. C. King	Serg't marine corps	3 Aug. 1837	6 50	Do.
Lydia Low	Yeoman	1 Aug. 1831	7 50	June 30 1834.
Julia M. Lawrence	Captain	1 June, 1813	50 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Elizabeth Lee	Lieutenant	30 June, 1832	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Frances M. Lewis	Master commandant	1 Sept. 1815	30 00	March 3, 1817.
Elizabeth Lagonez	Seaman	4 Mar. 1835	6 00	June 30, 1834.
Sarah Ann Lent	Sailmaker's mate	11 Sept. 1824	9 50	Do.
Deborah Lindsay	Sailingmaster	19 May, 1826	20 00	March 3, 1837.
Betsey Low	Seaman	1 Sept. 1815	6 00	Do.
Susannah Lippincott	Ordinary seaman	1 Jan. 1838	5 00	Do.
Ann G. McCullough	Sailingmaster	24 Aug 1814	20 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Jane Moulton	Seaman	20 April 1815	6 00	March 4, 1814.
Ann Martin	Quarter-gunner	20 April, 1815	9 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Phebe Montgomery	Surgeon	3 Jan. 1828	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Lydia Macabee	Seaman	6 Aug. 1834	6 00	Do.
Sarah Matthews	Quarter-gunner	30 Nov. 1814	9 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Ann Midlen	Master's mate	15 Sept. 1814	10 00	Do.
Mary E. McPherson	Master commandant	28 April, 1824	30 00	June 30, 1834.
Eliza Maury	Lieutenant	24 June, 1823	25 00	March 3, 1817.
Mary McNelly	Gunner	29 Nov. 1831	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Catharine Mitchell	Landsman	20 Nov. 1832	4 00	Do.
Elizabeth Mays	-	3 Sept. 1834	9 50	Do. (Special.)
Rachel Marshall	Seaman	31 Dec. 1827	6 00	June 30, 1834.
Rebecca McGee	Marine	26 Jan. 1830	3 00	Do.
Eliza McMurtrie	Purser	23 Mar. 1826	20 00	Do.
Hester Murphy	Corporal m. corps	26 Dec. 1831	4 50	March 3, 1837.
Catharine McLaughlin	1st class boy	15 Feb. 1837	4 00	Do.

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N 2—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husband's rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Elizabeth Martin	Boatswain	1 Sept. 1829	$10 00	March 3, 1837.
Abigail Morgan	Carpenter's mate	12 Mar. 1813	9 50	Do.
Caroline Monteath	Lieutenant	16 Oct. 1819	25 00	Do.
Susan Metz	Lieutenant	11 Sept. 1843	4 00	Do.
Elizabeth H. Marshall	Corporal m. corps	11 Dec. 1822	4 50	March 3, 1817.
Susan McCulloh	Lieutenant	31 Dec. 1827	25 00	March 3, 1837.
Mary P. Morris	Lieutenant	5 Nov. 1837	25 00	Do.
Eliza Martin	Seaman	4 April, 1831	6 00	Do.
Mary McCall	Surgeon	16 Sept. 1831	25 00	Do.
Martha Morart	Master-at-arms	20 Feb. 1838	9 00	Do.
Hester Meredith	Ordinary seaman	17 Feb. 1838	5 00	Do.
Hetty McDermott	Quarter-gunner	30 Sept. 1831	7 50	Do.
Mary Ann Marshall	(widow of Thomas)	8 Aug. 1827	10 00	Do.
Celeste McGowan	Lieutenant	19 Feb. 1820	25 00	Do.
Rhoda Newcomb	Lieutenant	1 Nov. 1825	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Margaret Navarro	Sailmaker	9 Oct. 1823	10 00	March 3, 1817.
Elizabeth Nagle	Boatswain	19 Nov. 1834	9 50	June 30, 1834.
Mary Neale	Lieutenant	1 Sept. 1815	25 00	March 3, 1817.
Sarah H. Nichols	Sailingmaster	19 Sept. 1822	20 00	March 3, 1837.
Sarah L. Noyes	Ship's corporal	9 Oct. 1835	7 00	Do.
Elizabeth Nagle	Boatswain	9 Oct. 1834	9 00	Do.
Charity Nicholson	"	9 Sept. 1814	10 00	Do.
Ann Nantz	Sailingmaster	27 Dec. 1824	20 00	Do.
Eliza A. Oliver	Gunner	30 Mar. 1834	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Margaret Osbourn	Seaman	10 Aug. 1834	6 00	Do.
Nancy Patch	Seaman	20 Oct. 1812	6 00	March 3, 1817.
Lucretia M. Perry	Purser	8 May 1832	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Eliza L. Pierce	Lieutenant	7 Aug. 1824	25 00	March 3, 1817.
Margaret Parrell	Sailmaker	20 Aug. 1819	10 00	Do.
Sarah Phillips	Marine	22 Oct. 1834	3 50	June 30, 1834.
Georgiana A. Peaco	Surgeon	23 May, 1827	25 00	Do.
Frances Pottinger	Lieutenant	5 Feb. 1833	25 00	Do.
Maria Page	Surgeon	16 Mar. 1832	25 00	Do.
Eliza O. Porter	Master commandant	2 Sept. 1831	30 00	Do.
Henrietta Prather	Marine	14 Sept. 1834	3 50	Do.
Eliza Page	Sailingmaster	16 Sept. 1826	20 00	Do.
Elizabeth Perry	Captain	23 Aug. 1820	50 00	March 3, 1817.
Mary Ann Patterson	Boatswain	13 Dec. 1836	10 00	March 3, 1837.
Catharine Ann Pierce	Carpenter's mate	10 Sept. 1829	9 50	Do.
Mary Preble	Captain	25 Aug. 1807	50 00	Do.
Jane R. Palmer	Passed asst. surgeon	6 Aug. 1836	17 50	Do.
Frances W. Parker	Carpenter	26 Aug. 1830	10 00	Do.
Mary Proctor	Steward	1 July, 1837	9 00	Do.
Abigail Parrott	Ordinary seaman	3 Mar. 1832	5 00	Do.
Nabby Phippen	Coxswain	20 April, 1815	9 00	Do.
Catharine Rossmuson	Pilot	22 July, 1813	20 00	January 20, 1813
Nancy Riggs	Seaman	27 Dec. 1814	6 00	March 4, 1814.
Mary W. Rose	Master commandant	27 Aug. 1830	30 00	June 30, 1834.
Mary Russell	Serg't marine corps	7 July, 1829	6 50	Do.
Martha Rose	Seaman	10 Sept. 1813	6 00	March 3, 1817.
Ann M. Rodgers	Captain	21 May, 1832	50 00	June 30, 1834.
Phebe Reynolds	Boatswain	21 May, 1833	10 00	March 3, 1817.
Eliza Ring	Boatswain	26 Sept. 1836	10 00	June 30, 1834.
Catharine Rinker	Sailingmaster	10 July, 1823	20 00	March 3, 1817.
Catharine G. Read	Lieutenant	6 Jan. 1812	25 00	March 3, 1837.
Ann J. Ross	1st lieut. marines	11 Dec. 1836	16 00	Do.
Sally Russell	Master's mate	17 Oct. 1813	10 00	Do.
Eliza Rumney	Sailingmaster	31 Mar. 1823	20 00	Do.
Sarah Richardson	Boatswain's mate	9 Jan. 1837	9 50	Do.
Elisabeth Roberts	1st serg't m. corps	14 Feb. 1838	8 00	Do.

N 2—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husband's rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pensions.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Rebecca Rainey	Ordinary seaman	11 Nov., 1801	$5 00	March 3, 1837.
Hannah Stone	Seaman	1 July, 1815	6 00	March 3, 1817.
Mehitable Smith	Lieutenant	10 Sept., 1819	25 00	June 30, 1834.
M. G. Spence	Captain	26 Sept., 1826	30 00	Do.
Mary Stevenson	Seaman	-- Oct., 1823	6 00	Do.
Ann Stephenson	Sailingmaster	27 Aug., 1813	20 00	March 3, 1817.
Eleanor Smart	Seaman	13 Oct., 1811	6 00	March 4, 1814.
Harriet H. Sanders	Lieutenant	7 Dec., 1816	25 00	Jan. 30, 1813.
Mary Stellwagen	Sailingmaster	16 Nov., 1838	20 00	Jan. 30, 1834.
Clarissa B. Scott	Lieutenant	16 Feb., 1830	25 00	Do.
Louisa Sherburne	Lieutenant	20 Nov., 1819	25 00	Do.
Ann E. Sardo	Musician m. corps	29 Dec., 1813	4 00	Do.
Elizabeth Sevier	Captain m. corps	9 May, 1817	20 00	Jan. 20, 1813.
Phebe A. Smith	Master commandant	17 May, 1827	30 00	June 30, 1834.
Mary B. Shaw	Captain	17 Sept., 1823	50 00	March 3, 1817.
Margaret E. Shaw	Purser	17 Oct., 1820	20 00	Do.
Jane Smith	Midshipman	31 March, 1831	9 50	June 30, 1834.
Rachel Steele	Ord. sergt. m. corps	23 Nov., 1813	8 00	March 3, 1837.
Mary H. Stockton	Lieutenant	29 Nov., 1836	25 00	Do.
Mary Stevens	Sailingmaster	18 April, 1816	20 00	Do.
Sally Schlosser	Seaman	5 Feb., 1831	6 00	Do.
Louisa A. Smith	Lieutenant	30 Nov., 1836	25 00	Do.
Hannah Striker	Sergeant m. corps	1 Oct., 1820	6 50	Do.
Hannerah Sullivan	Seaman	30 June, 1837	6 00	Do.
Alice Smiley	Seaman	27 Feb., 1813	6 00	Do.
Sarah Smith	Steward	19 Dec., 1820	9 00	Do.
Patty Smith, alias Wilson	Boatswain	17 Jan., 1815	10 00	Do.
Catharine Smith	Private m. corps	18 March, 1837	3 50	Do.
Mary Stone	Seaman	20 April, 1815	6 00	Do.
Mary Ann Springer	Lieutenant	25 May, 1830	25 00	Do.
Charlotte M. R. Thorn	Surgeon	18 Aug., 1827	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Ann E. Tingey	Captain	22 Feb., 1829	30 00	Do.
Elizabeth Trenchard	Captain	3 Nov., 1824	30 00	Do.
Mary Tanner	Quarter gunner	22 Feb., 1831	7 50	Do.
Elizabeth Trapnall	Marine	10 Sept., 1813	3 00	March 4, 1814.
Frances A. Thomas	Lieutenant	10 Sept., 1829	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Emma C. B. Thompson	Captain	2 Sept., 1832	50 00	Do.
Lucy R. Temple	Lieutenant	23 June, 1830	25 00	Do.
Charlotte Trant	Lieutenant	11 Sept., 1820	25 00	March 3, 1837.
Ann Tight	Seaman	24 March, 1834	6 00	Do.
Elizabeth Tobey	Ordinary seaman	30 April, 1813	5 00	Do.
Hannah Thompson	Seaman	9 April, 1835	6 00	Do.
Orizel A. Taylor	Sailingmaster	2 Jan., 1820	20 00	Do.
Eliza Tooxey	Sergeant m. corps	13 Nov., 1817	6 50	Do.
Ann Taggert	Gunner	13 Dec., 1836	10 00	Do.
Emily Tupper	Captain m. corps	18 Jan., 1838	20 00	Do.
Hannah Ulrick	Sailingmaster	6 June, 1822	20 00	March 3, 1817.
Ann Vanderflen	Ordinary seaman	30 June, 1834	5 00	June 30, 1834.
Lydia Vanhorn	Marine	10 Oct., 1814	3 00	March 4, 1814.
Rachel Van Patten	Ordinary seaman	23 April, 1823	5 00	March 3, 1837.
Hannah Webb	Seaman	1 Jan., 1813	6 00	March 4, 1814.
Catharine Wise	Purser	29 Nov., 1824	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Harriet Wilcox	Carpenter's mate	8 Aug., 1813	9 50	March 3, 1817.
Charlotte Wares	Sailingmaster	4 Dec., 1815	20 00	Do.
Electa Webster	Lieutenant	25 Aug., 1825	25 00	June 30, 1834.
Margaret Woods	Boatswain	31 Jan., 1836	10 00	Do.
Rebecca Wian	Purser	18 Feb., 1836	20 00	Do.
Edna Maria Wood	Passed midshipman	9 Oct., 1836	12 50	Do.
Elizabeth White	Master-at-arms	18 May, 1815	9 00	March 3, 1817.

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N 2—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husband's rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly pensions.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Mary D. Wade	Lieutenant	15 Nov., 1816	$25 00	March 3, 1837.
Eleanor Wills	Landsman	10 Aug., 1800	4 00	Do.
Elizabeth Westcott	Lieutenant	23 March, 1837	25 00	Do.
Sarah H. Willard	Sergeant m. corps	30 May, 1837	6 50	Do.
Abigail Warren	Marine	12 Sept., 1812	3 50	Do.
Catherine Walling	Seaman	3 Dec., 1813	6 00	Do.

The number of widow pensioners is 302. Annual sum to pay them $35,716.

N 3.

Alphabetical list of minor children to whom pensions were granted under the act of March 3, 1837, complete to September 30, 1838.

Names of pensioners.	Father's rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
John Armstrong, Franklin Armstrong, Venerando Armstrong,	Sergeant marine corps,	$7 50	January 21, 1825.
William Anderson, Virginia N. Anderson,	Captain marine corps,	20 00	June 13, 1830.
Thomas W. Adams,	Sailmaker,	10 00	Sept. 10, 1829.
Julia Ann Blackslee,	Marine,	3 50	July 31, 1837.
Emma Brown, Alexander Brown,	Captain,	50 00	Nov. 26, 1828.
Margaretta Baldwin,	Surgeon,	27 50	Sept. 1, 1819.
Susan E. Barry,	Sailingmaster,	20 00	May 2, 1830.
George T. Bassett,	Surgeon,	25 00	August 20, 1830.
Walter M. Booth, William L. Booth, Thomas A. Booth,	Master commandant,	30 00	July 26, 1828.
Charles H. Budd,	Lieutenant,	25 00	March 14, 1827.
James R. Blade,	Ordinary seaman,	5 00	Sept. 26, 1834.
Nathaniel P. Bliss, Thomas J. P. Bliss,	Seaman,	6 00	July 1, 1838.
William B. Cunningham, Edward T. Cunningham, John R. Cunningham,	Gunner,	10 00	April 13, 1828.
Charles R. Chamberlain, Margaret T. Chamberlain,	Sailingmaster,	20 00	February 8, 1822.
Emeline Cousins, Delia Cousins,	Seaman,	6 00	May 21, 1829.
James Covenhoven,	Marine,	3 50	Feb. 26, 1837.
William M. Caldwell,	Lieutenant,	25 00	June 5, 1837.
Emma Demarest,	Sergeant marine corps,	7 50	August 24, 1824.
Theresa Davis,	Carpenter,	10 00	January 11, 1829.
Nathaniel Downes,	Sailingmaster,	20 00	June 13, 1825.
Ellen E. Dexter,	Master commandant,	30 00	Oct. 10, 1818.
Eliza A. R. Dennison,	Purser,	20 00	March 15, 1822.
Francis A. Davis, Elizabeth C. Davis,	Musician,	4 00	January 4, 1823.
Franklin Wharton Desha, Margaret Frances Desha,	1st lieutenant marine corps,	15 00	Nov. 6, 1822.
Mary Ann Fisher,	Corporal marine corps,	4 50	May 18, 1829.
Edward Garrison,	Seaman,	6 00	April 2, 1825.
H. A. S. Grinke,	Lieutenant,	25 00	Nov. 30, 1825.
Mary Garretson,	Purser,	20 00	July 1, 1837.
Lewis S. German,	Lieutenant,	25 00	July 1, 1837.
Stephen D. Hibbert,	Gunner,	10 00	July 9, 1832.
John H. Harrison,	Seaman,	6 00	August 16, 1831
George J. Hall,	Seaman,	6 00	Dec. 10, 1834.
Adolphus Heerman, Theodore Heerman, Valentine M. Heerman, Clifford Heerman, Charles P. Heerman,	Surgeon,	35 00	April 20, 1837.
Maurice J. B. Harrison,	Surgeon's mate,	15 00	July 1, 1837.
John D. Jones, Pamela Ann Jones, Daniel F. Jones, James B. Jones,	Sailingmaster,	20 00	May 21, 1826.

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N 3--Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Father's rank.	Monthly pension.	Commencement of pension.
William Kidwell,	Marine,	$3 50	July 1, 1837.
John Kidwell,			
James P. Linscott,	Boatswain,	10 00	May 25, 1837.
Mary P. Linscott,			
Caroline W. Linscott,			
Caroline Lord,	Gunner,	10 00	July 9, 1829.
Adeline K. Low,	Lieutenant,	25 00	May 2, 1836.
Edgar Lightelle,	Marine,	3 50	Dec. 22, 1824.
Benjamin T. Lightelle,			
John O. B. Lightelle,			
Catharine Livingston,	Ordinary seaman,	5 00	June 4, 1829.
James Livingston,			
Robert C. Ludlow,	Purser,	20 00	May 15, 1826.
William Middleton,	Quartermaster,	8 00	July 1, 1830.
Charles S. McDonough,	Captain,	30 00	Nov. 10, 1835.
Augustus R. McDonough,			
Thomas McDonough,			
Charlotte R. McDonough,			
Mary Louisa Mott,	Lieutenant,	25 00	July 4, 1823.
Margaret R. Munroe,	Boatswain,	10 00	March 27, 1832.
James B. McCauley,	Lieutenant,	25 00	Feb. 20, 1827
Mary Ann McLoud,	Boatswain,	10 00	July 1, 1837.
Alexander Moran,	Gunner,	7 50	Sept. 10, 1829.
John H. McIntosh Madison,	Lieutenant,	25 00	January 1, 1838.
James W. A. Nicholson,	Lieutenant,	25 00	June 24, 1832.
Frederick A. C. Nicholson,			
Maria C. Norris,	Master commandant,	30 00	January 1, 1838.
Shubrick Norris,			
John B. Packett,	Lieutenant,	25 00	March 29, 1820.
Mary Ann Packett,			
Nancy B. Perry,	Lieutenant,	25 00	March 12, 1826.
Alexander Perry,	Lieutenant,	25 00	June 26, 1831.
Mary R. Ritchie,	Purser,	20 00	August 11, 1821.
Susan D. Robertson,			
Eliza H. W. Robertson,			
Mary K. Reany,	Purser's steward,	9 00	January 3, 1831.
Hannah T. Sanderson,	Lieutenant,	25 00	August 23, 1831.
William Sinclair,	Captain,	30 00	February 7, 1831.
Gilberta F. Sinclair,			
Mary V. Timberlake,	Purser,	20 00	April 2, 1828.
Margaret R. Timberlake,			
Russell Trevett,	Surgeon,	30 00	Nov. 4, 1822.
Virginia A. Towner,	Gunner,	10 00	Sept. 2, 1834.
Robert Towner,			
Mary Ann Thomas,	Marine,	3 50	May 11, 1826.
Eliza J. Trimble,	Sailmaker,	10 00	July 28, 1824.
Joshua W. Trimble,			
Emily Vandachenhausen,	Marine,	3 50	March 12, 1833.
Silas D. Wicks,	Surgeon,	25 00	August 21, 1819.
Thomas A. Young,	Lieutenant marine corps,	12 50	July 7, 1835.

The number of minor children pensioners is 105. Annual sum to pay them, $13,908.

N 4.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditures on account of the navy pension fund, from the 1st day of October, 1837, to the 30th of September, 1838, inclusively; and advances to agents from the Treasury during the same period.

	I. Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the fund, 1st of October, 1837, as per Register's report	-	$168 43
	II. Amount received into the Treasury since the 1st day of October, 1837, from whom, and on what account, viz:		
	From the president and directors of the Bank of the United States chartered by Pennsylvania, amount advanced Secretary of the Navy for the use of the fund, in May, June, and July, 1837, being in part for stock of the late Bank of the United States, and which was included in last report - - - - $300,000		
1837.			
Nov. 24	Do. for interest thereon to October 10, 1837, as per settlement - - - - - -	$10,353 90	
	Do. for balance due for the stock of the Bank of the United States held by the Secretary of the Navy as trustee of the fund - - - - - -	302,644 43	
1838.			
April 9	President Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk, for balance due by him - - - - - -	7,337 85	
July 31	Secretary of the Navy, for interest on Washington corporation stock - - - - - -	843 70	
	Do. amount refunded by John Laughen - -	12 25	
Aug. 8	Do. for interest on Illinois bonds - - -	3,000 00	
10	Do. for interest on Pennsylvania stock - - -	625 00	
26	President of Bank of Metropolis, for balance in his hands belonging to the fund, (being in part of interest on, and proceeds of stock sold, and including balance received from the surety of J. D. Learned) - -	25,514 93	
	President Commonwealth Bank, Boston, for amount due by him to the privateer pension fund, and which, at the final settlement of his account, was deducted from the balance due him by the navy pension fund - -	107 90	
	Secretary of the Navy, for this sum refunded by Jacob Schriver - - - - - -	10 00	
	Do. for interest on pension stock, which was included in last report, under date of August 28, 1837, but having been paid in bank notes, was received by the Treasury until 2d of October following - - -	5,311 73	
			$355,761 84
	The following sums, having been received during the stoppage of specie payments by the banks, were not placed in the Treasury, but have been used by the agents in the payment of pensions, viz:		
1837.			
Oct. 14	From Secretary of the Navy, for interest on Cincinnati corporation stock - - - - -	2,500 00	
Nov. 8	From do. for proceeds of sales of Pennsylvania stock -	55,624 33	
1838.			
Feb. 17	From do. for interest on Washington corporation stock, due 1st October, 1837, and 1st January, 1838 -	1,690 54	
Mar. 23	From do. for interest on Pennsylvania stock - -	3,936 78	
	From do. for dividend on Union Bank stock, Georgetown	1,800 00	
	From do. for this sum recovered from the surety of J. D. Learned - - - - - -	426 98	
July 14	From president of Girard Bank, Philadelphia, for premium on Treasury notes - - - - - -	99 40	
26	From do. Union Bank of Maryland, for proceeds of sales of Maryland stock - - - - -	20,000 00	

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N 4—Continued.

1838.			
May 5	From president Bank of Metropolis, for interest on Washington corporation stock	$813 76	
	From do. for interest on Cincinnati stock	2,500 00	
July 11	From do. for proceeds of sale of Pennsylvania stock	60,899 99	
			$140,721 62
	Received into the Treasury as before stated	-	355,761 84
			505,483 46
	III. Expenditures from October 1, 1837, to September 30, 1838, inclusively, viz:		
	Amount transmitted to sundry agents by the president and directors of the Bank of the United States (chartered by Pennsylvania) in May, June, and July last, in part of stock of the late Bank of the United States held by the navy pension fund, and which was applied to the payment of pensions, as stated in last report $500,000		
1837.			
Nov. 21	For interest on the above to October 10, 1837, as per settlement	$10,353 00	
	Paid H. Scovell, administrator, for balance of pension due John Myers, deceased	210 20	
Dec. 18	Paid child of John Harris, deceased, late surgeon, for arrears of pension, under act of March 3, 1837	2,218 00	
22	Paid Ann Eliza Nicholson, only child of Sallingmaster Thomas, deceased, for arrears of pension	6,010 00	
	Paid Mary Proctor (widow) for arrears of pension	1,291 80	
27	Paid James Mount, do.	60 80	
1838.			
Jan. 11	Paid Mary Jane Cahill, child of D. Cahill, deceased, for arrears of pension	393 08	
	Paid Polly Whitehouse, for arrears of pension	189 67	
	Paid Robert Spelden, late lieut., do.	2,092 50	
	Paid Joseph Burnham, do.	307 67	
	Paid Jane R. Palmer, do.	34 50	
	Paid Robert Berry, do.	65 60	
16	Paid Garret Hendrich, do.	17 40	
18	Paid J. D. Beers for Illinois stock purchased by the Secretary of the Navy as trustee	100,000 00	
27	Paid John Romeo, ord. seaman, for arrears of pension	515 83	
29	Paid John Hodgkins, do.	40 00	
Feb. 6	Paid Rebecca Edwards, do.	4,183 33	
	Paid William Napier, do.	478 13	
10	Paid child of Andrew Dorgan, deceased, do.	3,663 29	
14	Paid child of Andrew Elwell, deceased, do.	531 43	
16	Paid John Wright, do.	49 83	
23	Paid Ellen Rodgers, child of gunner Rodgers, deceased, for arrears of pension	836 44	
	Paid children and widow of the late Captain Otho Norris, for arrears of pension	2,990 00	
27	Paid children of Peter Shockerly, seaman, deceased, for arrears of pension	552 99	
	Paid children of Benjamin Callamore, deceased, for arrears of pension	1,270 50	
	Paid Jesse Elam, for arrears of pension	12 50	
	Paid Peter Green, do.	15 67	
	Paid Edward North, administrator, for arrears of pension due Daniel Frazier, alias North, deceased	2,956 50	
March 1	Paid children of Jerome Lincoln, deceased, for arrears of pension	199 65	
12	Paid children of Peter Bergen, deceased, for arrears of pension	1,522 94	
31	Paid Thomas J. Styll, for three years' pension to December 31, 1837	108 00	

N 4—Continued.

1838.			
Mar. 31	Paid W. J. H. Robertson, child of Purser Robertson, deceased, for arrears of pension	$604 50	
April 14	Paid John Bennett, do.	16 20	
	Paid children of George Henson, deceased	1,461 26	
21	Paid Eliza M. Pinnamore, child of Purser Wadsworth, deceased, for arrears of pension	2,005 89	
	Paid Jane L. Evans, do.	1,656 22	
May 3	Paid children of Silas Gould, dec'd, for arrears of pension	222 66	
9	Paid children of Joshua Roberts, dec'd, do.	2,330 20	
	Paid James Blake, do.	171 33	
18	Paid Joseph Mason, child of J. Mason, dec'd, do.	165 43	
25	Paid Charlotte H. Brown, widow of E. H. Brown, for arrears of pension	233 00	
June 8	Paid Edward Hill, administrator, for balance of pension due Silas Duncan, deceased	169 33	
9	Paid Susan B. Short, widow of John H. Reany, for pension from September 10, 1829, to January 3, 1831	141 90	
July 13	Paid children of D. Hopkins, dec'd, for arrears of pension	635 00	
25	Paid Stephen Phyfer, do.	307 83	
	Paid John Cole, do.	230 00	
Aug. 14	Paid John McClan, for balance do.	432 17	
Sept. 4	Paid Cornelia Andrews, widow of N. Andrews, late chaplain, for arrears of pension	2,788 67	
14	Paid children of Frederick Biles, deceased, for arrears of pension	1,091 39	
	Privateer pension fund, amount due it from the president of the Commonwealth Bank, Boston, and credited to the navy pension fund in the final settlement of his account	107 99	
			$163,429 19
1837.	IV. Advances to agents to pay pensions, viz:		
Nov. 30	To president of Mechanics' Bank, New York	$30,000 00	
	Do. Bank of Metropolis, D. C.	14,953 41	
	Do. Commonwealth Bank, Boston	14,033 13	
	Do. Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore	6,147 75	
	Do. Bank of Maine, Portland	1,471 80	
	Do. Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah	240 00	
	Do. Farmers' Bank of Delaware, Newcastle	24 00	
	Do. Mechanics & Manufac. Bk., Pittsburg	126 00	
	Do. Trenton Banking Company, N. J.	36 00	
	Do. Commercial Bank of New Orleans	332 51	
	Do. Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk	5,000 00	
	Do. Planters & Mech's Bk., Charleston, S. C.	318 00	
Dec. 15	Do. Farmers & Mech's Bank, Hartford, Ct.	3,660 00	
16	Do. Commercial Bank at New Orleans	1,313 00	
26	Do. Mayamensing Bank, (afterwards transferred to Girard Bank) Philadelphia	14,500 00	
1838.			
Jan. 15	Do. Farmers & Mechs'. Bk., Hartford, Ct.	1,000 00	
20	Do. Commercial Bank at New Orleans	2,000 00	
25	Do. do. do.	2,500 00	
Feb. 1	Do. Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah	90 00	
6	Do. Bank of Metropolis, D. C.	4,200 00	
7	To John N. Todd, Boston	1,000 00	
12	To president of Girard Bank, Philadelphia	845 00	
	Do. Planters & Mechs'. Bk, Charleston, S. C.	9,123 00	
14	Do. Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore	5,362 50	
22	To John N. Todd, Boston	1,152 00	
24	Do. do.	1,000 00	
27	Do. do.	1,000 00	
	To president of Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.	4,181 25	
	Do. Trenton Banking Company, N. J.	1,887 50	
March 3	Do. Commercial Bank, Portsmouth N. H.	4,181 25	
	Do. Planters & Mechanics' Bk., Charleston	3,626 00	

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N 4—Continued.

1839.				
April 13	To George Loyall, Norfolk, Virginia		$1,000 00	
21	To president of Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I.		1,000 00	
25	Do.	Farmers & Mechs'. Bk., Hartford, Ct.	5,604 16	
	Do.	Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia	11,789 07	
	Do.	do.	3,210 93	
	Do.	Girard Bank, do.	2,751 00	
30	Do.	Mechanics' Bank, New York	120 00	
	Do.	Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia	480 00	
	Do.	Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.	449 76	
May 3	Do.	Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia	2,181 00	
7	Do.	Mechanics' Bank, New York	1,000 00	
14	To Leonard Jarvis, Boston		2,600 00	
21	Do.	do.	6,000 00	
June 16	To George Loyall, Norfolk, Virginia		2,000 00	
Aug. 29	To President of Bank of Metropolis, D. C.		5,000 00	
Sept. 17	Do.	do. do.	1,003 81	
18	Do.	Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore		$181,126 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, October 15, 1838.

A. O. DAYTON.

N 5.—*Alphabetical list of invalid privateer pensioners, complete to 30th September*, 1838.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Stephen Abbot	Seaman	Feb. 1, 1813	$1	Feb. 13, 1813.
William Austin	Captain	Dec. 27, 1814	15	Do.
George Albree	Cabin boy	Sept. 6, 1813	3	Do.
John Barr	Captain's clerk	Nov. 4, 1813	4	Do.
David Boomer	Seaman	Oct. 10, 1823	3	Do.
John Boyd	Seaman	Jan. 11, 1814	6	Do.
John Balster	Seaman	April 18, 1814	2	Do.
Martin Baker	Seaman	Sept. 4, 1814	6	Do.
Edward Cole	Seaman	Dec. 7, 1813	4	Do.
B. H. Churchill	Captain	Nov. 19, 1814	20	Do.
John Cook	Seaman	Aug. 29, 1813	6	Do.
John Carlew	Pilot	Jan. 1, 1828	4	Do.
Andrew Desendorf	Seaman	April 10, 1814	4	Do.
Lewis Demotte	Seaman	July 20, 1813	6	Do.
Samuel Elwell	Seaman	July 15, 1813	5	Do.
John Edwards	Lieutenant	Dec. 6, 1813	9	Do.
James Fort	Prizemaster	Jan. 17, 1813	9	Do.
Henry Fletcher	Seaman	March 3, 1814	4	Do.
Joshua Gamage	Seaman	June 22, 1825	3	Do.
Isaac Goodwin	Seaman	May 20, 1813	5	Do.
Empson Hamilton	Marine	Oct. 15, 1813	6	Do.
Edward Hurn	Boatswain	Oct. 1, 1835	10	Do.
Henry Lively	Captain	Dec. 2, 1829	20	Do.
Leonard Mattee	Seaman	Dec. 7, 1813	3	Do.
James Miller	Seaman	March 8, 1815	6	Do.
John Mantz	Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1824	12	Do.
James Row	Prizemaster	Oct. 19, 1813	3 33	Do.
Peter Roderique	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 23, 1813	8	Do.
Benjamin Smith	Master's mate	Oct. 20, 1813	8	Do.
Samuel B. Spence	Gunner's mate	Sept. 1, 1821	6	Do.
James Sawyer	Prizemaster	Nov. 18, 1834	10	Do.
Thomas Taylor	Gunner's mate	Nov. 4, 1813	6	Do.
Murray Talbot	Seaman	Aug. 9, 1813	5	Do.
Benjamin Upton	Captain	Dec. 6, 1813	10	Do.
Richard Van Vorst	Seaman	July 13, 1839	5	Do.
Nathaniel Weston	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1813	3	Do.

The number of pensioners is 36—annual sum to pay them, $2,920.

N 6.—*Account of stocks owned by the navy pension fund, 30th of September*, 1838.

Pennsylvania 5 per cent.	$97,469 16
City of Cincinnati 5 per cent.	100,000 00
City of Washington 5 per cent.	59,473 40
City of Washington 6 per cent.	6,690 69
Bank of Washington	14,000 00
Union Bank of Georgetown	13,200 00
State of Illinois 6 per cent.	100,000 00
	$390,833 25

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N 7.—*Account of interest and dividends received during the period from the 30th of September, 1837, to the 30th September, 1838, on stocks owned by the navy pension fund.*

1837.		
Oct. 14	Interest on Cincinnati stock - - -	$2,500 00
Nov. 24	United States Bank stock -	10,353 90
1838.		
Feb. 17	Washington stock - -	1,600 52
March 23	Pennsylvania stock - -	3,930 73
23	Dividend on Union Bank of Georgetown -	1,800 00
May 5	Interest on Washington stock - -	843 76
July 27	Washington stock - -	843 76
27	Cincinnati stock - -	2,500 00
		$24,668 67

N 8.—*A statement of the navy hospital fund.*

Balance on the 1st of October, 1837 - - -	$94,202 36
Repayments from the 30th of September, 1837, to the 1st of October, 1838 - - - - - - -	31,242 92
	$125,445 28
Payments from the 30th of September, 1837, to the 1st of October, 1838 - - - - - - -	1,975 00
Balance on the 1st of October, 1838 -	$123,470 28

O.

List of deaths in the navy, as ascertained at the Department, since 1st of December, 1837.

Names and rank.	Date.	Place.
Captains.		
John Rodgers - -	Aug. 1, 1838	Naval asylum, Philad.
Melancthon T. Woolsey -	May 18, 1838	Utica, N. Y.
J. Orde Creighton - -	Oct. 13, 1838	Near Sing Sing, N. Y.
Lieutenants.		
Edmund M. Russell -	July 21, 1838	Bath, Maine.
William Ward - -	June 10, 1838	On board the North Carolina 74, Pacific ocean.

O—Continued.

Names and rank.	Date.	Place.
Surgeon.		
Andrew B. Cooke -	Nov. 4, 1838	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Passed assistant surgeon.		
Robert M. Balzer -	Jan. 4, 1838	Washington.
Assistant surgeon.		
George W. Evans - -	June, 1838	Lost in the steamboat Pulaski.
Purser.		
James M. Halsey - -	Jan. 2, 1838	New York.
Midshipman.		
William P. Gamble -	Sept. 3, 1838	New York.
Master.		
Charles W. Waldo -	Aug. 30, 1838	Navy yard, Boston.
Boatswain.		
Joseph Saunderson -	Nov. 24, 1837	On board the sloop Fairfield, on coast of Brazil.
Marine officers.		
Captain E. J. Weed, quartermaster - -	Mar. 5, 1838	Washington.
Captain Charles C. Tupper	Jan. 18, 1838	Westfield, N. Y.
Naval Constructor.		
John Floyd - -	June 9, 1838	Portsmouth, N. H.
Professor of mathematics.		
P. J. Rodriguez - -	Oct. 14, 1838	Norfolk.

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P.

List of dismissions from the navy since the 1st of December, 1837.

Names and rank.	Date of dismission.
Passed midshipman.	
Thomas A. Mull	March 12, 1838.
Midshipmen.	
Wm. L. Parkinson	June 15, 1838.
Jno. Brooks Weed	July 13, 1838.
Benjamin T. Wilson	January 10, 1838.
Boatswains.	
Jno. Davis, (acting)	December 18, 1837.
Henry Welton, (acting)	May 12, 1838.
George Wilmuth, (acting)	April 18, 1838.
Carpenters.	
Charles Bordman	April 6, 1838.
Jno. Fisher	June, 1838.
Marine officers.	
Jno. P. Dieterich, 2d lieutenant	April 27, 1838.
James Broom, 2d lieutenant	July 6, 1838.

Q.

List of resignations in the navy since the 1st of December, 1837.

Names and rank.	When accepted.
Lieutenants.	
John Marshall	September 18, 1838.
Jonathan Ingersoll	August 25, 1838.
Temple M. Washington	August 17, 1838.
Assistant surgeon.	
John R. Peckworth	November 13, 1838.
Purser.	
Joseph Dwyer	June 25, 1838.

Q—Continued.

Names and rank.	When accepted.
Passed midshipmen.	
John T. Williams	September 13, 1838.
Eli W. Stull	November 19, 1838.
Midshipman.	
Wm. G. Benham	August 24, 1838.
Benjamin F. Anderson	June 23, 1838.
Eugene Boyle	July 14, 1838.
Jno. W. Bryce	September 1, 1838.
Charles M. Collier	August 7, 1838.
Wm. B. Douglass	February 14, 1838.
Robert Eagar	September 4, 1838.
Daniel D. Kenzie	June 5, 1838.
Joseph Norvell	May 1, 1838.
Charles Richardson	February 16, 1838.
Henry Skipwith	April 6, 1838.
Clement W. B. Bennett	November 8, 1838.
Allen McLane, jun.	November 26, 1838.
Boatswain.	
William Burgen, (acting)	March 6, 1838.
Gunner.	
Alexander Russell, (acting)	April 6, 1838.
Carpenter.	
David Marple, (acting)	June 8, 1838.
Sailmakers.	
John F. Tatem, (acting)	September 19, 1838.
George D. Blackford, (acting)	September 20, 1838.
Navy agents.	
James K. Paulding	June 30, 1838.
Daniel D. Brodhead	March 5, 1838.

R.

Dr. *Suppression of the slave trade under act of March 3, 1819.*

November 23, 1838. To balance in the Treasury - - $10,703 74

No disbursements have been made from the Treasury for the suppression of the slave trade since 23d November, 1837, the date of last report.

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REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1838.

SIR: The post routes of the United States in operation on the 1st day of July last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 134,818 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about 31,580,202 miles, and its cost $3,131,308, viz:

By horse and sulkey,	11,573,918 miles,	cost	$831,026
Stage and coach,	20,593,192 miles,	do.	1,889,792
Steamboat and railroad,	2,413,092 miles,	do.	410,488
	31,580,202 miles,	cost	3,131,308

This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, which costs about $16,000 more.

The lettings of the present year have been at a considerable advance on former prices, except those of the express mails, which have been at a saving of about twenty-nine per cent.

To avoid danger of embarrassment from the recent check on the revenue of the Department, retrenchments and suspensions of service have been made, to the amount of $350,611 per annum. Great care has been taken to make them in service which was of the least value to the community.

The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, furnishes interesting details as to the mail service.

On the 1st of July last the number of post offices was 12,519, being an increase of 752 during the preceding year. The number established was 1,101, and the number discontinued 352. During the same year, the appointments of postmasters were 2,008.

The number of post offices on this day is 12,553.

The number of contractors in service during the last year was about 1,047. Of this number, 592 have been fined or had deductions made from their pay on account of delinquencies and omissions. The aggregate amount of fines and deductions, excluding remissions, was $67,128 51.

The revenue of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1837, was	$4,100,605 48
The accruing expenditures were about	3,303,428 08
Excess of revenue	797,177 40

The revenue of the Department for the year ending 30th June last is estimated to have been	4,262,145 00
The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same year were	4,680,068 00
Excess of engagements and liabilities	417,923 00

The surplus on hand has prevented embarrassment from this excess of liabilities.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about four per cent. This is an unexpected and most gratifying result.

The cash on hand on the 1st instant was as follows, viz:

In banks, available, or expected to be so after the 1st January next	$84,220 01
In draft offices, and due from the Canada post office	229,848 74
	314,068 75

It will be seen that the surplus funds of the Department, which at one time exceeded $800,000, have been greatly diminished.

The determination of Congress not to reduce letter postages, as suggested in my annual report of 1836, was considered in the light of an instruction to apply the cash on hand and the increasing current revenue to improvements of the mail service. It was estimated that the 700 new routes established in 1836, and the improvements of service on many old ones, in conjunction with the usual annual increase of business in the country, would add at least fifteen per cent. to the revenue for the last year, which would be maintained, with a still further increase, during the present year. The extension of mail service was accordingly carried far enough to consume this anticipated increase, and, also, in the progress of a few years, reduce the surplus on hand to the lowest amount consistent with the convenience of the Department. The general financial disasters of last year have not reduced the revenue as might have been expected; but have prevented most of the anticipated increase, and thrown the Department upon its surplus to sustain a large portion of its extensions. The indications now are, that there will be a slight improvement in the revenue of the current fiscal year, over the preceding, but not enough to produce any material effect. An advance somewhat greater may be reasonably expected next year, but not great enough to meet the increasing cost of mail service, and put into operation the new routes established at the last session of Congress. It will hence be seen that, for more than a year to come, the curtailment rather than the extension of service on routes now in operation is to be expected.

In general, the accounts of postmasters are rendered, and the duties of contractors performed, with the utmost fidelity and precision. Indeed, the world may be challenged for any similar establishment embracing so much intelligence, activity, and energy, and yielding to millions of mankind so much unqualified good. The chief obstructions which it has recently encountered in its career of usefulness have arisen from the deficiences and unreasonable demands of corporate bodies which it had employed, or deemed it useful to employ, in the public service. In mana-

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ging its funds through the public agents who are under bonds for their security and removable at will, and in dealing with the individual freemen of the States and of the United States, in competition with each other, it finds all its operations easy, safe, and prosperous.

At their last session, Congress enacted "that each and every railroad within the limits of the United States, which now is or hereafter may be made and completed, shall be a post route, and the Postmaster General shall cause the mail to be transported thereon, provided he can have it done on reasonable terms, and not paying more than twenty-five per centum over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches."

To avoid further trouble with the railroad companies on the main mail lines, it was determined to pay them, upon renewal of existing contracts, the highest price which this law would admit. But there was difficulty in fixing on that price. In the first place, it was to be ascertained what Congress meant by the phrase "*similar transportation*," and, in the next place, *what that transportation would cost in post coaches*. It was obvious that they could not mean a transportation *equal in speed*, for that would be impossible. They could not mean the *same* transportation, or the transportation of the *same* mail upon the *same* route; for in that case the word *same* would have been used, instead of the word "*similar*." It seemed probable that they had reference to the *ordinary* post-coach transportation in the same section of country and to the points of similarity between that and railroad transportation, intending the additional twenty-five per cent. as compensation for the increased speed. This construction would have given the railroad companies as liberal a compensation as they had a right to expect, inasmuch as it would have materially increased the cost of mail transportation, while, in respect to passengers, produce, and merchandise, the cost is every where cheapened by them.

But, upon a careful consideration of the words of the law, in connexion with the mail service existing at the time of its passage, the Department felt itself constrained to adopt a construction more favorable to the railroad companies. That the word "*similar*" should be construed as having *no* reference to speed, was a position which, according to legal as well as just rules of construction, could not be maintained. From New York to Baltimore, the great Southern and Western mails are united in one. At the latter point they separate; one portion, believed to be the larger, going west, and the other south. It could not be doubted that the transportation of the Western mail was, in its *bulk*, its *weight*, its *importance*, and also in its *speed*, *more* "similar" to that on the main Southern line than any other appertaining to the Department. The Department, therefore, felt constrained to take the cost of that transportation as its guide, in fixing on the basis for the allowance to railroad companies on the main Southern line provided for by law. The average cost of this line from Baltimore to Cincinnati was found to be $190 per mile. To this sum 25 per cent. was added, and the aggregate, $237 50, was offered to the railroad companies between Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the Roanoke river, as the highest compensation which could be allowed them by law. The same rule was intended to be applied to all railroads under like circumstances. It was not doubted that this provision would be readily accepted, as more ample than the railroad companies had a right

to expect, and that this troublesome matter would have been forever adjusted, so far as regards those roads. But the proposal of the Department has not been acceded to, and not only is a higher compensation demanded, but conditions are insisted on, as extraordinary as the concession of them would be impolitic and illegal. The Department is, therefore, engaged in making provision for the transportation of the great Southern mail by other means, after the 1st of January next, not being at liberty, under the law, even if it were otherwise disposed, to accede to the terms demanded by the railroad companies. This cannot be done on the same line without public inconvenience, in the loss of time; and although a rival line may be raised up in the course of a few months, fully equal in speed, yet it will not be so convenient to the Department, or in all respects so useful to the public, as the one in question. But having offered all that the law admitted, and more than justice and good policy would have sanctioned, had no law been passed, the Department does not feel itself in any way responsible for the public inconvenience which may ensue.

These details have been given, that Congress may correct the construction given to the law of last session, if too liberal or too strict, or resort to such further enactments as the public interest may seem to require. The principle that Congress may constitutionally make roads for the transportation of the mails, once entertained by some, seems to be generally abandoned; but that they may use for that purpose all roads constructed under the authority of the States, has hitherto been universally conceded. The charters of railroads are granted for the public convenience, and in their construction they are considered so far public, that private property is taken at a valuation for their use, without the consent of the owners. Whether these roads are to form an exception as to the right of use vested in the United States by the constitution, is a question which it may soon become necessary to consider.

The valuable books and papers of this Department are in constant peril, from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a shingle roof, and much wood-work within; and in the Department and the Auditor's office there are daily about seventy fires. It is, perhaps, in greater danger from the proximity of stables and other wooden buildings, which could hardly burn, in some directions of the wind, without involving the whole structure occupied by the Department in their destruction. The consciousness of this constant peril is one of the most painful incidents to the administration of the Department, and I can only relieve myself from a weight of responsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

The annual statement of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The length of post roads in operation in the United States on the 1st July, 1838, was 134,818 miles, and the state of the mail service on that

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day indicated an annual transportation equal to 34,580,202 miles, at the yearly cost of $3,131,308, as exhibited in detail in the following table of mail service for 1st July, 1838.

Annual transportation.

States and Territories.	Length of roads.	Horse and sulkey.	Stage and coach.	Steamboat and railroad.	Total.
Maine,	3,420	210,161	687,088		903,252
New Hampshire,	2,661	121,121	782,756	-	906,880
Vermont,	2,388	86,112	864,601	-	950,716
Massachusetts,	4,413	84,864	1,559,220	274,661	1,918,745
Rhode Island,	270	11,232	68,692	-	79,924
Connecticut,	2,134	104,621	611,416	29,120	745,160
New York,	12,416	951,600	3,151,924	542,360	4,645,784
New Jersey,	2,169	318,136	428,224	160,344	912,804
Pennsylvania,	10,603	981,448	2,089,412	170,472	3,241,332
Delaware,	607	27,141	140,712	21,232	192,085
Maryland,	1,708	268,372	273,468	130,968	672,808
Ohio,	10,151	929,272	1,414,668	32,033	2,368,012
Virginia,	10,253	900,880	949,384	113,308	1,963,572
North Carolina,	6,375	608,211	808,490	-	1,416,740
South Carolina,	4,147	425,724	607,984	92,924	1,126,632
Georgia,	6,250	588,276	776,128	-	1,366,404
Florida,	2,761	53,300	84,016	109,301	247,620
Michigan,	3,371	277,368	327,704	23,296	628,368
Indiana,	6,897	681,048	719,050	-	1,300,101
Illinois,	6,578	486,014	1,151,072	37,008	1,674,994
Wisconsin,	1,577	136,448	115,185	-	251,628
Missouri,	4,532	378,360	314,168	-	687,528
Kentucky,	7,009	646,616	752,804	230,880	1,630,299
Tennessee,	6,916	689,416	769,548	60,144	1,525,108
Alabama,	6,268	607,112	666,848	58,344	1,422,304
Mississippi,	4,726	568,776	313,768	188,240	1,070,784
Arkansas,	2,737	331,068	152,672	-	484,640
Louisiana,	1,547	207,076	16,340	110,552	333,268
Total,	134,818	11,573,018	20,593,192	2,413,092	34,580,202
Compensation,	-	$831,026	$1,889,792	$410,488	$3,131,308

The foregoing is exclusive of the conveyance of letters and newspapers by steamboats on Long Island sound and Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825; the aggregate length of which is about 1,220 miles, and the amount paid for which, at the rate of 2 and 3 cents a letter, and ¼ cent a newspaper, is about $16,000 for the year preceding the 1st of July last.

The late annual letting of routes in September last was, for the section embracing Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the present contracts therein expiring with the present calendar year, except in a few cases, in which they extend to the 30th June, 1839. Of the 557 routes of this section, 448 were then placed under contract for the ensuing 4¼ years. They comprise 2,280,648 miles of annual transportation by horse and sulkey, 2,301,850 miles by stage and coach, and 193,018 miles by railroad and steamboat, at the annual compensation of

$474,015. The present cost of transportation in the section, as computed for the 1st July last, is $585,546. There still remains to be put under contract, in the Southern section, the following service: 299,208 miles of horse and sulkey mail, 688,324 miles of stage and coach, and 141,272 miles of railroad and steamboat transportation.

The average prices per mile for mail transportation in this section are:

	Horse and sulkey.	Stage and coach.	Steamboat and railroad.
As now paid,	5 cents,	9¾ cents,	9 cents.
As let for the next term,	6,⅞ cts.	10,⅞ cts.	12,⅞ cts.

The routes not let will raise this scale of prices, as they embrace a large portion of the most important and expensive transportation in the section; and the compensation asked bears a much higher proportion to the service than on the routes disposed of—so extravagantly high as to prevent, as yet, their assignment to contract.

The express mails are not embraced in the above statement of average rates. Those on the Southern line compare as follows:

As now in operation, 28 cents per mile.

As contracted for the next four years, 10¼ cents per mile.

As to the improvements of mail service, and the curtailments ordered since the 1st July, 1837, the balance of reductions, down to the present time, amounts to the annual sum of $350,011.

But few of the new routes created by the act of Congress of July 7, 1838, have been put in operation; and where done, it has been upon the condition that the revenue derived from the new offices on the route shall be received in full compensation for the service—a clause in the act authorizing a postponement of these routes till the 1st July, 1839, unless offers are received to carry the mail upon them, on the condition stated, and the want of surplus means at this time rendering such postponement necessary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, S. R. HOBBIE.
Contract Office, November 28, 1838.

End Of T[illegible]LLMC

REF0059201

Statement showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended, in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending 30th September, 1838.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	First quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	First quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th September, 1837, and 30th September, 1838.	Balance in hands of agents unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th Sept. 1838, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be carried to the unappropriated money in the Treasury.
Fulfilling treaties with—																	
Christian Indians	-	$400 00	$400 00	-	$800 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$800 00	-	$800 00
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies	$112,360 00	6,300 00	42,390 00	-	161,050 00	-	$17,293 33	$6,628 70	$630 00	$2,166 85	$630 00	$16,840 85	$630 00	$44,830 73	1,360 23	$114,860 00	116,220 23
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.	1,860 00	4,165 00	1,000 00	-	7,025 00	$649 33	1,650 00	828 50	250 00	-	-	-	-	3,377 83	2,647 17	1,000 00	3,647 17
Chippewas of Saginaw	-	-	6,500 00	-	6,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 00	2,000 00	6,500 00
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, & N. Y. Indians	750 00	-	1,500 00	-	2,250 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	750 00	2,250 00
Choctaws	21,361 75	9,238 56	72,615 00	-	103,215 31	1,750 00	7,654 00	1,073 50	2,745 00	7,590 30	2,190 54	-	15,868 71	38,801 05	32,473 34	31,940 92	64,414 26
Chickasaws	4,375 00	-	6,000 00	-	10,375 00	-	1,768 00	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	2,725 00	240 50	7,409 50	7,650 00
Creeks	331,900 06	93,632 81	412,940 00	-	839,172 87	435,421 36	2,924 42	6,040 09	7,188 75	17,775 78	29,171 33	-	43,019 [illegible]	[illegible] 76	65,729 59	232,193 52	297,923 11
Cherokees	2,876 50	4,471 26	15,140 00	-	22,487 76	-	555 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,257 [illegible]	1,812 50	11,152 76	9,522 50	20,675 26
Caddoes	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00
Delawares	1,110 00	-	8,140 00	-	9,250 00	-	4,600 00	551 66	-	-	-	2,337 04	-	7,488 70	901 30	860 00	1,761 30
Florida Indians	30,870 00	36,701 39	260,610 00	-	338,181 39	1,990 48	698 00	6,904 19	-	25,080 34	-	6,634 00	7,071 00	48,378 01	41,824 38	247,979 00	289,803 38
Iowas	56,940 00	2,940 00	8,950 00	-	68,830 00	10,318 73	1,250 00	18,384 37	-	-	-	2,632 25	-	32,580 35	10,889 65	25,360 00	36,249 65
Kansas	860 00	1,742 70	6,040 00	-	8,642 70	2,860 00	1,750 00	265 15	-	599 16	-	264 69	-	6,739 00	1,043 70	860 00	1,903 70
Kickapoos	750 00	250 00	5,500 00	-	6,500 00	2,800 00	2,500 00	700 00	-	240 00	-	-	-	6,240 00	10 00	250 00	260 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	-	-
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	360 00	186 00	-	-	546 00	360 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360 00	186 00	-	186 00
Miamies	3,491 50	-	154,110 00	-	157,601 50	1,715 00	13,396 00	-	-	-	-	-	160 50	15,271 50	54,384 50	87,945 50	142,330 00
Miamies (Eel Rivers)	-	-	1,100 00	-	1,100 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Menomonies	12,460 00	16,286 64	32,650 00	-	61,396 64	4,278 05	13,000 00	1,513 05	-	483 50	-	-	-	19,276 60	32,030 04	10,090 00	42,120 04
Ottawas and Chippewas	11,965 00	6,974 54	65,485 00	-	84,424 54	3,920 79	21,000 00	-	99 00	10,592 00	-	-	8,600 00	44,111 79	22,657 75	17,655 00	40,312 75
Omahas	1,560 00	775 75	3,940 00	-	6,275 75	360 00	-	280 00	-	1,010 00	-	3,034 26	-	4,684 26	31 49	1,560 00	1,591 49
Otoes and Missourias	2,110 00	983 29	5,640 00	-	8,733 29	1,610 00	-	860 00	-	760 00	-	1,081 69	-	4,311 69	2,061 60	2,360 00	4,421 60
Osages	2,360 00	5,320 00	17,040 00	-	24,720 00	-	-	1,869 66	1,562 65	-	1,500 00	-	-	4,932 31	12,990 34	6,797 35	19,787 69
Ottawas	804 20	-	26,860 00	-	27,664 20	450 00	2,150 00	4,799 00	-	1,388 25	-	2,712 94	-	11,500 19	501 63	15,662 38	16,164 01
Pottawatamies	131,394 64	20,000 00	88,120 00	-	239,514 64	30,996 03	34,828 28	21,233 37	41,898 20	144 12	-	-	2,090 00	133,190 00	11,127 06	95,197 58	106,324 64
Pottawatamies of Huron	-	-	400 00	-	400 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353 16	46 84	400 00
Pottawatamies of Prairie	-	-	16,000 00	-	16,000 00	4,969 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	5,969 00	10,031 00	-	10,031 00
Pottawatamies of Indiana	2,000 00	-	17,500 00	-	19,500 00	7,500 00	-	-	-	1,498 97	-	9,657 09	-	18,656 06	843 94	-	843 94
Pottawatamies of Wabash	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Piankeshaws	-	500 00	800 00	-	1,300 00	400 00	-	360 00	-	-	-	200 00	-	960 00	340 00	-	340 00
Pawnees	2,700 00	6,249 16	12,000 00	-	20,949 16	360 00	-	160 00	-	-	-	6,202 02	-	6,742 02	11,507 14	2,700 00	14,207 14
Quapaws	1,063 00	2,580 00	4,660 00	-	8,303 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,174 50	1,128 50	8,303 00
Six Nations, New York	1,680 67	-	4,500 00	-	6,180 67	-	194 00	-	-	-	500 00	-	-	694 00	5,486 67	-	5,486 67
Senecas, New York	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Sioux of Mississippi	1,420 00	-	7,760 00	-	9,180 00	1,626 00	-	330 00	-	435 00	-	-	-	2,391 00	6,369 00	420 00	6,789 00
Yancton and Santie Sioux	360 00	1,085 00	4,340 00	-	5,785 00	500 00	-	-	105 00	-	-	-	-	605 00	4,820 00	360 00	5,180 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	80,189 00	42,569 55	41,920 00	-	164,678 55	47,607 15	67,057 67	14,033 50	1,667 75	1,410 00	456 00	-	-	132,232 07	16,686 48	15,760 00	32,446 48
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	4,700 00	-	4,700 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,380 00	1,320 00	4,700 00
Shawnees	780 00	283 92	7,180 00	-	8,243 92	5,041 53	-	549 67	-	-	-	-	-	5,591 20	1,811 72	840 00	2,651 72
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	713 00	-	3,000 00	-	3,713 00	-	626 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,584 00	2,212 00	623 00	879 00	1,501 00
Shawnees and Senecas	360 00	885 50	2,240 00	-	3,485 50	-	549 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	549 00	2,516 50	420 00	2,936 50
Senecas	720 00	2,731 92	2,660 00	-	6,111 92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,391 92	720 00	6,111 92
Weas	-	-	9,000 00	-	9,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-
Wyandots	1,160 00	-	6,840 00	-	8,000 00	2,307 90	293 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,690 90	3,442 10	867 00	4,309 10
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Winnebagoes	6,369 00	8,250 81	37,860 00	-	52,479 81	1,042 14	14,000 00	1,030 00	50 00	16,162 97	748 26	-	-	35,633 37	14,066 44	2,780 00	16,846 44
Current expenses	30,705 89	16,945 10	-	-	47,650 99	35,842 23	-	5,664 22	-	7,092 85	507 00	7,494 33	-	46,599 73	1,051 26	-	1,051 26
Miscellaneous objects	18,250 00	12,880 00	-	-	31,130 00	-	10,732 42	300 00	964 00	-	900 00	-	-	12,886 42	18,243 56	-	18,243 56
Transportation and incidental expenses	8,175 18	11,099 82	-	-	19,275 00	802 80	716 13	924 95	398 40	415 47	944 28	975 66	2,006 [illegible]	7,183 27	2,915 35	9,176 38	12,091 72
Relief of administrators of E. W. Duval	-	-	342 27	-	342 27	-	-	-	342 27	-	-	-	-	342 27	-	-	-
Cherokee delegation	-	-	100,000 00	-	100,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000 00	38,000 00	100,000 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	500 00	-	16,500 00	-	17,000 00	1,500 00	-	4,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	750 00	-	8,250 00	63 90	8,686 10	8,750 00
Pay of sub-agents	812 50	1,540 15	13,000 00	-	15,352 65	-	684 13	-	-	250 00	818 65	750 00	-	2,502 78	440 78	12,409 09	12,849 87
Pay of interpreters	723 88	186 00	9,300 00	-	10,209 88	-	-	500 00	-	750 00	-	900 00	-	2,150 00	5,709 88	2,350 00	8,059 88
Clerk to superintendent Wisconsin	-	-	800 00	-	800 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	400 00	800 00
Clerk to superintendent Western Territory	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
Presents to Indians	4,792 83	356 88	5,000 00	-	10,149 71	-	7,136 96	-	-	-	201 00	-	43 70	7,381 66	891 36	1,876 70	2,768 06
Provisions to Indians	4,840 07	629 27	11,800 00	-	17,269 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,163 30	14,106 04	17,269 34
Buildings and repairs	772 81	200 00	10,000 00	-	10,972 81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900 00	9,072 81	10,972 81
Contingencies (Indian department)	6,785 37	2,326 69	36,500 00	-	45,612 06	-	4,442 26	-	679 42	-	4,296 01	-	1,364 56	10,782 25	-	34,829 81	34,829 81
Subscription to Indian Biography	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	-	300 00	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	-	2,700 00	2,700 00
Expenses of Indian medals	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,024 31	-	2,024 31	-	475 69	475 69

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1837.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	First quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	First quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th September, 1837, and 30th September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be carried to the unappropriated money in the Treasury.
Mission of A. P. Chouteau	-	-	$20,000 00	-	$20,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Running boundary between Choctaws and Chickasaws	-	-	1,085 00	-	1,085 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085 00	1,085 00
Provisions to destitute Indians	-	-	1,750 00	-	1,750 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750 00	1,750 00
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes	-	-	9,000 00	-	9,000 00	-	-	$6,523 18	-	-	-	-	-	$6,523 18	-	2,476 82	2,476 82
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias and Omahas	-	-	12,500 00	-	12,500 00	-	-	5,296 97	-	-	-	-	-	5,296 97	$5,490 00	1,713 03	7,203 03
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
Value of lands ceded by Miamies	-	-	5,607 00	-	5,607 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308 00	5,299 00	5,607 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw	-	-	81,000 00	-	81,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	$3,712 93	-	3,712 93	16,153 68	61,133 39	77,287 07
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Mississippi	-	-	208,500 00	-	208,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,338 92	$58,500 00	86,635 08	86,364 92	35,500 00	121,864 92
Carrying into effect treaty with Sioux of the Mississippi	-	-	258,250 00	-	258,250 00	-	-	-	-	$15,706 16	-	26,321 20	-	25,321 20	105,678 80	127,250 00	232,928 80
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	184,350 00	-	184,350 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500 00	28,500 00	5,150 00	150,700 00	155,850 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	12,970 00	-	12,970 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600 00	10,370 00	12,970 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Iowas	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	2,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Yancton and Santie Sioux	-	-	7,000 00	-	7,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Winnebagoes	-	-	445,000 00	-	445,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,414 77	71,786 42	123,201 19	96,298 81	226,000 00	322,298 81
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York	-	-	13,500 00	-	13,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500 00	-	13,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas, Green Bay	-	-	37,047 00	-	37,047 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,546 65	2,546 65	35	34,500 00	34,500 35
Osages, interest for education	-	-	3,456 00	-	3,456 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,456 00	3,456 00
Delawares, interest for education	-	-	2,304 00	-	2,304 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,304 00	2,304 00
Holding treaty with Creeks	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches	-	-	825 00	-	825 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825 00	-	825 00
Holding treaty with the Wyandots	-	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00
Expenses of delegation Senecas of N. York opposed to treaty	-	-	789 23	-	789 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789 23	789 23
Expenses of delegation of Senecas in favor of treaty	-	-	9,500 00	-	9,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,137 26	2,137 26	6,000 00	1,362 74	7,362 74
Expenses of submitting treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	221 50	-	221 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 50	221 50
Negotiations with Miamies	-	-	868 00	-	868 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 00	534 00	868 00	-	-	-
Expenses of exploring party of Miamies	-	-	1,990 00	-	1,990 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990 00	1,990 00
Temporary subsistence to Indians west, &c.	-	-	150,000 00	-	150,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00	150,000 00
Holding treaty with Osages	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Treaty stipulations	$1,136 68	$16,908 23	-	-	18,044 91	-	$1,048 25	-	-	-	-	500 00	-	2,148 25	14,760 03	1,136 68	15,896 69
Blacksmith establishment	3,070 00	8,056 63	-	-	11,126 63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,056 63	3,070 00	11,126 63
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835	3,069,384 22	460,464 86	-	-	3,529,849 08	$213,870 63	602 50	18,893 40	$475 00	212,972 75	$1,856 40	8,527 50	6,285 20	463,483 44	1,070,401 57	1,995,963 97	3,066,365 64
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, 1834	-	41,006 34	888,249 71	-	929,256 05	65,731 83	286 25	102,347 13	17,467 00	32,159 22	533,890 35	4,720 77	1,367 59	847,971 12	19,727 41	61,557 52	81,284 93
Removal and subsistence	390,501 05	53,870 02	-	-	444,371 07	87,756 35	438 00	136,527 25	187 90	19,050 30	20,517 02	370 50	48,484 77	313,363 58	52,971 85	78,035 64	131,007 49
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaws, 1830	-	21,652 27	-	-	21,652 27	-	-	-	144 59	-	-	-	-	144 59	2,662 82	18,844 86	21,507 68
Indian annuities	161,164 15	13,362 70	-	-	174,526 85	-	-	-	2,200 00	-	-	-	-	2,200 00	10,757 70	161,569 15	172,326 85
Treaty with Otoes and Missourias, 1834	-	1,850 00	-	-	1,850 00	-	-	400 00	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	1,450 00	-	1,450 00
Payment for improvements	-	4,275 75	-	-	4,275 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,275 75	-	4,275 75
Treaty with Shawnees and Delawares	-	158 29	-	-	158 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158 29	-	-	-
Running lines	-	7,251 41	-	-	7,251 41	-	1,095 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095 00	6,156 41	-	6,156 41
Locating reservations	50 13	100 00	-	-	150 13	-	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	-	100 00	-	50 13	50 13
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836	857 22	-	-	-	857 22	-	-	-	-	400 00	-	-	-	400 00	457 22	-	457 22
Holding treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw	97 13	-	-	-	97 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 13	97 13
Rifles for Pottawatamies	112 38	-	-	-	112 38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 38	112 38
Expenses of certain Indian delegations	2,630 00	-	-	-	2,630 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,630 00	2,630 00
Education of Indian youths	16,384 68	-	-	-	16,384 68	-	-	854 60	-	-	-	2,611 00	-	3,465 66	-	12,919 02	12,919 02
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas and Ottowas, 1836	72,726 80	-	-	-	72,726 80	-	-	-	2,000 00	-	3,430 00	-	-	5,430 00	17,050 66	50,246 14	67,296 80
Carrying into effect treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river	24 66	-	-	-	24 66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 66	24 66
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	30,000 00	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	30,000 00
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty	41,728 41	2,370 80	-	-	44,099 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,099 21	-	44,099 21
Civilization of Indians	17,496 57	-	10,000 00	-	27,496 57	-	-	1,573 50	115 00	3,847 50	1,072 50	200 00	1,872 50	8,680 00	-	18,816 57	18,816 57
Transportation and incidental expenses	48,812 17	6,412 96	-	-	55,225 13	9,000 00	-	2,100 00	3,000 00	2,050 00	2,000 00	11,050 00	-	30,200 00	25,025 13	-	25,025 13
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land	3,405 46	-	-	-	3,405 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,405 46	3,405 46
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834	-	6,200 00	-	-	6,200 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200 00	-	6,200 00
Expenses of commissioners west, &c.	-	36 03	-	-	36 03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 03	-	36 03
Expenses Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, 1834	-	131 27	-	-	131 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131 27	-	131 27
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas	-	258 74	-	-	258 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258 74	-	258 74
Removing intruders on Creek lands	-	788 42	-	-	788 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	788 42	-	788 42
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands	-	44 29	-	-	44 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 29	-	44 29
Vaccination of Indians	-	4,656 60	-	-	4,656 60	-	-	-	210 00	50 00	-	160 00	617 50	1,037 50	3,619 10	-	3,619 10
Treaty with Delawares	-	22,607 39	-	-	22,607 39	8,060 00	-	-	-	-	-	6,500 00	-	14,560 00	8,047 39	-	8,047 39
																	6,547,561 8[illegible]

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